ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1875.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, etc., etc., etc.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit, in conformity with the law, the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June 1875, being the Second Annual Report of the Department.

In all that relates to the expenditure of the various branches of the Department and the necessary accounts and vouchers connected therewith, this Report will not go beyond the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875; but as regards the general operations of the Department, especially in reference to Indians and to Dominion Lands, it will include any occurrences or proceedings subsequent to the last named day which seem to be of general interest to the public.

The five branches of the service placed by law under the control of the Minister of the Interior will be noticed under separate heads in the following order:

1. The North West Territories.

2. Indians and Indian lands.

3. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

4. Dominion Lands.

5. Geological Survey of Canada.

The transactions of each of these branches are already very considerable and in many cases relate to matters involving large and varied interests. The business moreover of all the Branches, including (contrary to what was anticipated last year) the Ordnance Lands Branch, has gone on steadily increasing, and as a whole, has assumed such formidable proportions as to severely tax the energies both of the Minister and his Deputy.

Every effort has been made to systematize and simplify the mode of conducting the business of the Department at Ottawa and to diminish as much as possible the friction of the Departmental machinery. But notwithstanding the efforts in this direction the strain upon the chief officers of all the branches is continuous and severe.

The legacy of arrears of work in connection with the Indian Branch bequeathed from the past has been almost entirely disposed of and the old papers and records of that branch which were handed over to the Department in a state of disorder and confusion have been satisfactorily classified and arranged.

Among the mass of arrears thus cleared away will be found (as shewn in the, Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indians Affairs, Part I of the Appendix) many complicated and irritating questions, involving large amounts and numerous interests, and pending for many years, which have been taken up and dealt with to the satisfaction of all the parties interested.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the energy, industry and ability, with which the deputy head of the Department, and the officers in charge of the several branches, have discharged their duties during the year which has just closed.

I. - NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

In his official report, made to Governor Archibald in 1871, Mr. (now Major) Butler writes, "Law and order are wholly unknown in the region of the Saskatchewan in so much as the country is without any executive organization and destitute of any means of enforcing the authority of the law." It is indeed notorious that murders, and other crimes of the most serious nature have been committed in the Territories without its being possible to make any attempt to vindicate the law.

The first steps taken by the Dominion Government with a view to the introduction of law and order in the Territories were the passing of the Acts prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the Territories and for the establishment of the "Mounted Police Force," the latter in 1873, and the former in 1874. The one struck at the root of the crying evil of the Territories - the infamous liquor traffic - while the other supplied, in the officers and men of the Mounted Police Force, efficient machinery for the prompt enforcement of the liquor law.

During the three or four years immediately preceding the advent of the Police Force into the Territory, bands of outlaws and desperadoes from Montana and the neighboring Territories had established trading posts or "forts" on British soil, whence they supplied poisoned "fire water," arms and ammunition to the Blackfeet and other Indians, in exchange for buffalo robes and other peltries which they carried out of the country in great numbers down the waters of the Mississippi. They had in fact organized a traffic which effectually impoverished the Country and demoralized the Indian while supplying him with the means of making himself dangerous.

By the united operation of these Acts, the liquor traffic in those portions of the Territories where the Mounted Police Force have their stations has been effectually

stamped out. The American Trading Posts have been broken up and the whiskey traders have recrossed the line. Lawlessness and crime are now in fact almost unknown in the Territories and life and property are as safe there as in other portions of the Dominion.

All the official reports received from the North West shew that the Indians generally appreciate the great boon conferred upon them by the Dominion Government and ascribe the peace and security they now enjoy mainly to the operation of these Acts, and to the presence in the country of the Mounted Police Force.

NORTH WEST COUNCIL.

The Act passed during the last Session of Parliament known as "The North West Territories Act, 1875," provides for the appointment in the Territories of a resident Governor, of three stipendiary magistrates and of a council authorized to frame all ordinances necessary for the peace and good government of the country.

One result of this Act, when brought into operation by your Excellency's Proclamation, will be to abolish the existing North West Council organized in March 1873 (under the provisions of 34 Vic. Cap. 16) to aid the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of the affairs of the Territories.

It is due to that Council to record the fact that their legislation and valuable practical suggestions submitted to Your Excellency from time to time through their official head, Governor Morris, aided the Government not a little in the good work of laying the foundations of law and order in the North West, in securing the good will of the Indian tribes, and in establishing the prestige of the Dominion Government throughout that vast territory.

II. - INDIANS.

An attempt has been made to exhibit in this Report in a comprehensive and compendious form (see appendix H. part I,) statistical information on all important matters relating to the Indians. The return in question shews the number, material progress and state of education, of nearly every Indian Band in the older Provinces and gives, besides, many other important particulars.

The information on each of these beads is more complete than any which has been heretofore furnished, and has been procured in such a shape as to admit of being easily tabulated and presented in a convenient form for purposes of reference, whereas, previously such information, when furnished at all, had to be gleaned from the scattered reports of the different superintendents and agents.

It is to be regretted indeed, that some Indian superintendents and agents have neglected, (notwithstanding the earnest and repeated requests from the head office), to forward their returns, and consequently, the general statement is not as complete as it ought to be. Owing also to the fact that many of the returns were received very late in the year, and when a portion of the general report was actually in type, there

was no time afforded to analyse them as a whole with a view to satisfactorily summarise the results and draw any general conclusions therefrom.

It will, however, be at once apparent that the general result of the last year's operations has been decidedly satisfactory, and that the Indians throughout the Dominion have as a rule made progress materially and otherwise.

It will be noted that a large number of additional schools have been established and it may be added in this connection that aid has been promised to several others so soon the requisite number of pupils are reported in attendance.

Industrial schools have especially been fostered both by aiding liberally those already in existence and by holding out encouragement to others which it is proposed to establish.

During the past year I have endeavoured to procure as accurate information as possible respecting the number of Indians in the North-West Territories. Through the kindness of Mr. Commissioner Graham circulars were sent for this purpose last winter to all the Hudson Bay Posts on the Saskatchewan. The officers at the different posts promptly responded to my request, and from their returns and from information kindly furnished by Rev. Mr. McDougall, the Department has obtained an approximate estimate of the Indian population of the North-West not yet included in any Treaty.

In the northern portions of our Territory there are many scattered Indian Bands who, from the fact that the lands there are unfit for settlement, will probably never require to be treated with. I have given the estimated number in those regions, but it is necessarily only conjectural. The number in the interior of British Columbia is also imperfectly known.

From the above indicated and other sources of information, I am enabled to give the following summary of statistics. Imperfect though it be, it will not, be devoid of interest at a time when new Treaties are in contemplation, and when it is proposed by Legislation to afford greater facilities for enfranchising such Indians as have a sufficient degree of civilization.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The estimated Indian population of the whole Dominion is 91,910, distributed approximately as follows: -

...	Indian Population.	...
Ontario	15,305	...
Quebec	10,809	...
Nova Scotia	1,849	...
New Brunswick	1,561	...
Prince Edward Island	302	...
...	...	29,826
British Columbia	31,520	...
Manitoba and North-West, under Treaty	13,944	...
Sioux in Manitoba and North Territories	1,450	...
From Peace River to U.S. boundary, untreated	10,000	...
Rupert's Land, & c.,	5,170	...
...	...	62,084
Total	...	91,910

The treatment of the Indians in the several Provinces has unfortunately been far from uniform. In some of the Provinces the Indian policy may have been partially shaped before they came under the British Crown; but as there was sufficient opportunity after the cession to have adopted a more liberal policy, it is not very apparent why the Indians were more liberally treated in Upper Canada than in any of the other old provinces. It is a matter for gratulation that a policy as liberal as that adopted in Ontario is being pursued in the North-West Territories, and that the Indians, there, provided they turn to the cultivation of their extensive Reserves or the raising of stock, may become prosperous and contented.

In the following summary of property held by the Indians in the older Provinces, it is not to be understood that each Indian is possessed of the per capita amount stated. Some bands, even in Ontario, own but little real or personal property, and some have scarcely any invested funds. The statement is given to shew the comparative position provincially of the Indians who have forsaken nomadic habits. In Prince Edward Island the Indians have no reserves from the Crown, the lands which they occupy being set apart for them by the benevolence of the Aborigines Protection Society, and the liberality of private individuals. For particulars respecting each Band, see Appendix H., Part I.

Province	Personal Property.		Real Estate.		Invested Capital.		No. of Children.	
...	Total	Per Capita.	Total	Per Capita.	Total	Per Capita.	Total	Attending School.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	...
Ontario	317,543 00	20 75	5,921,842 00	385 93	2,707,835 11	210 00	5,014	1,689
Quebec	146,375 00	13 54	1,344,055 00	124 35	176,017 65	27 28	1,219	334
Nova Scotia	15,442 00	8 03	32,300 00	17 47	...	...	381	82
N. Brunswick	8,676 00	5 56	329,475 00	211 07	1,119 68	00 79	486	...
P.E. Island	1,198 00	3 97	6,036 00	19 98	...	...	99	...
...	489,234 00	...	7,633,708 00	...	2,884,972 44	...	7,199	2,105

...	Stock.						Grain, & c.					
...	Horses	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Oxen	Young Stock.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Peas, Bushels.	Potatoes, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Hay, Tons.
Ontario	2,169	1,618	1,397	3,832	499	1,765	36,039	42 710	21 858	68,894	75,235	4,883
Quebec	530	709	82	636	9	113	3,145	1,739	3,292	18,885	11,397	2,951
Nova Scotia	18	27	11	22	16	42	33	115	17	5,120	490	915
N. Brunswick.	25	31	78	50	5	12	22	210	2	2,720	2,125	210
P.E. Island	1	4	...	...	...	4	5	30	...	847	69	9

The personal property which Indians have accumulated, the crops which they raise, and the progress of education amongst them, are the best evidences of how far, as a people, they may be entrusted with the management of their real estate and vested funds. The value of the real estate which some bands possess in Ontario does not result from their thrift, as these lands in most cases have become valuable not so much from the industry of the Indians as from their proximity to towns, villages, or prosperous Settlements of whites.

OUTSIDE PROMISES.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to report that during the past summer the protracted and vexatious controversy between the Government and the Indians of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with the so-called "Outside Promises," has, been adjusted in a manner satisfactory alike to the Government and to the Indians.

Those who are at all acquainted with the history of the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba during the past few years, need not be reminded of the dissatisfaction among the Indians of that Province, arising out of the misunderstanding as to the nature and extent of the so-called "Outside Promises." How deep and widespread that dissatisfaction was, I had, myself, ample evidence during my visit to Manitoba in the summer of 1874. On that occasion, I was met by deputations from all the leading bands of Indians in the Province, who came to state their, grievances on this subject. The complaints urged by some of the bands were altogether wild and unreasonable; but all of them, without exception, agreed in asserting that the Government had not kept faith with them, in regard to the distribution of the articles promised to them, when the Treaties were negotiated.

This unfortunate controversy between the Government and the Indians originated in certain verbal promises, made by the Commissioners, at the time of negotiating Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 - promises which were neither embodied in the text of these Treaties, nor in anyway recognized, or referred to, when those Treaties were ratified in September, 1871. On a careful examination of the papers connected with the subject, it was found that a memorandum was appended to the original Treaty No. 1 signed by Mr. Commissioner Simpson, His Honor Governor Archibald, Mr. St. John, and the Hon. Mr. McKay, purporting to contain their understanding of the terms upon which the Indians concluded the Treaty. (A copy of this memorandum is appended to, this report.)* It further appeared, that although this memorandum was not formally sanctioned where the Treaties were ratified, the validity of the promises therein made, was admitted by the then Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and repeatedly referred to, and at least partially recognized, in official despatches from their Honors Lieut.-Governors Archibald and Morris, as well as in the reports of the Indian Commissioner, and in the minute s of the North-West Council. After full consideration of the whole subject, your Excellency in Council was pleased to direct that this

[*See Special Appendix A.]

memorandum should be considered as part of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2; and that the Indian Commissioner should be instructed to carry out the promises therein contained, in so far as they had not been carried out; and it was further agreed that while the Government could not admit the claims of the Indians to anything not set forth in the Treaties or Memorandum, the annual payment to each Indian under the Treaties, should be raised from three to five dollars, and that a further annual payment of twenty dollars should be made to each Chief; and a suit of clothing every three years to each Chief and Headman, allowing four Headmen to each band, upon the distinct understanding that any Indian accepting the increased payment authorized by the Order, thereby formally abandoned all claim against the Government in connection with the "Outside Promises," other than that recognized by the Treaty and the Memorandum.

In order to give as much weight as possible to the proposed new arrangement with the Indians, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Morris was invited, in conjunction with the Indian Commissioner, to visit the several bands of Indians interested in the Treaties with a view to submit to them the decision of the Government and to obtain their acceptance of the new terms. His Honor at once placed his services at the disposal of the Government for this purpose, and at his request, the Hon. Mr. McKay accompanied him to assist in that duty, he being from his knowledge of the Indian language and his great personal influence among, them specially qualified to render valuable aid in the conduct of the proposed negotiations. To prevent, also, any possible misunderstanding hereafter as to the nature of the new arrangement proposed by the Government, a number of copies of the Order in Council, handsomely printed on parchment, were sent to Governor Morris tied to the Indian Commissioner with the request that they would present each Chief with a copy, and secure his formal acceptance of the now terms by his signature appended to another copy to be returned to the Department.

His Honor and the Indian Commissioner report their several missions to the Indians in connection with these negotiations as being entirely satisfactory; every Indian Band, with one exception, having cheerfully accepted the terms offered by the Government, and expressed their satisfaction with the liberality with which they were treated. In the solitary case where a band declined the proposal, the refusal arose, not from any dissatisfaction at the terms, but in consequence, of a dispute in reference to the Reserve to which the band thought themselves entitled. This difficulty will, it is hoped, be satisfactorily adjusted next season, when the land will, no doubt, give in their adhesion to the new arrangement.

TREATY NO. 4.

It was necessary to arrange for paying the Indians their annuities, and for distributing the presents and other articles to which they were entitled under the provisions of this treat. It was also thought desirable to take this early occasion to select the

reserves which the treaty secured to the Indians and to obtain the adhesion to its provisions of the bands of Indians living within the Territory covered by it who from absence or any other cause had not been parties to the original treaty.

To discharge these several duties Your Excellency in July last appointed Mr. Christie of Brockville, who had assisted Governor, Morris and myself in negotiating the Treaty in 1874; Mr. Dickieson, who also was present when the treaty was negotiated, being associated with Mr. Christie for that purpose. The duties assigned to these gentlemen were satisfactorily performed so far as the Indians were prepared for the, arrangements. The narrative of their proceedings in connection therewith will be found appended to this report.*

The text of the Treaty was printed in the appendix of my report last year, and it is thought desirable this year, to complete the official record of the negotiations by publishing the despatch of His Honor Lt. Gov. Morris transmitting a copy of the treaty, to the Department. That despatch is printed in the appendix to this report. (t)

TREATY NO. 5

During the last few years Steam navigation has been successfully established on Lake Winnipeg. Indications of valuable minerals and timber have also seen found in the vicinity of the lake, and already applications have been made to the Government to purchase land (supposed to contain minerals) at several points in the neighborhood. On the west side of the lake the soil in some localities is admirable for agricultural purposes and the country is in every way adapted for early settlement. Moreover pending the construction of the portion of the Pacific Railway lying west of Lake Winnipeg, the Lake and the Saskatchewan river are destined to become the, principal thoroughfare of communication between Manitoba and the fertile prairies in the West.

For these reasons it was essential that the Indian title to all territory in the vicinity, of the Lake should be extinguished, so that settlers and traders might have undisturbed access to its waters, shores, islands, inlets and tributary streams. The mouth of the Saskatchewan river especially seems to be of importance as presenting an eligible site for a future town.

All these considerations pointed to the necessity of prompt negotiation with the Indians on both sides of Lake Winnipeg for the surrender of, their territory.

Besides these paramount considerations on public and general grounds for treating with the Indians of Lake Winnipeg, further reason for so doing was found in the peculiar circumstances of some of the, Indian bands occupying the territory under consideration. A Band of Indians at Norway House at the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg had transmitted through Governor Morris early in the year, an appli-

[*See Special Appendix c.]
[(t)See Special Appendix b.]

cation to be permitted to leave that locality and settle at the Grassy Narrows, better known as White Mud River, on the western side of the lake, about 70 miles from the month of the Red River, where they desired to secure a Reserve on which to commence farming operations. This migration on the part of the Indians of Norway House had been rendered necessary from the introduction of steam navigation on Lake Winnipeg,and the importation of the Hudson Bay Company's goods vi Winnipeg, instead of York Factory as formerly; in consequence of which a very large number of the Indians living in the neighborhood of Norway House, and who had hitherto earned their livelihood as "voyageurs" for the Hudson Bay Company had been altogether thrown out of employment.

His Honor urged the importance of meeting, if possible, the wishes of the Indians. This, however, could not be done until the Indian title to the territory had been extinguished; and for this and the other reasons previously mentioned His Honor recommended that a Treaty should be negotiated during the year with the Cree and Saulteux Tribes of Indians, living on either side of Lake Winnipeg. His Honor having expressed his willingness to act as a Commissioner for the purpose, Your Excellency availed yourself of his valuable services, and be and the Honorable James McKay were appointed Commissioners to treat with those Indians by Order in Council of the 9th July last.

A satisfactory treaty (Treaty No. 5 in chronological order) was accordingly concluded by these gentlemen with the Indians at Berens River on the 20th September and at Norway House on the 24th of the same month, and supplementary treaties were concluded with the Band at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River on the 27th, and with the Island Band of Indians at Wapaw on the 28th of the same month. The area covered by these treaties is approximately about 100,000 square miles, and may be described as lying north of the territory covered by Treaties 2 and 3, extending West to Cumberland House, and including the country east and west of Lake Winnipeg and of Nelson River, as far north as "Split Lake."

The terms of the treaty are almost identical with those of Treaties Nos. 3 and 4 recently concluded with other bands in the Territories; the only material difference being in the smaller quantity of land granted to each family as a Reserve, and in the reduced sums paid as a gratuity; the quantity of land allowed under Treaty No. 5 being 160 or in some cases, only 100 acres to a family of 5 persons, whereas the quantity of land allowed under Treaties Nos. 3 and 4 was 640 acres to a family of five; and the amount paid each Indian as a gratuity under this treaty being $5.00 instead of $12.00.

His Honor's despatch giving details of his interesting journey of about 1000 miles in a steamer on the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, for the purpose of negotiating the Treaty, is appended, together with the text of the Treaty in full.*

[*See Special Appendix d and e.]

The cordial welcome everywhere extended by the Indians to the Commissioners, the readiness with which they accepted the terms offered, and their gratitude to the Government of the Dominion for its liberality in dealing With them, are gratifying evidences of the good. feeling generally existing at present among the Indians in this portion of the Territories.

PROPOSED NEW TREATIES.

Early in August last His Honor Governor Morris reported that a feeling of uneasiness prevailed among the Indians of the plains, and suggested that With a view to allay this feeling a special messenger should be despatched without delay to those Indians to inform them that treaties would be made with them next season at Fort Carleton and Fort Pitt.

His Honor's suggestion was approved and he was authorized to send a messenger to assure the Indians that they would be treated with next year. His Honor was fortunately able to secure for this important mission the services of the Revd. Mr. G. McDougall, a Wesleyan Missionary from Bow River, then on his return home from Ontario with his family. That gentleman was also instructed when conveying to the Indians His Honor's message as to the proposed Treaties next year, to use his good offices with the Indians to induce them not to interfere with the surveying or other parties then in the country.

Lieut.-Governor Morris reports that Mr. McDougall discharged his mission with great fidelity and success, visiting for that purpose all the camps of the Indians interested: the principal encampments being found on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan and on the Red Deer River. Mr. McDougall states that the message was most timely as when he reached the Indians in the west a feeling of discontent was very general among them, and the Plain Assiniboines had come unanimously to the determination to oppose the running of lines or making of roads through their country until some understanding had been come to with the Government. This unpleasant feeling was, however, he adds, entirely removed by the assurance he was able to give them that they would be treated with next summer at Fort Carleton and Fort Pitt.

Mr. McDougall estimates the number of Indians visited by him in these regions, and who will have to be dealt with next Summer at nearly 4,000 souls.

About the time the Revd. Mr. McDougall was setting out from Fort Garry on his mission to Fort Carleton, the Government received letters and telegrams from the Territories which led to the belief that the state of matters in the neighborhood of Fort Carleton was more alarming than the despatches of Lieut.-Governor Morris had represented.

Col. French, the officer in command of the Mounted Police Force, stated that official reports has reached him to the effect that the telegraph construction parties west of Carleton had been stopped in their work and that a party of Geological Surveyors has been turned back to Carleton, and he recommended, with a view to prevent

any serious collision between the Indians and the whites, that steps should be at once taken not only to assure these Indians that a treaty would be concluded during the coming season, but to supply them with some trifling presents. The matter seemed urgent, and daring my absence from Ottawa it was decided to grant a sum of $5,000 to be expended in purchasing presents for the Indians with whom it was proposed to treat next year. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that when the facts were enquired into, it was ascertained that the reports which Col. French had received had been exaggerated and that there had never been any cause for serious alarm.

THE SIOUX.

These Indians occupy a somewhat anomalous position in our country. They are in fact a portion of the Sioux tribe of American Indians who took refuge in British territory after the Indian Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. They could not therefore reasonably claim to be placed on the same footing or treated with the same liberality as the Indian bands who had always been British subjects resident in British territory. After a full consideration of the circumstances connected with their peculiar position in Canada, the Government consented last year to grant them a Reserve, and selected what was believed to be a suitable locality for the purpose at the forks of the little Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers. This Reserve, which was intended for the whole band, was found by the Sioux Chiefs, who went to take possession of it, to be without wood and consequently unsuited for their purpose, and the Chiefs requested to be allowed to change their Reserve; at the same time intimating their wish to have two or, if possible, three small Reserves instead of one large one. Governor Morris recommended the application of the Sioux to the favorable consideration oil the Government, and in November 1874 instructions were accordingly sent to the Indian Commissioner to take measures to select for the Band, in concert with their Chiefs, two or possibly three Reserves further west on the same basis as to acreage as the Reserve originally proposed, namely 80 acres for every family of five persons; it being of course understood that the original Reserve should be formal surrendered by the Band. Early in the year the Indian Commissioner obtained accordingly a formal surrender of the original Reserve, and in company with the Sioux Chiefs selected a Reserve further west on the Assiniboine at Berry Creek or Oak River, and another still further west on Bird Tail Creek near Fort Ellice.

These Reserves were surveyed during the summer; the former contains, approximately 8000 and the latter 7000 acres. Both present all the conditions necessary, for an Indian settlement, and already a number of Sioux families have removed to them, erected houses and begun farming operations. The Sioux settled in British territory are estimated at about fourteen hundred and fifty in all. They are reported as being sober and industrious, and many of them have already acquired some knowledge of agriculture having worked on the farms of the settlers Dear Portage Laprairie, Rat Creek, and other portions of Manitoba, where they have hitherto"

resided. Indeed, some of the settlers in these localities regretted the proposed exodus of the Sioux, finding their assistance useful in their farming work, but the generality of the settlers will no doubt be pleased at their removal, having had frequent occasion of late to complain of their depredations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN LANDS.

The last despatch from the British Columbia Government on this subject (which reached the Department after this report had been sent to the printer) enables me to, announce the gratifying fact that the Dominion and Local Governments have at last agreed upon a basis for the settlement of this I grave and complicated controversy.

The correspondence between the two Governments in connection with this question is given in the special Appendix to this Report, marked (f.)

It is confidently hoped that during the course of the current year this protracted controversy will be satisfactorily terminated on the basis agreed upon by the two Governments, and that the result will be to secure for the Red man a fair and liberal proportion of the lands of the Province without in any wise unduly interfering with the interests of the white settlers.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The necessity of a careful revision of the Indian Acts at present on the Statute book, and of new and comprehensive legislation on some Indian questions which have not yet been dealt with, has long been felt. It must be admitted by all who have any familiarity with the present Indian Acts that they are inconveniently numerous, that some of them are encumbered by extraneous matter, that many of their provisions are vague and indefinite, if not contradictory; and that they are in some respects entirely opposed to the well understood and reasonable wishes of the Indians themselves. Moreover, since Confederation, the incorporation of the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West Territories, has brought into the Dominion upward of 60,000 Indians (nearly trebling the number of Indians previously existing in the old Province of Canada), whose Circumstances and Surroundings are in many respects entirely different from those of the Indians to whom the majority of the Indian Acts now in force were intended to apply.

With a view therefore to meet this pressing necessity for Indian legislation, it is proposed to submit to Parliament during the coming Session, a Bill consolidating and amending the Indian Acts now in force in Canada.

Although it is not thought necessary to indicate here in detail the scope or character of the contemplated measure, it may be well to state that one important object which it is proposed to secure under the new Act will be to facilitate the enfranchisement of the Indians.

The Acts heretofore passed to effect this object have proved unfortunately a dead letter. With the exception of these well meant but inoperative Statutes, our Indian

[*See Special Appendix F.]"

legislation generally rests on th principle, that the aborigines are to be kept in a condition of tutelage and treated as wards or, children of the State. The soundness of this principle I cannot admit. On the contrary, I am firmly persuaded that the true interests of the aborigines and of the State alike require that every effort should be made to aid the red man in lifting himself out of his condition of tutelage and dependence, and that it is clearly our wisdom and our duty, through education and every other means, to prepare him for a higher civilization by encouraging him to assume the privileges and responsibilities of fall citizenship.

In this spirit and with this object the enfranchisement clauses in the proposed Indian Bill have been framed.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCIES.

In my report last year, I stated, that it would probably be necessary to make some change in the organization at present existing in British Columbia and the North West Territories for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Indian Boards which it was proposed to establish in those Provinces have not been a success, and have, in fact, never practically been organized.

The experience of the last year furnished further evidence of the necessity of this change, and your Excellency has accordingly directed that from and after the 1st February prox., the Indian Boards in those Provinces shall be abolished and the administration of Indian affairs conducted thenceforth under Superintendents and Agents as in the Province of Ontario.

For this purpose, British Columbia will be divided into two Superintendencies styled "the Victoria, Superintendency" and "the Fraser Superintendency." The North West Territories will similarly be divided into two Superintendencies styled respectively, "The Manitoba Superintendency," and "the North West Superintendency."

The Victoria Superintendency will include Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte's Island and the Coast Indians generally on the mainland between the Cascade Range and the Sea, as far south as Howe's Sound inclusive, and will embrace the following Indian Nationalities, namely - the Cowichans north of Howe's Sound, the Quackewlths, Bella-Coolas and Millbanks and the T'Simpsheeans.

The Fraser Superintendency will include the remainder of the Province, taking in the following nationalities, namely - the Kooteneys and the Cowichans as far north as Burrard's Inlet inclusive; the Shuswhaps, Tahelies, Siccanies and all the other Indian Tribes of the interior not already mentioned.

The Manitoba Superintendency will include the territory covered by Treaties 1, 2, and 5 and so much of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, as is not or may not hereafter be included in the Province of Ontario.

The North West Superintendency will include the territory covered by Treaty No. 4 and by any treaties which may hereafter be negotiated with the Indians in the North West Territories east of the Rocky Mountain.

It is proposed that in each Superintendency, there shall be two or more resident local Agents, who, besides paying the Indians their annuities and distributing the annual presents, may it is hoped be made otherwise useful in intructing the Indians in farming and aiding and encouraging them in their efforts to help themselves.

The moral and industrial influence which such local agents, if carefully selected, may exercise on the Bands among whom they reside it is difficult perhaps to overestimate. The prosperous and civilised Indian Settlement at Metlakathla in British Columbia is an encouraging example of the marvellous results which can be brought about by the labours and example of one earnest able and devoted man, living among the Indians.

III - ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The recent transfer of the Military properties and Naval Reserves in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick (detailed in appendix D, to Departmental report attached to Part II) has increased considerably the duties which already devolved on the officer in charge of this Branch.

The details of the operations of this branch of the Department will be found in the Report of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty lands, Part II of the Appendix. Notwithstanding the adverse times, the income received from Ordnance and Admiralty, lands and derived entirely from payments on small and broken lots, has maintained the standard of the past 18 years, and that without undue pressure on the holders of the lots. The income for the fiscal year reached $51,016.93. The total amount produced by the sale of Ordnance lands up to the present date exceeds one million dollars.

The sales at St. John and Chambly (Quebec) contemplated in my summary of last year have been postponed, awaiting the recovery from the present temporary state of monetary depression. The sale at Amherstburg, Ont., made on the 23rd November last, has, notwithstanding the hard times, been very satisfactory. This property sold for $37,952 in lots at public auction or (irrespective of the buildings, valued at $4,500) the land, 45 acres in superficies, sold for $33,451 or at the rate of $743 per acre.

IV. - DOMINION LANDS.

The detailed reports of the Surveyor General and his assistant and that of the Dominion Lands Agent at Winnipeg bring down the general transactions of this Branch of the Department to the 31st October last.

The Report of last year included the history of the transactions of that year up to the 31st December, but, it being thought desirable that the Departmental Report should be in type to be laid before Parliament at its opening, it was found necessary to close the record of the transactions of the Branch at the former date.

SURVEYS.

A large amount of work has been done during the year in connection with the township Surveys, thirty townships having been subdivided and block lines ran and marked for 1,020 miles. Twelve Indian Reserves also have been surveyed and several others are in progress.

The special survey of meridians and bases entrusted to Mr. Lindsay Russell was unfortunately somewhat checked by the serious accident which befel that gentleman at the opening of the season, by which the surveying party was deprived of the active cooperation and personal supervision of its able and energetic chief officer. Notwithstanding this accident fair progress has been made by the party under the charge of Mr. A.L. Russell, Mr. Lindsay Russell's assistant.

The new base measuring apparatus invented by Mr. Lindsay Russell has been found a decided improvement upon anything previously employed on similar surveys. While it ensures sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, it accomplishes its work more rapidly and therefore more economically than the costly and delicate apparatus heretofore employed on extensive surveys of this kind.

SETTLEMENT.

The general depression in business, and the partial destruction of the crops in Manitoba by the grasshoppers during the past season operated materially to discourage immigration into the Province, and the number of incoming settlers during the year was consequently much smaller than in the preceding one.

In spite, however, of these serious drawbacks 500 homestead entries, representing in round numbers 80,000 acres, were made in the ten months ending the 31st October; and in the same period preemption entries in connection with homesteads, representing upwards of 60,000 acres, were also made. In addition to these, 5,000 acres were sold for cash and 17,000 were disposed of under military bounty warrants.

During the season, a large addition was made to the thriving Mennonite settlement of the Province, and the first instalment of three hundred Icelanders established themselves on the site assigned to their countrymen on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

These latter settlers are spoken of favourably as giving evidences of thrift and self reliance, and there is every reason to believe that this settlement, like that of the Mennonites, will be entirely successful.

HALF BREED AND OTHER CLAIMS.

Two Commissioners were appointed by Your Excellency in May last to investigate, on the spot, the claims of the Half-Breeds and the Selkirk and other early settlers, in the Red River Country. During the season nearly 9,600 claims were investigated and disposed of by the Commissioners to the satisfaction of all classes in the Province.

Should any claims remain undisposed of by the Commissioners, it is probable that the Dominion Land Agent at Winnipeg will be authorized to adjudicate upon them, according to the general principles laid down for the guidance of the Commissioners.

FOREST CULTURE.

During my journey from Fort Garry to Qu'Appelle, in the summer of 1874, nothing impressed itself upon my mind more than the treelessness of a vast portion of the country over which I passed. Day by day, as I crossed the wide extent of prairies utterly destitute of trees, the question presented itself; How is the settlement of these prairies possible, if the settler is without wood for fencing, building, or fuel?

During my journey I met at Fargo an experienced tree-planter in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, through whom I learned that this problem seemed likely to be satisfactorily solved south of the Boundary line. He informed me that under Federal and Local Acts passed within the last few years, systematic forest culture had been carried on with very great success in the state of Minnesota and in the neighboring Territories of the Union.

Early in the present year, the Surveyor General, at my instance, obtained from Washington Official Reports giving details of the measures taken with reference to forest culture and of the results obtained in the Western States. Of the information thus obtained an interesting synopsis is found in the Surveyor General's report.

Since the date of my journey this important subject has received considerable attention. It is referred to incidentally, in Mr. Selwyn's Geological Report for 1874, and is exhaustively discussed in Mr. Dawson's able report on the International Boundary line.*

The whole subject is one of great practical importance in connection with the settlement of the North West, and may probably be brought next session under the consideration of the Parliament of the Dominion.

HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR SURVEYORS.

The Surveyor General calls attention to be fact that the scientific character of the Departmental surveys now in progress in the North-West, and of those which will become necessary in the future development of that vast country opens a field to distinction for Surveyors possessing higher professional attainments than have heretofore been thought necessary in an ordinary Land Surveyor.

To provide therefore a supply of professional gentlemen possessing these higher qualifications, he suggests that the present Act on this subject should be amended so as to allow persons now holding licenses as Dominion Land Surveyors, or who may hereafter obtain them, to be subjected, should they desire it, to a more extensive and severe examination in such higher branches of the profession as may be thought necessary, with a view to obtain special certificates of proficiency in such branches.

[*See the Report of the Geology and Resources of the Region in the vicinity of the 49th Parallel by Geo. M. Dawson.]

The suggestion of the Surveyor General, if carried out, seems well calculated to react beneficially on the general profession.

V. - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada and of his staff will be laid before Parliament, as heretofore, separately.

These Reports commenced in 1863 and continued regularly from that date have proved of great practical value to the Country by the impetus which they have given to the development of the Mineral resources of Canada. The Reports have moreover for years past enjoyed a high and deserved reputation in the scientific world, both of America and Europe. To these Reports the late Sir William Logan (whose recent death Canada has much reason to regret) was mainly indebted for his fame and his title; and it is believed that the high reputation they have heretofore achieved will be fully sustained, while the Survey is under the management of the present Director Mr Selwyn, the able successor of Sir Wm. Logan.

The general geological examination of the country has made satisfactory progress during the past season. Further important explorations and surveys have been made in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and in the iron ore and apatite bearing regions in Ontario, as well as in the extensive and hitherto almost unexplored mineral region between the Georgian Bay and Moose Factory.

Borings have been made at Forts Carleton and Pelly in the North-West Territory and fresh water in quantity was found at both places some thirty feet below the surface. The Director has no doubt that similar results as regards fresh water will be obtained in almost any part of the Western plains.

An extensive and important exploration has been made by the Director, accompanied by the accomplished Botanist Professor Macoun, through the Northern or Peace River passes of the Rocky Mountains, and extending north easterly to Lake Athabaska, with the object of ascertaining the geological character of the country and its adaptation to Railway purposes.

Detailed Reports of these explorations and surveys will be given in the Geological Report of the current year, and will doubtless afford much valuable geological, botanical and topographical information respecting this comparatively unknown section of country.

Valuable additions have been made to the Library of the Survey; and the Director reports the gratifying fact that from the first of March last the number of visitors to the Geological Museum was almost double that of the preceding year.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

In addition to his ordinary and arduous labors, a large portion of the time and attention of the Director and of his Staff, during the past six months, has been devoted to work in connection with the collecting of specimens intended to represent the Mineral resources of the Dominion at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

To the Director of the Survey the duty of superintending all the arrangements respecting this portion of the Canadian Exhibition was at the request of the Board of Commissioners intrusted. The zeal of the Director, and his previous experience in such matters are a guarantee that, so far as the $5000 placed at his disposal will enable him to do so, the display of Canadian Minerals at the Philadelphia Exhibition will be creditable to the Dominion.

The Director reports that the efforts of the Geological Corps have been heartily responded to by companies and individuals in nearly all the provinces; and that there are now collected in Montreal not less than 2000 specimens representing about 500 different localities in all parts of the Dominion from Cape Breton to Vancouver. Amongst the specimens, which include samples of every useful mineral or mining product hitherto discovered or manufactured in Canada, the polished marbles, the building stones, the gold, silver, copper and iron with their ores may be mentioned as especially deserving notice. The marbles are represented by 60 polished slabs of 12 x 18 inches; the building stones by 70 six-inch cubes having one face polished, one rough and the others dressed to shew four different styles of working; Roofing slates and slabs, lithographic stone, refractory materials, grinding and polishing materials, mineral paints and manure, limes, cements, plasters clays, bricks, pottery petroleum, coal, lignite and peat are all well represented; also ornamental stones, mineral waters and salts.

In British Columbia the collections both of mineral, vegetable and animal products are almost entirely due to the efforts of Mr. James Richardson and Mr. G.M. Dawson of the geological staff, and coming from this distant and little known Province these will be especially valuable and interesting.

To illustrate the geological formations of Canada a collection has been prepared consisting of 500 specimens of rocks, arranged stratigraphically and of a nearly uniform size of 3 x 4 inches. A descriptive catalogue of all the mineral exhibits is being prepared similar to the one issued by the late Sir W.E. Logan in connection with the London Exhibition of 1862. In it the fullest practical information will be given respecting each exhibit, in such a manner as to render the catalogue permanently valuable as a work of reference upon the mines and mineral products of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INFERIOR,
January 31, 1876.

Memorandum attached to Treaty No. 1.

(A.)

MEMORANDUM OF THINGS OUTSIDE OF THE TREATY WHICH WERE PROMISED AT THE TREATY AT THE LOWER FORT, SIGNED THE 3rd DAY OF AUGUST A.D., 1871.

For each Chief that signed the treaty, a dress distinguishing him as Chief.

For Braves and for Councillors of each Chief, a dress: it being supposed that the Braves and Councillors will be two for each Chief.

For each Chief, except Yellow Quill, a buggy.

For the Braves and Councillors of each Chief, except Yellow Quill, a buggy.

In lieu of a yoke of oxen for each Reserve, a bull, for each; and a cow for each Chief; a boar for each Reserve, and a sow for each Chief, and a male and female of each kind of animal raised by farmers: these when the Indians are prepared to receive them.

A plough and a harrow for each settler cultivating the ground.

These animals and their issue to be Government property, but to be allowed for the use of the Indians, under the superintendence and control of the Indian Commissioner.

The buggies to be the property of the Indians to whom they are given.

The above contains an inventory of the terms concluded with the Indians.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
A.G. ARCHIBALD,
JAS. MCKAY.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

(B.)

Lieut.-Governor Morris to the Hon. the Secretary of State.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, October 17, 1874.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with the request of the Government, I proceeded to Lake Qu'Appelle in company with the Honorable David Laird, in order to act with him and W.J. Christie, Esq., as Commissioners to negotiate a Treaty with the Tribes of Indians in that region.

Mr. Laird and I left Fort Garry on the 26th of August, and arrived at Lake Qu'Appelle on the 8th of September, Mr. Christie having gone in advance of us to Fort Pelly.

We were accompanied on arriving by the escort of Militia under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, who bad preceded us, but whom we had overtaken.

The escort took up their encampment at a very desirable situation on the edge Of the Lake, the Indians being encamped at some distance.

The Commissioners were kindly provided with apartments by W.J. McLean, Esq., the officer in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's Post.

After our arrival, the Commissioners caused the Indians to be summoned, to meet them, in a marquee tent adjoining the encampment of the Militia.

The Crees came headed by their principal chief "Loud Voice," and a number of Saulteaux followed, without their chief, Cotté. The Commissioners, having decided that it was desirable that there should be only one speaker on behalf of the Commissioners, requested me owing to my previous experience with the Indian Tribes and my official position as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, to undertake the duty, which I agreed to do. Accordingly, I told the Indians the object of our coming and invited them to present to us their chiefs and headmen. "Loud Voice" stated that they were not yet ready and asked for a delay till next day, to which we assented.

On the 9th, four Indian soldiers were sent to the Commissioners to ask for two days delay, but we replied that when they met us in conference they could prefer any reasonable request, but that we expected them to meet us as agreed on the previous day, and further that the Saulteaux had not conducted themselves with proper respect to the Commissioners, as representatives of the Crown, as their principal, chief Cotté had not met us. Eventually, both the Crees and Saulteaux met us, with their chiefs, when I addressed them. They asked time to deliberate and we appointed the 11th at 10 o'clock for the next conference.

The Crees then left the tent suddenly, under constraint of the Indian soldiers, who compelled the chiefs to go.

On the 11th we sent a bugler round to summon the Indians to the appointed conference, but they did not come.

Instead the Saulteaux sent word that they could not meet us except in their own soldiers tent, distant about a mile from the Militia encampment, but we refused to do so.

The Crees were ready to proceed to the marquee, but were prevented by the Saulteaux, a section of whom displayed a turbulent disposition and were numerically the strongest party. We sent our interpreter Charles Pratt, a Cree Indian, who was educated at St. John's College here, and who is a catechist of the Church of England, to tell the Indians that they, must meet us as agreed upon.

In consequence, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the Crees led by "Loud Voice," came to the conference, but the Saulteaux kept away, though a number were sent to hear and report. On behalf of the Commissioners, I then explained to the Crees the objet of our mission and made our proposals for a Treaty, but as they were not ready to reply, we asked them to return to their tents and meet us next day.

On the 12th the Crees and Saulteaux sent four men from the soldiers tent or council, which they had organized, to ask that the encampment of the Militia and the conference tents should be removed half way, towards their encampment.

In consequence, we requested Lt.-Col. Smith to proceed to the Indian encampment and ascertain the meaning of this demand, authorizing him, if necessary, to arrange for the pitching of the conference tent nearer the Indians, if that would give them any satisfaction.

He reported, on his return, that the Indians wished the Militia to encamp with them, and that they objected to meet us anywhere on the Reserve of the Hudson Bay Company, as they said they could not speak freely there.

He refused to remove the Militia camp, as it was a very desirable place where it bad been placed, but with the assent of the Indians selected a spot adjoining the Reserve and at a suitable distance from the Indian tents, on which the conference tent was to be daily erected, but to be removed after the conferences closed.

We then summoned the Indians to meet us at 1 o'clock, which they did at the appointed place.

After the formal hand shaking, which ceremony they repeat at the beginning and close of every interview, the Commissioners submitted their terms for a treaty, which were in effect similar to those granted at the North West Angle, except that the money present offered was eight dollars per head, instead of twelve dollars as there.

The Indians declined, however, to talk about these proposals, as they said there was something in the way. They objected to the Reserve having been surveyed

for the Hudson Bay Company, without their first having been consulted, and claimed that the £300,000 paid to the company should be paid to them. They also objected to the companies trading in the Territory, except only at their posts. The Commissioners refused to comply with their demands, and explained to them bow the Company had become entitled to the Reserve in question, and the nature of the arrangement, that had resulted in the payment by the Government of Canada of the £300,000.

The conference, adjourned to Monday the 14th on which day the Commissioners again met them, but the Cree chief "Loud Voice" asked for another day to consider the matter and "Cotté" or "Meemay" the Saulteaux chief, from Fort Pelly, asked to be treated with, at his own place. They demanded, that the Company should only be allowed to trade at their own posts, and not to send out traders into the Territory - which was of course refused, it being explained to them that all Her Majesty's subjects had equal right of trading. The Commissioners, then agreed to grant a final delay of another day, for further consideration. Up to this period the position was very unsatisfactory.

The Crees were from the first ready to treat, as were the Saulteaux from Fort Pelly, but the Saulteaux of the Qu,Appelle District were not disposed to do so and attempted to coerce the other Indians.

They kept the chiefs "Loud Voice" and "Cotté" under close surveillance, them being either confined to their tents or else watched by "soldiers," and threatened if they should make any overtures to us.

The Saulteaux cut down the tent over the head of one of the Cree chiefs and conducted themselves in such a manner, that "Loud Voice" applied to the Commissioners for protection, and the Crees purchased knives and armed themselves.

The Saulteaux, one day went the length of placing six "soldiers," armed with rifles and revolvers, in the conference tent to intimidate the other Indians, a step which was promptly counteracted by Lt.-Colonel Smith, calling in six of the Militiamen who were stationed in the tent. In this connection, I must take the opportunity of stating that the results, proved the wisdom of the course taken by the Commissioners in obtaining the escort of the Militia, as their presence exerted great moral influence, and I am persuaded, prevented the jealousies and ancient feud between the Crees and Saulteaux culminating in acts of violence.

The conduct of the whole force was excellent and, whether on the march or in the encampment ground, they conducted themselves in a most creditable manner.

Resuming, however, my narrative, on the 15th of September, the Commissioners again met the Indians at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Crees had, in the interval, decided to treat with us independently, and the Saulteaux, finding this, came to a similar conclusion. After a protracted interview, the Indians asked to be granted the same terms as were given at the North West angle. The Commissioners took time to consider and adjourned the conference, until 3 o'clock.

In the interval, the Commissioners, being persuaded that a treaty could not otherwise be made, determined on acceding to the request of the Indians.

The Indians, having again met the Commissioners in the afternoon, presented their chief's to them, when they asked to be informed, what the terms granted at the North West Angle were. These were fully and carefully explained to them, but after it request that all the Indians owed to the Hudson Bay Company should be wiped out and a refusal of the Commissioners to entertain their demands, they then asked that they should be paid fifteen dollars per annum per head, which was refused, and they were informed that the proposals of the Commissioners were final, and could not be changed.

The chiefs then agreed,to accept the terms offered and to sign the treaty, having first asked that the half-breeds should be allowed to hunt, and having been assured that the population in the North West would be treated fairly and justly, the treaty was signed by the Commissioners and the chiefs, having been first fully explained them by the interpreter.

Arrangements were then made to commence the payments and distribution of the presents the next day, a duty which was discharged by Mr. Christie and Mr. Dickieson, Private Secretary of the Honorable Mr. Laird.

I forward you to form an appendix to this despatch, a report marked "A" and "B" extended from notes taken in short hand, by Mr. Dickieson, of the various conferences, and of the utterances of the Commissioners and the Indians.

It is obvious that such a record will prove valuable, as it enables any misunderstanding on the part of the Indians, as to what was said at the conference, to be corrected, and it, moreover, will enable the Council better to appreciate the character of, the difficulties that have to be encountered in negotiating with the Indians.

On the 17th I left for Fort Ellice, in company with Mr. Laird, Air. Christie and Mr. Dickieson remaining to complete the payments, which were satisfactorily disposed of.

Before leaving, the Chiefs "Loud Voice" and Cotté called on us to tender their good wishes, and to assure us that they would teach their people to respect the treaty.

The Commissioners received every assistance in their power from Mr. McDonald of Fort Ellice, in charge of the Hudson Bay Company District of Swan River, and from Mr. McLean, in charge of the Qu'Appelle Post, - I also add, that the Half-Breed population were I believe generally desirous of seeing the treaty concluded and used the influence of their connection with the Indians in its favor.

I forward in another despatch a copy of an address I received from the Metis, together with my reply thereto.

The treaty was taken charge of by the Honorable Mr. Laird, and will be by him placed on record in his Department and submitted to Council for approval.

I enclose herewith, however, a printed copy of it, marked "C," to accompany this despatch.

The supplementary treat made at Fort Ellice will form the subject of another despatch.

Trusting that the efforts of the Commissioners to secure a satisfactory understanding with the Western Indians will result in benefit to the race, advantage to the Dominion, and meet the approval of the Privy Council,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieut.-Gov. N.W.T.

(C.)

Commissioners Christie and Dickieson to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA, 7th October, 1875.

SIR - We have now the honor to submit, for your information, our final report in connection with our mission to the Indians included in Treaty No. 4.

As former reports have made you fully acquainted with the arrangements that had been entered into previous to our departure from this place, any further reference to them is unnecessary.

Having left Winnipeg on the 19th August, we arrived at Fort Ellice on the 24th the day appointed for meeting the Indians of that place. The same evening we had an interview with, and fully explained the terms and conditions of the treaty to some of the Indians who were not present when the treaty was concluded last year. Next morning, by appointment, we met all the Indians and explained to them the object of our mission, and, after considerable discussion, made arrangements to commence paying the annuities next day. This, however was prevented by heavy rains which

continued more or less to retard our operations on the two following days, the 27th and 28th, but everything was satisfactorily concluded with this Band on the evening of the latter day, and on the following morning we started for the Qu'Appelle Lakes, accompanied by an escort of fifteen men of the Mounted Police Force, under the command of Sub-Inspector McIllree, which had arrived at Fort Ellice on the evening of the 26th, and reached our destination on the forenoon of the 2nd September.

As you are aware, we had heard before leaving Winnipeg, that the number of Indians assembled at the Qu'Appelle Lakes would be very large, but we did not anticipate that so many as we found (nearly 500 lodges) would be congregated.

We at once saw that the funds at our disposal to pay the annuities and gratuities would be inadequate, land availed ourselves of the opportunity presented by the return of Major Irvine to Winnipeg, to forward a telegram on the 5th September, requesting a further amount of six thousand dollars to be placed to our credit; and we may state here, though out of the order of time, as we found after the first two days payments that we had still under estimated the number of Indians present we transmitted a telegram to Winnipeg by special messenger, on the 9th September, for a further credit of fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 3rd September we met the Indians and explained the object of our mission, and, for the benefit of those who were absent last year, the terms and conditions of the treaty, and stated that we were now ready to fulfil so many of the obligations therein contained as the Government were bound to execute this year. The Indians declined saying anything on this occasion, but wished to meet and confer with us the following day, as they had something they wished to speak about. They accordingly met us on the 4th, and made several demands, one of which was that the annuities be increased to $12 per head. We replied that the treaty concluded last year was a covenant between them and the Government, and it was impossible to that all we had to do was to carry out the terms of the ons of the same required. An idea seemed prevalent among the Indians who were absent last hear that no treaty had been concluded then; that all which had been done at that time was merely preliminary to the making of the treaty in reality, which they thought was to be performed this year. The prevalence of this opinion amongst them operated very prejudicially to the furthering of our business, and we saw that until this was done away with it would be impossible to do anything towards accomplishing the real objects of our mission. After a great deal of talking on their part, and explanation on ours, the meeting adjourned until Monday morning, as it was necessary that provisions should be issued to the different Bands that evening for the following day.

On Monday (the 6th) we again met the Indians, and as they evidently wished to have another day's talking to urge the same demands they had made on Saturday, we assured them all further discussion on the subject was useless; that if they declined to accept the terms of the treaty we must return and report to the Government that they had broken the agreement they had made last year. They then asked that we should report to the Government what they had demanded. This we agreed to do. After some further explanation to those chiefs who had not signed the treaty, the payment, of the annuities and gratuities was commenced and continued by Messrs. Dickieson and Forsyth on this and the three following days until completed, during which time Mr. Christie conferred with the chiefs as to the locality of their Reserves.

Six chiefs who had not been present last year when the treaty was concluded, agreed to accept the terms of the same, and signed their adhesion previous to being paid. The instruments thus signed by them are transmitted herewith.

The suits of clothes, flags, medals aud copies of the treaty were given to the chiefs and head men as they were paid, and on the 10th the ammunition and twine were distributed, also provisions to each Band for the return journey to their hunting grounds.

Having concluded our business at Qu'Appelle Lakes, we started for Fort Pelly on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at that post on the 14th. Owing to inclement weather on the 15th we could not meet the Indians until the next day, when the pay-

ments were made clothing & c. distributed, and all the business we had to transact with this Band completed. A few of the Indians belonging to this Band wished too separate from it and join the Shoal River Indians; as we saw no objection to their doing so we agreed that they should be allowed to join that Band.

We were waited upon here by a few of the Egg Lake Indians, including some of the leading men who wished to have the treaty explained to them, which eve did. As there was only a small portion of the Band present, and they had not been delegated to meet us and give in their adhesion to the treaty, we could make no arrangements with this Band, and under the circumstances, thought it best not to press the matter. We, however, took the opportunity of warning them, that although they had not accepted the terms of the treaty they were subject to the laws as were all other inhabitants of the country, and must not interfere with or molest in any way any person passing through or working in the territory, that if they did so they would be punished. They said they had no evil intentions though they did not accept the treaty.

A small quantity of provisions was given them for their return journey, and they left apparently well pleased, and we have little doubt they will accept the terms of the treaty next year.

We left Fort Pelly on the 18th, and arrived at Shoal River on the 22nd September. We had our first interview with the Indians of this locality on the 24th, having been prevented by rain from meeting them on the previous day, and explained the terms of the treaty, and persuaded them that the object sought by the Government was their benefit. This having been done they agreed to accept the terms offered, and presented their chiefs.

As members of both the Cree and Saulteaux tribes belong to this post, and they could not agree to live in one Band under one Chief, it was considered advisable as a solution of the difficulty to allow each its own Chief, but, the bands being small, we restricted them with respect to the number of head-men, allowing only two instead of four to each band. This having been satisfactorily arranged, the payments were proceeded with, and on the following day the other articles provided under the terms of the treaty were distributed.

As we found that the journey from Swan Lake House to Winnipeg could be more easily accomplished by boat, vi Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba to Oak Point, and thence by wagon, than by the road we had come, and that the expense would be no more, we decided to travel by this route, which we did, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 4th instant.

The number of Indians paid at the different posts was 3,974, and the amount disbursed in gratuities and annuities fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars ($50,993), viz.:-

Number of Indians paid at Fort Ellice	357,	amount	$3,858
Number of Indians paid at Qu Appelle Lakes	3,028,	amount	40,238
Number of Indians paid at Fort Pelly	278,	amount	1,678
Number of Indians paid at Shoal Lake	311,	amount	5,219
...	3,974	...	$50,993

We beg to refer you to the accompanying pay-sheets and documents connected, therewith, and to the abstract from the same attached hereto, showing the Bands paid, the amount paid to each, the class of Indians, and whether paid last year or not, and all other information we think necessary on this point.

RESERVES.

The question of Reserves has been carefully considered, and long interviews held with the Indians on the subject. Many of the Bands have no desire to settle and commence farming, and will not turn their attention to agriculture until they are

forced to do so on account of the failure of their present means of subsistence by the extermination of the buffalo. Others have commenced to farm already, although to a very slight extent, and wish to have their Reserves set apart as soon as possible.

Instructions have been given to Mr. Wagner, D.L.S., to survey Reserves for the following Bands, viz.:-

1. Pisqua's, or the Plain's (49 families), at Leech Lake, about half way from Fort Ellice to the forks of the (Qu'Appelle Road, leading to Fort Pelly, on the south side of the road.

2. Cawacatoose's, or the Poor Man's (33 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, close to the Round Plain, north-east of the Old Fort.

3. George Gordon's (41 families), at the west side of the Little Touchwood Hills. This Band has been settled there for some years.

4. White Bear's (35 families), at the Moose Mountains, south-west of Fort Ellice.

5. Kichi-ka-me-winin's, or the Great Seaman's (22 families), at the Moose Mountain, near the White Bear's Band.

6. Gabriel Cote's Band (35 families) wanted their Reserve either at the Old Fort, on the Assiniboine River, about 20 miles west of Fort Pelly, or on the banks of the Swan River, commencing opposite Thunder Hill and stretching downwards on both sides of the river. As these localities are in the vicinity of the projected line of railway no decision was given, but Mr. Wagner was instructed to examine both places and report to the Department.

7. Wawasecappo's Band (58 families) wanted their Reserve at the head of the Bird Tail Creek, but as that locality is included in the limits of Treaty No. 2, no decision could be given until the Department has been consulted on the subject. A few families belonging to this Band have been settled for nine or ten years at the Round and Crooked Lakes, on the Qu'Appelle River, about 60 miles from Fort Ellice, and, as they have made considerable improvements there, do not wish to be removed. As we saw no serious objection to this, their wishes were acceded to, and instructions given to Mr. Wagner accordingly. There are seven families now living at these lakes.

8. The Key's Band (27 families), at the west side of the Woody River, which rises in the Porcupine Mountains and falls into the Swan Lake to the west of the Swan River. This Band has been settled there for some time, have ground under cultivation, and possess a number of cattle and horses.

9. Kishikonse's Band (36 families), at the east side of the Woody River, opposite "The Key's" Reserve. This Band have also commenced to farm, and own 97 head of cattle and 57 horses.

Both these Bands have made considerable progress in farming, as is evinced by the number of cattle and horses owned by them, and are anxious to receive assistance. No instructions have been given in regard to the survey of their Reserves, as we thought Mr. Wagner's time would be fully occupied till the close of the season in surveying the Reserves above referred to.

The following Bands are not prepared to settle on their Reserves at present, but have intimated the localities where they desire them to be.

1. Ka-ki-shi-way or "Loud Voice" (49 families), at the Round and Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle River, either above or below the Reserve set apart for those Indians belonging to the Fort Ellice Band who are settled there as already mentioned. They are not quite decided on the matter, and wish to see the place.

2. Achacoossacootacoopit, deceased White Calf's Son's (13 families), at the Round and Crooked Lakes, near "Loud Voice's" Band.

3. Canahachapew's, or Ready Bow's (23 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, adjoining the Reserve of the Poor Man's Band.

4. Day Star's (16 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, near the last mentioned Band.

5. Little Black Bear's (35 families), somewhere on the Beaver Hills, between Fort Pelly and the Little Touchwood Hills. The exact locality is undecided.

6. Cheechuck's Band (34 families), around the Devils Lake on the Touchwood Hills and Fort Pelly road, to the south of the Touchwood Hill cart road. He was told he could have this Reserve south and east of the Lake, but not within 20 miles of the railway.

7. Hard Quill's (41 families), at the Devil's Lake, adjoining Cheechuck's.

8. Pieahpot's (50 families), at the Little Touchwood Hills, adjoining George Gordon's.

The following Bands have no desire to commence farming at present, and gave no intimation with regard to the localities where they desired their Reserves to be set apart. (They are plain hunters, and depend entirely on the buffalo for subsistence): -

1.	Kakiwistahaw's	58 families.
2.	Chakacha's	37 families.
3.	Cowwecess's	37 families.
4.	Okanee's (Fox's Son)	16 families.
5.	Le Croup de Pheasant's	18 families.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND CATTLE.

As you were informed on the 18th of August, a supply of agricultural implements was forwarded to Forts Ellice, Qu'Appelle and Pelly. Those sent to the two former places are in store subject to future disposal. A few of the scythes, axes, hoes, spades, and the grindstone sent to Fort Pelly were, at the chief's request, delivered to him for his Band, as he stated they could use them this fall. The balance remain stored in the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse at Fort Pelly.

Accompanying this Report is a statement of the number of articles forwarded to each post. We beg to call your attention on this point to the annexed letter from the officer in charge of the Swan River District, Mr. McDonald, which states that though the Hudson's Bay Company will provide storage for these articles they decline having anything to do with their distribution.

In reference to the cattle which we were authorized to give, according to the terms of the treaty, to any Band which was prepared to winter them we have to inform you that cattle were given only in one instance, viz., to Pisqua's Band.

Cawacatoose, or "The Poor Man," stated that his Band had made preparations for wintering cattle, but, as we had no definite information on the subject, we instructed Mr. Wagner when surveying the Reserve to ascertain if such preparations had been made, and in the event of his being satisfied that the cattle would be properly cared for, we furnished him with au order drawn on the Hudson's Bay Company to be delivered to Cawacatoose, for the number of cattle required. Should he find that proper accommodation and provender have not been provided the order will be returned to the Department.

No agricultural implements have been forwarded to Shoal River, and as these Bands, as before stated, manifest a great desire to cultivate the soil, every encouragement and assistance should be given them; and to this end we would recommend that arrangements be made to forward the agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, as well as seed grain and potatoes, as early as possible next spring vi Lakes

Manitoba and Winnipegosis. Provision should also be made to meet and fulfil the terms of the treaty on this head to all Indians whose Reserves shall have been surveyed, and who have commenced the cultivation of the soil.

EXPENDITURE.

As will be seen by reference to the accounts forwarded to the Department, the expenditure for provisions; & c. has far exceeded the amount appropriated for this purpose, but in this matter we endeavoured to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, and when the large number of Indians fed while at the different posts and provisioned for their return journey is taken into account, we do not think the expenditure will be considered extravagant.

Such supplies as it was necessary to procure outside of Manitoba we purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company on the understanding that the accounts for the same would be paid on our arrival at Winnipeg, and to enable us to do so, we telegraphed you on the 5th instant, to place a sum sufficient to our credit in the Ontario Bank. By this arrangement we procured the provisions at a much more reasonable rate than if the accounts had been forwarded to Ottawa for payment.

The engagement into which the Hon. James McKay entered for the furnishing and transport of supplies was executed to the letter, all entrusted to him being delivered in good order and condition at the different posts at the time appointed.

We cannot omit mentioning the services rendered to us by Mr. Wagner, who kindly undertook the duty of issuing the provisions daily to the Indians at Qu'Appelle, which he discharged in a most satisfactory manner and we beg strongly to recommend him to your favorable consideration.

Hon. Mr. Breland, who had been sent to notify the Indians, met us on our arrival at Qu'Appelle, and was of much assistance during the conferences.

Mr. Forsyth discharged the duties assigned to him satisfactorily, and was ever ready and willing to assist us when called upon.

The escort of Mounted Police, under the command of Sub-Inspector McIllree, which met us at Fort Ellice and accompanied us to Qu'Appelle Lakes, where it was augmented by a detachment of twenty-five men under Sub-Inspector Frechette, contributed materially by their presence to the satisfactory conclusion of our mission, and we have much pleasure in testifying to the good conduct and excellent demeanour of the men composing this force.

From His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Morris, we received every kindness and attention, and are much indebted to him for his valuable counsel and advice.

We would be wanting in our duty did we not mention the invaluable services rendered to the Government in the assistance afforded to us by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who did everything in their power to help us and forward the objects of the mission.

We would now most respectfully submit that in order to the efficient administration of the affairs connected with Treaty No. 4, it is indispensably necessary that a resident Commissioner should at once be appointed, as it is of the utmost importance that arrangements be made during the coming winter to carry out the terms and conditions remaining yet to be fulfilled and which should be attended to as soon as possible, such as procuring seed grain, agricultural implements, cattle, tool chests, & c., and the forwarding of the same to the different Bands which may be prepared to receive them.

SIOUX.

We were waited upon by a Band of Sioux Indians, headed by "White Cap" the same chief who was present at the Qu'Appelle Lakes last year, who were encamped to the number of 52 rents on the hills above the Qu'Appelle Fort. They assured us of their friendly feeling towards the subjects of the Queen, and as they had been now thirteen years on this territory they wished to be left as they were, and have the privilege of hunting with the Half-breeds of the

Qu'Appelle Lakes. They did not wish to settle on the Reserve set apart for the other Sioux at the Little Saskatchewan,

assigning as a reason that they did not like the place. They wished that some decision should be come to regarding them. We gave them a present of provisions and tobacco, and they departed. We were very well pleased with the conduct of these Indians, who did not trouble us with their presence until we had finished our business with the others and were ready to leave.

Having thus as briefly as possible referred to the different matters connected with our mission, we trust that the manner in which we have carried out our instructions and fulfilled the duties assigned to us may be found satisfactory, and be approved of.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servants,
W.J. CHRISTIE, Indian Commissioner.
M.G. DICKIESON.

RECAPITULATION of Payments to Indians at Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle Lakes, August and September, 1875.

Check letter.	Name of Chief and Band.	Chiefs, 1874.	Chiefs, 1875.	Headmen, 1874.	Headmen, 1875.	Indians, 1874.	Indians, 1875.	Payments to Chiefs, 1874.	Payments to Chiefs, 1875.	Payments to Headmen, 1874.	Payments to Headmen, 1875.	Payments to Indians, 1874.	Payments to Indians, 1875.	Total paid to Indians, 1874.	Total paid to Indians, 1875.	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
G & A	Wawasecapow (Ellice)	1	...	2	2	187	165	...	25	33	60	935	2,805	993	2,865	3,858
J	Kakushiway (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	3	1	109	128	25	...	45	30	545	2,176	615	2,206	2,821
O	Kawistahaw (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	2	2	63	221	25	...	30	60	315	3,757	370	3,817	4,187
H	George Gordon (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	4	...	125	75	25	...	60	...	625	1,275	710	1,275	1,985
F	Canahachapew (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	...	4	23	84	25	...	...	120	115	1,428	140	1,548	1,688
C	Daystar (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	2	2	40	35	25	...	30	60	200	595	255	655	910
I	Little Black Bear (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	1	3	24	144	25	...	15	90	120	2,448	160	2,538	2,698
B	Cawacatoose (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	4	...	77	84	25	...	60	...	385	1,428	470	1,428	1,898
D	Ahchacoossacootacoopit (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	2	2	40	17	25	...	30	60	200	289	255	1,349	604
P	Okanee (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	...	2	8	68	...	50	...	60	40	1,156	90	1,216	1,306
P	Pesquah (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	4	...	166	80	25	...	60	...	830	1,360	915	1,360	2,275
L	Chakachas (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	2	2	71	107	25	...	30	60	355	1,819	410	1,879	2,289
M	Coroweecess (Qu'Appelle)	1	...	4	...	69	121	25	...	60	...	345	2,057	430	2,057	2,487
E	Muscorowegun (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	1	3	66	132	...	50	15	90	330	2,244	345	2,384	2,729
K	Cheecuck (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	2	2	85	77	...	35	33	60	425	1,309	458	1,404	1,862
Q	Wahpeemakwaw (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	...	4	10	158	...	50	...	120	50	2,686	50	2,856	2,906
R	Lecroup de pheasant (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	...	2	...	87	...	50	...	60	...	1,479	...	1,589	1,589
T	Kichikamenin (Qu'Appelle)	...	1	...	4	...	105	...	50	...	120	...	1,785	...	3,955	1,955
N	Peaypot	...	1	...	4	21	222	...	50	...	120	105	3,774	105	3,944	4,049
...	Total	12	7	33	39	1,184	2,110	300	335	501	1,170	5,920	35,870	6,771	37,325	44,096

PAID AS PER ABOVE RECAPITULATION.

12	Chiefs of 1874	$300
7	Chiefs of 1875	335

33	Headmen of 1874	501
39	Headmen of 1875	1,170
1,184	Indians of 1874	5,920
2,110	Indians of 1875	35,870
3,385	...	$44,096

PAYMENTS to Indians at Fort Pelly and Shoal Lake.

Check letter.	Name of Chief and Band.	Chiefs, 1874.	Chiefs, 1875.	Headmen, 1874.	Headmen, 1875.	Indians, 1874.	Indians, 1875.	Payments to Chiefs, 1874.	Payments to Chiefs, 1875.	Payments to Headmen, 1874.	Payments to Headmen, 1875.	Payments to Indians, 1874.	Payments to Indians, 1875.	Total paid to Indians, 1874.	Total paid to Indians, 1875.	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
S	Cote, Fort Pelly	1	...	4	...	254	19	25	...	60	...	1,270	323	1,355	323	1,678
R	Outahpeekaekay, Shoal River	...	1	...	2	...	129	...	50	...	60	...	2,193	...	2,303	2,330
D	Reeshekonse	...	1	1	...	14	163	...	50	15	10	70	2,771	85	2,831	2,916
...	Total	1	2	5	2	268	311	25	100	75	70	1,340	5,287	1,440	5,457	6,897
...																

PAID AS PER ABOVE RECAPITULATION

1	Chiefs of 1874	$25
2	Chiefs of 1875	100
5	Headmen of 1874	75
2	Headmen of 1875	70
268	Indians of 1874	1,340
311	Indians of 1875	5,287
589	...	$6,897

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIANS PAID UNDER TREATY No. 4, IN 1875.

13	Chiefs of 1874	$325
9	Chiefs of 1875	435
38	Headmen of 1874	576
41	Headmen of 1875	1,240
1,452	Indians of 1874	7,260
2,421	Indians of 1874	41,157
3,974	...	$50,993

Shoal River, 25th September, 1875

(D.)
(No. 4819.)

Lieutenant Governor Morris to Minister of the Interior.

FORT GARRY October 11th, 1875.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you, that under authority of the Commission of the Privy Council to that effect, I proceeded to Lake Winnipeg for the purpose of making a treaty with the "Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians," in company with my associate, the Honorable James McKay, leaving Fort Garry for Chief Princes Landing on the Red River, on the 17th September last, in order to embark on the Hudson Bay Company's new propeller "The Colville," which Chief Commissioner Graham had kindly placed at our disposal on advantageous terms. We selected this mode of conveyance, as travelling and conveyance of provisions in "York Boats" would, at the advanced period of the season, have occupied at least eight weeks, if at all practicable.

The steamer left the landing at 5 o'clock on the 18th September, but owing to the prevalence of a gale of northerly wind was compelled to be anchored at the three channels of the Red River, inside of the bar which obstructs the entrance of the lake. The wind continued during the 18th and 19th, but on the afternoon of the latter day, Captain Hackland, a sailor of much practical experience on the Northern Seas, decided to risk going out, as the water on the bar was running down so fast that he feared that the steamer would be unable to cross over the bar. I may remark that the wind causes the waters of the lake to "ebb and flow" into the river with great rapidity, and that the bar is so serious an obstruction to an important navigation, that it ought to be examined with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of its removal. Leaving our anchorage, we crossed the bar at three in the afternoon with difficulty, and proceeded on our voyage; anchored opposite the mouth of the Berens River on Monday, the 20th, at 9 a.m., to await the arrival of a pilot, as no steamer had ever before entered the river. Under the pilotage of a chief and a councillor, we reached Berens River Post, the Indians greeting us with volleys of firearms and at once summoned the Indians to meet us in the Wesleyan Mission School us which the Rev. Mr. Young kindly placed at our disposal. We met the Indians at 4 o'clock, and explained the object of our visit. The question of Reserves was one of some difficulty, but eventually this was arranged, and the Indians agreed to our offer, and the indenture of treaty was signed by the chiefs and head-men about 11 p.m. The payment of the present of $5 per head, provided by the treaty, was immediately commenced by Mr. McKay and the Honorable Thomas Howard, who accompanied me as Secretary and Pay Master, and was continued until 1 a.m., when the payment was concluded.

The steamer left next day, the 21st, for "Norway House," but the captain was obliged to anchor at George's Island in the evening, owing to the stormy weather. The "Colville" remained at anchor all the next day, the 22nd, but left at midnight for Nelson River. We sighted the Mossy and Montreal points, at the mouth of that river, about nine a.m on the 23rd, and arrived at the old or abandoned Norway House at 11 o'clock, under the guidance of Roderick Ross, Esquire, of the Hudson Bay Company's Service, at "Norway House," who had been engaged for some days in examining the channel, in anticipation of our visit.

The Nelson River expands into Play Green Lake, a large stream of water studded with Islands, presenting a remarkable resemblance to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. The distance from the mouth of the river to Norway House is 20 miles. We arrived at Norway House at 3 o'clock and were welcomed there by the Indians, who fired a salute.

On the 24th we met the Indians in a large store-house of the Hudson Bay Company, and asked them to present their chiefs and head-men. We found that there were two distinct Bands of Indians, the Christian Indians of "Norway House," and

the Wood or Pagan Indians of Cross Lake. Each elected their chiefs by popular vote in a most business-like manner, and the chiefs, after consulting the Bands, selected the head-men. We then accepted the chiefs, and I made an explanation of the object of our visit in English, and the Honorable James McKay in the Indian dialect. We severed the questions of terms and Reserves, postponing the latter till we had disposed of the former. The Indians gratefully accepted of the offered terms, and we adjourned the conference to enable them to consult as to Reserves. On re-assembling, the Christian chief stated that as they could no longer count on employment in boating for the Hudson Bay Company, owing to the introduction of steam-navigation, he and a portion of his Band wished to migrate to Lake Winnipeg, where they could obtain a livelihood by farming and fishing. We explained why we could not grant them a Reserve for that purpose at the "Grassy Narrows" as they wished, owing to the proposed Icelandic settlement there, but offered to allot them a Reserve at "Fisher River," about 40 miles north of the "Narrows," and this they accepted. It is supposed that some 80 or 90 families will remove there in spring, and it was arranged that those who remain, instead of receiving a Reserve, should retain their present houses and gardens. The chief of the Pagan Band, who has, however, recently been baptized, stated that the Wood Indians wished to remain at "Cross Lake," and we agreed that a Reserve should be allotted them there. The treaty was then signed and the medals and uniforms presented. The chiefs on, behalf of their people, thanked Her Majesty and her officers for their kindness to the Indian people, which I suitably acknowledged, and the payment of the presents was commenced by Messrs. McKay and Howard, and completed on the 15th.

We left that day at 3.30 amidst cheering by the Indians and a salute of firearms, and came to anchor in "Play Green Lake," at Kettle Island, at 5.30.

The steamer left Kettle Island next morning at 6 a.m. for the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan, which we reached at 4 o'clock.

The original post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of the river, has been abandoned, and a new one established on their Reserve, some six miles higher up the river, at the head of the portage, which the river steamer descends to. The "Colville," at our request ran up to the chief's house, situated on the shore of a deep Bay, and was moored and gang-ways laid out to the shore. We found an Indian village on the north side, and also the chief's house, which was built on the only spot where good and inexpensive wharfage can be had, and ascertained afterwards that the Indians claimed the whole north shore for a Reserve.

On the 27th we met the Indians near the chief's house in the air, at a spot where a large fire had been lighted by them, as the weather was cold. We took a similar course as at "Norway House" in severing the question of terms of the treaty and Reserves, and with like satisfactory results, after a lengthy discussion the Indians agreed to accept the terms, and we then entered upon the difficult question of the Reserves. They complained of the Hudson Bay Company's Reserve, and wished to have the land covered by it, but we explained whatever had been promised the Company would be given just as promises made to them would be kept. They said the Company's Reserve should be at the abandoned post at the, mouth of the river, and not at the end of the portage we informed them that we would inquire as to this. They then claimed a Reserve on both sides of the river of large extent, and extending up to the head of the Grand Rapids, but this we declined to accede to. Eventually, as the locality they had hitherto occupied is so important a point, controlling as it does the means of communication between the north of the river, and the head of the rapids, and where a "tram-way" will no doubt ere long require to be constructed, presenting also deep-water navigation and excellent wharfage, and evidently being moreover the site where a town will spring up, we offered them a Reserve on the south side of the river they objected, that they had their houses and gardens on the north side of the river but said that as the Queen's Government were treating them so kindly, that they would go to the south side of the river, if a small sum was given them to assist in removing their houses, or building others, and this as will be seen by the terms of the treaty, we agreed to do, believing it to be alike in the

interests of the Government to have the control of so important a point as the mouth of the great internal river of the Saskatchewan, and yet only just to the Indians, who were making to them what was so large a concession to the wishes of the Commissioners. On our agreeing to the proposal, the treaty was cheerfully signed by the chief and head men, and the payment of the present was made to them, together with a distribution of some provisions I enclose a tracing of the mouth of the river, copied from a sketch thereof kindly made for me by Mr. Ross, which will enable you to understand the actual position of the locality in question, and the better appreciate our reasons for our action in the matter.

The steamer left the Grand Rapids in the afternoon of the 27th, and the captain took his course for the mouth of the Red River, but anchored, as the night became very dark between Georges Island and Swampy Island.

On the 28th, resuming our course at 5.30. a.m., we sighted Berens River Mission House at eight o'clock, and passed into the channel between Black Bear Island and Dog Head or Wapang Point, at 12.30: then observing a number of Indians on the shore making signals to us by firing guns, we requested the captain to approach the shore; the water being very deep, the steamer went close in shore and anchored - the Indians coming off to us in their canoes. We found them to be Thickfoot, a principal Indian of the Band inhabiting the islands, and some of those and the Jack Head Band of the West Shore, and explained to them the object of our visit. They told us they had heard of it, and had been waiting to see us. "Thickfoot" said the Island Indians at Big Island, Black Island, Wapang and the other Islands in the vicinity had no chief; that they numbered 128, and those at Jack-Fish Head 60. "Thickfoot" said he had cattle and would like to have a place assigned to his people on the main shore, where they could live by farming and fishing. We suggested "Fisher River" to them, which they approved of. Eventually we decided on paying these Indians - took "Thickfoot's" adhesion to the treaty, of which I enclose a copy, and authorized him to notify the Indians to meet at the "Dog Head Point" next summer, at a time to be intimated to them, and to request them in the mean time to select a Chief and Councillors. "Thickfoot" expressed gratitude for the kindness of the Government, and his belief, that Indians of the various Islands and of "Jack Head Point" would cheerfully accept the Queen's benevolence and settle on a Reserve. After paying this party, and distributing a small quantity of provisions among them, we resumed our voyage, and, owing to the character of the navigation, again came to anchor George's Channel at 7 p.m. On the 29th, we left our anchorage at 5 a.m. and entered the mouth of the Red River at 12 o'clock, crossing the bar without difficulty, as the weather was calm. We arrived at the Stone Fort at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but had to remain there till next day, awaiting the arrival of conveyances from Winnipeg. Mr. McKay and I left the Stone Fort on the 30th at 7 a.m. leaving our baggage and a portion of the provisions which had not been used to be forwarded by the steamer "Swallow," and reached Fort Garry at 10 o'clock, thus terminating a journey of over 1,000 miles, and having satisfactorily closed a treaty with the "Saulteaux and Swampy Crees," which will prove of much importance in view of the probable rapid settlement of the west coast of Lake Winnipeg. The journey moreover, is of interest, as having been the first occasion on which a steam vessel entered the waters of "Berens River" and of the "Nelson River," the waters of which river fall into the Hudson Bay, and as having demonstrated the practicability of direct steam navigation through a distance of 360 miles from the City of Winnipeg to "Norway House." I may mention here that the prevalence of timber suitable for fuel and building purposes, of lime and sandstone, of much good soil, and natural hay lands on the west shore of the Lake, together with the great abundance of white fish, sturgeon and other fish in the Lake, will ensure, ere long, a large Settlement.

The east coast is much inferior to the west coast, as far as I could learn, but appeared to be thickly wooded, and it is understood that indications of minerals have been found in several places.

I now beg to call your attention to the boundaries of the treaty, which, you will observe vary, somewhat from those suggested in your memorandum to the Privy

Council. The Commissioners adopted as the southern boundary of the treaty limits, the northern boundary of Treaties 2 and 3. They included in the limits all the territory to which the Indians ceding, claimed hunting and other rights, but they fixed the western boundary as defined in the treaty, for the following reasons: -

1st. The extension of the boundary carries the treaty to the western limit of the lands claimed by the "Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes" of Indians, and creates an eastern base for the treaties to be made with the "Plain Crees" next year.

2nd. The "Swampy Crees" at the "Pass," on the Saskatchewan, would otherwise have had to be included in the western treaties.-

3rd. That the extension of the boundaries will add some 600 to the number of Indians in the suggested limits, of whom 300 at "Wahpahhuha" or the "Pass" on the Saskatchewan would have had to be treated with, owing to the navigation of the Saskatchewan, and in any event, -

4th. The inclusion of the "Norway House Indians" in the treaty, and the, surrender of their rights, involved a larger area of territory.

5. That a number of the "Norway House" Indians came from Moose Lake and the Cumberland region, and possessed rights there which have been included in the boundaries.

6th. Unless the boundaries had been properly defined, in conformity with known geographical points, a portion of the country lying between the territories formerly ceded and those comprised in Treaty No. 5, would have been left with the Indian title unextinguished.

For these reasons, the Commissioners defined the boundaries as they are laid down in the treaty, and it will remain with the Government to send a Commissioner to the "Pass" to obtain the adhesion of the Indians there to the treaty next summer, or not as they shall decide, though the Commissioners strongly urge that step to be taken as a necessity.

I forward the original of the treaty to you by the Honorable Mr. Christie, and in order to the better understanding of the treaty area, I enclose a very valuable map copied from one made for me at my request on board of the "Colville," by Roderick Ross, Esquire, who accompanied me from "Norway House" to the Stone Fort, and to whom I was indebted for, much valuable assistance and co-operation, as we were in fact to the Company's officers generally. This map is prepared from actual observation, and locates many places not indicated on any existing map, and covering as it does an area of over 100,000 square miles, which exclusive of the great waters, has been included in the treaty, possesses much value.

I enclose herewith "duplicates" of the pay sheets, a statement of the cash expenditure, shewing the balance on hand of the credit which was given me for the purposes of the treaty, and statements of the distribution of the provisions and of the clothing, medals, as given to the chiefs and head men. These statements will shew that every arrangement was made to secure the utmost economy in effecting the treaty, and yet to give satisfaction to the Indians concerned.

I mention here that the Indians were uniformly informed that no back payments of the present would be made to those who did not attend the meetings with the Commissioners, but that next year those not present would receive payment with the others, if they presented themselves.

I have to express my sense of the services rendered to the Government by my associate the Honorable James McKay, and the Honorable Thomas Howard, who acted as Secretary and Pay Master to the Commissioners as well as of the many kind services we received from Captain Hackland, and the other officers of the "Colville," from the Wesleyan Missionaries, and from the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the supervision of Treaty No. 5, and the carrying out of the treaty obligations with the Indians of the St. Peter's Band,

and of those of Fort Alexander and the River Rousseau and Broken Head, which fall into Lake Winnipeg, should be entrusted to a local agent, stationed at the Stone Fort or in the vicinity of St. Peter's, and who would thence supervise the whole District.

In conclusion, I have only to express the hope that the action of the Commissioners which in every respect was governed by a desire to promote the public interest, will receive the approval of the Privy Council, and be regarded by them as the satisfactory discharge of an onerous and responsible duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieut.-Gov. North-West Territories.

(E)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at Berens' River the 20th day of September, and at Norway House the 24th day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by her Commissioners, the Honorable ALEXANDER MORRIS Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, and the Honorable JAMES MCKAY, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part: -

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at meetings at Berens River and Norway House, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other;

AND WHEREAS the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence;

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say: - For the Indians within the Berens River region and their several Bands:

Nah-wee-kee-sick-quah-yash, Chief; Kah-nah-wah-kee-wee-nin and Nah-kee-quan-nay-yash, Councillors, and Pee-wah-noo-wee-nin, of Poplar River, Councillor; for the Indians within the Norway House region and their several Bands, David Rundle, Chief; James Cochrane, Harry Constatag and Charles Pisequinip, Councillors; and Ta-pas-ta-num, or Donald William Sinclair Ross, Chief; James Garriock and Proud McKay, Councillors;

And thereupon in open Council, the different Bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and head men, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described

And whereas, the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and head men, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described;

And whereas, the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say: -

The Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: -

Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 3, thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the Height of Land at the northeast corner of the said Treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers, thence due north along the said Height of Land to a point intersected by the 53o of north latitude, and thence north-westerly to Favorable Lake thence following the east shore of said Lake to its northern limit, thence north-Westerly to The North end of Lake Winnipegosis, thence Westerly to the Height of Land called "Robinson's Portage," thence north-westerly to the east end of Cross Lake, thence north-westerly crossing Fox's Lake, thence northwesterly to the north end of Split Lake, thence south-westerly to Pipestone Lake, on Burntwood River, thence south-westerly to the western point of John Scott's Lake, thence south-westerly to the north shore of Beaver Lake, thence south-westerly to the west end of Cumberland Lake, thence due south to the Saskatchewan River, thence, due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all Islands on all lakes within the said limits as above described, and it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty;

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-West Territories, or in any other Province or portion of Her Majesty's Dominions situated and being within the Dominion of Canada, -

The tract comprised within the lines above described embracing an area of one hundred thousand square miles, be the same, more or less, -

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside Reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians and other Reserves for the benefit of the said Indians to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada; provided all such Reserves shall not exceed in all 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller familiar, in manner following, that is to say: - For the Band of Saulteaux in the Berens River region now settled, or who may within two years settle therein, a Reserve commencing at the outlet of Berens River into Lake Winnipeg, and extending along the shores of said lake and tip said river and into the interior behind said lake and river, so as to comprehend 160 acres for each family of five, a reasonable addition being, however, to be made by Her Majesty to the extent of the said Reserve for the inclusion in the tract so reserved of swamp, but reserving the free navigation of the said lake and river, and free access to the shores and waters thereof for Her Majesty and all Her subjects, and excepting thereout such land as may have been granted to or stipulated to be hold by the Hudsons Bay Company, and, also such land as Her Majesty or her successors may in her good pleasure see fit to grant: to the Mission established at or near Berens River by the Methodist Church of Canada, for a church, school house, parsonage, burial ground and farm, or other mission purposes; and to the Indians residing at Poplar River, falling into Lake Winnipeg north of Berens River, a Reserve not exceeding 160 acres to each family of five, respecting as much as possible their present improvements: - and inasmuch as a number of the Indians now residing in

and about Norway House, of the Band of whom David Rundle is Chief, are desirous of removing to a locality where they can cultivate the soil, Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees to lay aside a Reserve on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Fisher River, so as to give 100 acres to each family of five or in that, proportion for larger or smaller families, who shall remove to the said locality within "three years," it being estimated that ninety families or thereabout will remove within the said period, and that a Reserve will be laid aside sufficient for that or the actual number; - and it is further agreed that those of the Band who remain in the vicinity of "Norway House" shall retain for their own use, their present gardens, buildings, and improvements until the same be departed with by the Queen's Government, with their consent first had and obtained for their individual benefit, if any value can be realized therefor: - and with regard to the Band of Wood Indians of whom Ta-pas-ta-num or Donald William Sinclair Ross is Chief, a Reserve at Otter Island on the west side of Cross Lake of 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for smaller families, reserving however to Her Majesty, Her successors, and Her subjects, the free navigation of all lakes and rivers, and free access to the shores thereof; Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any Band as she shall deem fit, and also that the aforesaid Reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; and with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians she hereby through her Commissioners makes them a present of five dollars for each man, woman and child belonging to the Bands here represented, in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred;

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such Reserves hereby made as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the Reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise determined by her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, to preserve her Indian subjects inhabiting the Reserves or living elsewhere within Her North-West Territories, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced; -

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered its hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may from time to time be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government;

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians, that such sections of the Reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of what nature soever, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvements thereon, -

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the territory ceded, pay to each Indian person the sum of five dollars per head yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the sum of $500 per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians, in manner

following, that is to say: - In the reasonable discretion as regards the distribution thereof among the Indians inhabiting the several,Reserves or otherwise included herein, of Her Majesty's, Indian Agent having the supervision of this treaty;

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band of the said Indians who are now cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say: - Two hoes for every family actually cultivating; also one spade per family as aforesaid; one plough for every ten families as aforesaid; five harrows for every twenty families as aforesaid; one scythe for every family as aforesaid, and also one axe and also one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone, and one auger, for each Band - and also for each Chief for the use of his Band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools; also, for each Band, enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such Band - , also, for each Band, one yoke of oxen, one bull, and four cows: all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of -the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians, that each Chief duly recognized as such, shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and each subordinate officer, not exceeding three for each band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum, and each such Chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid shall also receive, once every three years, a suitable suit of clothing: and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law, and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tracts; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tracts or an part thereof: and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their bands at "Berens River," this Twentieth day of September, A.D. 1875, and at Norway House, on the Twenty-fourth day of the month and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by the Honorable James McKay: -

THOMAS HOWARD.
A.G. JACKES, M.D.
CHRISTINE MORRIS
E.C. MORRIS.
ELIZABETH YOUNG.
EGERTON RYERSON YOUNG.
WILLIAM McKAY.
JOHN McKAY.
ALEX MORRIS, L.G. [L.S.]
JAMES McKAY. [L.S.]
NAH-WEE-KEE-SICK-QUAH-YASH,
otherwise JACOB BERENS,
Chief. his x mark.
KAH-WAH-NAH-KEE-WEE-NIN,
otherwise ANTOINE GOUIN,
his x mark.
NAH-KEE-QUAN-NAY-YASH,

his x mark.
PEE-WAH-ROO-WEE-NIN,
his x mark.
Councillors

Signed at Norway House by the Chiefs and Councillors hereunto subscribing in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first read and explained, by the Honorable James McKay: -
RODERICK ROSS.
JOHN H. RUTTAN, Methodist Minister.
O. GERMAN, Methodist Minister.
D.C. McTAVISH.
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR.
L.C. McTAVISH.
CHRISTINE V.K. MORRIS.
E.C. MORRIS.
A.G. JACKES, M.D.
THOMAS HOWARD.
ALEX MORRIS, L.G. [L.S.]
JAMES McKAY, [L.S.]
DAVID RUNDLE,
Chief.
JAMES COCHRANE.
his x mark.
HARRY CONSTATAG,
his x mark.
CHARLES PISEQUINIP,
his x mark.
Councillors
TA-PAS-TA-NUM or
DONALD WM. SINCLAIR ROSE,
Chief.
his x mark.
GEORGE GARRIOCK,
PROUD McKAY,
his x mark.
Councillors

We the Band of the Saulteaux Tribe of Indians, residing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, on both sides thereof, having had communication of the foregoing treaty, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Heirs and successors forever.

And Her Majesty agrees, through the said Commissioners, to assign a Reserve OF sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families - such Reserve to be laid off and surveyed next year, on the south side of the River Saskatchewan.

And having regard to the importance of the land where the said Indians are now settled, in respect of the purposes of the navigation of the said river, and transport in connection therewith, and otherwise, and in view of the fact that many of the said Indians have now houses and gardens on the other side of the river, and elsewhere, which they will abandon, Her Majesty agrees, through Her said Commissioners, to grant a sum of five hundred dollars to the said Band, to be paid in equitable proportional to such of them as have houses, to assist them in removing their houses to the said Reserve, or building others. And the said Indians represented herein by their Chief and Councillors, presented as such by the Band, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments, and other benefits, as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chief and Councillors have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at the Grand Rapids, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Honourable James McKay: -
THOS. HOWARD.
RODK. ROSS.
E.C. MORRIS
A.G. JACKES, M.D.
ALEX. MATHESON.
JOSEPH HOUSTON.
CHRISTINE V.K. MORRIS.
ALEX. MORRIS, L.G. [L.S.]
JAMAS McKAY [L.S.]
PETER BEARDY,
Chief,
his x mark.
JOSEPH ATKINSON,
his x mark.
ROBERT SANDERSON,
his x mark.
Councillors

Memorandum.

The Queen's Indian Commissioners having met Thick Foot and a portion of the Islands Band of Indians at Wapang or Dog Head Island, on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, request him to notify the Island Indians and those or Jack Head Point, to meet at Wapang an Indian Agent next summer, to receive payments under the treaty which they have made with the Indians of Norway House, Berens River, Grand Rapids and Lake Winnipeg, and in which the are included, at a time of which they will be notified, and to be prepared their to designate their Chief and two Councillors. The Commissioners have agreed to give some of the Norway House Indians a Reserve at Fisher Creek, and they will give, land to the Island Indians at the same place.

Given at Wapang, this 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, under our hands.

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G.
JAMES McKAY.

I accept payments under the treaty for myself and those who may adhere to me, and accept the same and all its provisions, as a principal Indian, and agree to notify the Indians as above written.

WAPANG, September 28th, 1875.
Witness.
THOS. HOWARD.
RODK. ROSS.

THICK FOOT, his x mark.

INDIAN LAND QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(F.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 4th November, 1874.

The Committee of the Privy Council have given their attentive consideration to the memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, in reference to the unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British

Columbia, and they respectfully report their entire concurrence in the views and recommendations submitted therein, and advise that a copy of this minute when approved by Your Excellency, and of the annexed memorandum, be transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, in the hope that the views entertained by the Dominion Government on this important question, as embodied in the said memorandum, may meet with an early and favorable consideration at the hands of the Government of British Columbia.

They further advise that a copy of this minute and annexed memorandum be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by copies of such of the other documents submitted as

the Honorable the Minister of the Interior may think necessary, to enable Lord Carnarvon to understand in all its bearings the great national question now seeking solution at the hands of the Dominion and British Columbia Governments.

Certified,
W.A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Memorandum to the Honorable Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, November 2nd, 1874.

Memorandum.

The undersigned is desirous of bringing under the consideration of the Governor General in Council the present unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia. In connection with this subject he has had before him various reports and official documents, among others a voluminous correspondence of Mr. Indian Commissioner Powell with the local Government of British Columbia in reference to the Order in Council of the 24th of April last, respecting the Indian Reserves. Also, the same Commissioner's Report of a visit made by him to the Indian tribes in the Interior of British Columbia during the past summer, and lastly an able, and interesting communication from the Rev. C.F. Grandidier (a Roman Catholic Missionary, residing among the Indians in the interior), published in the Standard newspaper, Victoria, with letters from the Indian Commissioners and from the Roman Catholic Bishop of British Columbia, commenting on Father Grandidier's communication. All of which reports and are herewith submitted.

A cursory glance at these documents is enough to show that the present state of the Indian land question in our territory west of the Rocky Mountains is most unsatisfactory, and that it is the occasion not only of great discontent among the Aboriginal Tribes, but also of serious alarm to the White settlers.

To the Indian the land question far transcends in importance all others, and its satisfactory adjustment in British Columbia will be the first step towards allaying the wide spread and growing discontent now existing among the native tribes of that Province.

The adjustment of this important matter is not a little complicated from the fact that its solution requires the joint action of the Dominion Government and the, Government of British Columbia, and involves a possible reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The policy heretofore pursued by the Local Government of British Columbia towards the red men in that Province, and the recently expressed views of that Government in the correspondence herewith submitted, fall far short of the estimate entertained by the Dominion Government of the reasonable claims of the Indians.

In the very last official communication, under date the 12th ultimo, received through Mr. Commissioner Lenihan, the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia writes as follows: -

"In the meantime I desire to call your attention to the fact that all that is reasonable and just to demand of the Provincial Government, is that the 13th section of the Terms of Union should be faithfully observed. Should the Dominion Government be of opinion that concessions beyond those provided for in the said section, are necessary, it becomes the duty of that Government to make provision accordingly."

To explain the relative position of the Dominion and Local Governments in relation to this question, it is necessary to remember, -

That under the operation of the 109th and 146th sections of the British North America Act of 1867, all the public lands in the Province of British Columbia are placed under the control of the Local Government;

That by the 13th Article of the terms of admission of British Columbia into Confederation, it is provided "that the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit should be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government should be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union;"

And it is further provided "to carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed from the Local to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

When the framers of the terms of admission of British Columbia into the Union inserted this provision requiring the Dominion Government to pursue a policy as liberal towards the Indians as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, they could hardly have been aware of the marked contrast between the Indian policy which has always been pursued in Canada and the policy which is sought to be enforced in British Columbia. Whereas in British Columbia ten acres of land is the present maximum allowance for a family of five persons, in old Canada the minimum allowance for such a family has been eighty acres; and a similar contrast obtains in regard to grants for education, and all other matters connected with the Indians under the respective Governments. Read by this light the insertion of a clause guaranteeing the Aborigines of British Columbia the continuance of a policy as liberal as was pursued by the Local Government seems little short of a mockery of their claims.

The first step taken by the Government of the Dominion in dealing with this subject, was the passing of an Order in Council of the 21st March, 1873, recommending that 80 acres of land should be assigned by the Local Government of British Columbia to every Indian family of five persons. To this recommendation (made in accordance with the general policy heretofore pursued in Old Canada in such matters, but without taking into consideration the hearing of the 13th clause already referred to, securing a liberal policy for the Indians of British Columbia) the Government of that Province peremptorily declined to accede, alleging that the quantity of land which the Order in Council proposed to assign to the Indians was greatly in excess of what was found to be sufficient by previous Local Governments, and the Indian Commissioner was notified that the Government of British Columbia had decided, that the land reserved for the Indians should not exceed 20 acres for each head of a family of five persons.

Even this allowance of 20 acres for each head of a family, inadequate as it would have been considered by the Indians, has, by the interpretation recently put by the Local Authorities on their Order in Council granting it, been very materially reduced. They now hold that that Order in Council was intended to apply to new Reserves only, and not to the old Reserves existing at the time of the Union.

Such, with the exception of this latter interpretation, was the position of the Indian land question in British Columbia when the duty of administering Indian affairs devolved upon the undersigned in his capacity of minister of the Interior.

His first step in connection, with the subject, was to submit a memorandum to Council, setting forth the facts of the case, and recommending, as under the circumstances was inevitable, that the Order in Council of the 21st March, 1873, assigning 80 acres to each Indian family, be rescinded, and that only 20 acres be allowed to each family, but also recommending "inter alia" that the Local Government should be invited to reconsider their Indian land policy with a view to cooperate in every way with the Government of the Dominion satisfying the reasonable demands of the native Tribes west of the Rocky Mountains. This memorandum was approved by the Governor General in Council on tire 24th April last.

Mr. Indian Commissioner Powell duly submitted this Order in Council to the British Columbia Government accompanied by such arguments as he could use in favor of the adoption by that Government of a more liberal land policy towards the Indians. The British Columbia Government, however, appear to be resolved to adhere to their determination, not to go beyond the grant of 20 acres to each Indian family; and even that allowance, as already observed, is authoritatively declared to be intended "not to affect or unsettle reservations before established, but is confined to the cases in which, at the time of confederation, the original Tribes were not provided with land set apart for their exclusive use."

The Indian Commissioner, on being officially notified of the views of the Local Government, felt reluctantly obliged to arrest the survey of the Indian Reserves in the Province: surveys which had been authorized by him and which were then being proceeded with on the understanding (sanctioned as be believed by the Local Government) that 20 acres of land were to be allowed to each Indian family whether on the old Reserves or otherwise. This suspension of the surveys, though under the circumstances a necessary step, is calculated to aggravate the discontent and alarm of the, Indian in reference to their treatment by the Government, and will serve in a great measure to keep open the long pending disputes between the White settlers and the Indians in reference to their respective land claims - disputes, which in the summer of 1873, nearly led to an outbreak of the Indian population of the Province. and to the recurrence of which it was hoped these surveys - would put an end.

How universal, deep-seated and intense the feeling of discontent among the Indians of British Columbia was, previous even to the last decision of the Local Government limiting, the 20 acre grant, is unmistakably apparent in Mr. Commissioner Powell's report of his visit to the native Tribes last summer and in the letters of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province and Father Grandidier. In this connection Mr. Commissioner Powell does not hesitate to write that "if there has not been an Indian war it is not because there has been no injustice to the Indians, but because the Indians have not been sufficiently united."

These gloomy anticipations are shared not only by both the Indian Commissioners, but also by the White settlers generally in the Province, and are expressed still more strongly, if possible, in the communications already alluded to of rather Grandidier and the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province.

All concur in the opinion that until the land grievances of which the Indians complain are satisfactorily redressed, no treatment, however humane or liberal in the way of money grants or presents, will avail to secure peace or contentment among them. As an evidence of the strength of this feeling of dissatisfaction, Commissioner Powell states that the Indian Bands at Nicola and O'Kanagan Lake wholly declined to accept any presents from him last summer, lest by so doing they should be thought to waive their claim for compensation for the injustice done them in relation to the land grants.

The views of the Roman Catholic Bishop and of Father Grandidier entirely accord, as we have said with those of the Commissioners and the opinions of these Reverend gentlemen are, it is thought, worthy of special consideration, from the fact that they speak with a thorough knowledge of the subject, acquired by a long residence among the Indians and close and habitual intercourse with them.

The other principal land grievances of which the Indians complain, besides that of the insufficient quantity allowed them already referred to, may be briefly stated tinder two heads:-

1st. They complain that, in many instances, the lands which they had settled upon and cultivated have been taken from them without compensation and preempted by the White settlers, and that in some cases their burial grounds have been thus pre-empted.

2nd. They complain that in consequence of the present state of the law in reference to pastoral land, their cattle and horses are systematically driven away from the open country by the White settlers who have taken leases of pastoral land in their neighborhood.

All these several grievances have been for many years past the subjects of complaint amongst the Indians. But during the last two or three years they have assumed a more serious aspect than heretofore; partly from the fact that the Indians are now, for the first time, feeling practically the inconvenience of being hemmed in by the white settlers and prevented from using the land for pastoral purposes; partly because the Indians are only now beginning to understand the value of agriculture, and to desire the possession of lands for cultivation; and partly, it may be, because they have been made aware of the liberal land policy extended to the Indians of the North-West in recent treaties and naturally contrast this treatment with the policy meted out to themselves.

The Indians of British Columbia, especially those in the interior of the Province, are intelligent and industrious, and likely to turn to good account any farming lands which may be assigned to them. Moreover, they already own large herds of horses and cattle, and a liberal allowance of pastoral land is to them a matter of absolute necessity to enable them to support their stock.

The undersigned feels that the Government of the Dominion cannot be charged with want of liberality in its dealings with the Indians of British Columbia since the admission of that Province into the Union. During the last two years the sum of $54,000 has been voted by Parliament for their benefit, and before the expiration of the current financial year, the whole of that large sum will probably have been expended either in supporting Indian schools, making surveys, distributing agricultural implements and seed, or for other objects calculated to promote their material and moral well-being.

When it is stated that prior to the admission of British Columbia into the Union the entire annual expenditure of the Local Government on the Indians did not exceed at most a few hundred dollars; that as Mr. Commissioner Powell states: "Money payments by the Government on account of the native race have been restricted to expenditure incurred by Indian outrages, and no efforts have been put forth with a view to civilizing them it having been considered that the best mode of treating them was "to let them alone," it cannot be alleged that in this respect the "Government of the Dominion has failed on its part to continue towards the Indians, of that Province" a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government."

In laying the foundation of an Indian policy in that Province on the same permanent and Satisfactory basis as in the other portions of the Dominion, the Government of the Dominion feel they would not be justified in limiting their efforts to what, under the strict letter of the terms of Union, they were called upon to do. They feel that a great national question like this - a question involving, possibly in the near future, an Indian war with all its horrors - should be approached in a very different spirit and dealt with upon other and higher grounds.

Actuated by these feelings the Government of the Dominion in its dealings with the Indians of British Columbia has acted, as has been shown, in n spirit of liberality far beyond what the strict terms of the agreement required at its hands; and they confidently trust that on a calm review of the whole subject in all its important bearings the Government of that Province will be prepared to meet them in a spirit of equal liberality.

The policy foreshadowed in the provisions of the 13th clause of British Columbia Terms of Union, is plainly altogether inadequate to satisfy the fair and reasonable demands of the Indians. To satisfy these demands and to secure the good will of the natives, the Dominion and Local Governments must look beyond the terms of that agreement, and be governed in their conduct towards the aborigines by the justice of their claims and by the necessities of the case.

The undersigned, would therefore respectfully recommend that the Government of the Dominion should make an earnest appeal to the Government of British Columbia - if they value the peace and prosperity of their Province; if they desire that Canada as a whole should retain the high character she has earned for herself by her just and honorable treatment of the red men of the forest - to reconsider in a

spirit of wisdom and patriotism the land grievances of which the Indians of that Province complain, apparently with good reason, and take such measures as may be necessary promptly and effectually to redress them.

In conclusion, the undersigned would recommend that, should the views submitted in this memorandum be approved by the Governor General in Council, a copy of the Order, in Council passed in the case, with a copy of this memorandum, be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with a request that he would take an early opportunity of submitting them to his Executive Government and to express the hope that the views of the Dominion Government therein I embodied may obtain an earl and favorable consideration. He would further recommend that copies of the Order in Council and this memorandum should also be transmitted by the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by copies of such of the other documents herewith submitted as may be thought necessary to enable the Colonial Secretary to understand in all its bearings the great national question now seeking solution at the hands of the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia.

D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior.

Deputy Minister of the Interior to the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OTTAWA, Nov. 12th, 1874.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a copy of the memorandum therein referred to respecting the unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to transmit these documents (as the Order in Council directs) to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, with a view to their being brought tinder the early consideration of the Government of that Province.

I have, & c.,
E.A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1875.

MY LORD, - I have received your despatch, No. 294, of the 4th of December, enclosing at the request of your Ministers a Minute of the Canadian Privy Council, with a copy of a memorandum from the Minister of the Interior, with accompanying documents, respecting the present state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia.

I have read these papers with great though painful interest, as I cannot but regret that there should be any difference of opinion on such a subject, or indeed that there should be any ground for believing that the provision made for the Indian tribes is Dot fully equal to their requirements it is not, therefore, easy to overstate the importance of the question to which these papers relate, but I do not perceive that it is suggested that I should now take any action in the matter, and indeed I abstain from coming to any conclusion respecting it pending the receipt of the reply to the representation addressed by the Dominion Government to the Provincial Government, by whom I cannot doubt that fall and liberal consideration will be given to all the considerations of the ease.

I have, & c.,
CARNARVON.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIAN RESERVES.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th day of August, 1875.

The Committee of Council concur with the statements and recommendations contained in the memorandum of the Honorable the Attorney-General, on the subject of Indian Affairs, dated 17th August, 1875, and advise that it be adopted as the expression of the views of this Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian Land Question.

Certified.

W.J. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The undersigned begs leave to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following memorandum on Indian Affairs For some time past the Government of the Province have endeavoured, but without success, to arrive at some practical solution of what is termed the Indian land question. The negotiations with the Dominion on the subject have been based on the 13th Article of our Terms of Union; agreed to in 1871, which reads as follows: -

"The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

"To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

It will thus appear -

1st. - That Canada assumed the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of their lands.

2nd. - That a policy towards our Natives as liberal as that of the Colonial Government of British Columbia (prior to Confederation) should be continued by the Dominion Government.

3rd. - That this Province should, after Confederation, convey to the Dominion, in trust for the use of the Indians, tracts of land similar in extent to those, - which had been set apart for their use by British Columbia when governed directly by the Imperial Authorities.

4th. - That any disagreement with respect to the extent of such lands should be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his decision.

Upon these four distinct terms the 13th Article is based. It need scarcely be stated that there is a marked difference between a stipulation to establish a general policy and an agreement to supply certain detailed assistance "to carry out such policy." Referring to the Report of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, adopted by Minute of the Privy Council of the 4th of November, 1874, it will be observed that the Minister fails to draw such a distinction, and harshly condemns the Indian policy of the Crown Colony "as little short of a mockery of the claims" of the Indians, because the aid to it in the shape of land and for education fell short of that given in old Canada.

The value of the above distinction will presently appear in discussing the several points in the order laid down. Although the question of what assistance in land shall

British Columbia now give to enable the Dominion to carry out her Indian policy? is the real issue between the two Governments, it appears to be absolutely necessary to give a short sketch of the Indian policy of the Crown Colony, with a view of removing the very unjust impressions respecting it which have been created in the public mind by the publication of the Report of the Minister of the Interior. Superior, to this reason is the undoubted right of the Imperial Government (to whom the Indian correspondence has been referred) to a full explanation respecting the charges preferred in the Report, of mal-administration of a policy established under their directing influence. In justice also to the past and present Governments of British Columbia, as well as to its people at large, a thorough consideration of the Minister's Report is demanded. With these remarks the undersigned now proposes to deal with the three last propositions above set forth, as the first condition may be considered as disposed of.

With respect to the second proposition, that the Indian policy of Canada shall not be less liberal than that of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, it is not intended to give move than a brief statement of the Colonial Policy as it was pursued prior to 1871: nor would such a statement have been necessary had the Colonial Indian System been better understood by the Dominion Government.

The policy of the Dominion aims at a concentration of the Indians upon Reserves, while that of the Crown Colony, besides granting Reserves in cases where the Indians preferred them, courted rather an opposite result. The Colonial Policy was first inaugurated under the auspices of the Imperial Government in 1858, the date of the foundation of the Crown Colony. Under this policy the Natives were invited and encouraged to mingle with and live amongst the White population with a view of weaning them by degrees from savage, life, and of gradually leading them by example and precept to adopt habits of peace honesty and industry. It is true that this step was not unattended with some of the well-known evils which are unfortunately inseparable from the attempted fusion of savage and civilized races, but these defects it was believed, would in time have been largely removed by the application proper remedies.

The Dominion Commissioner for Indian Affairs, resident here, has asserted (vide Report) that -

"Money payments by the Government, on account of the native race have been restricted to expenditure incurred by Indian outrages, and no efforts have been put forth with a view to civilize them, it having been considered that the best mode of treating them was to let them alone."

This is certainly a very strong and positive statement, and one which undoubtedly leads the reader to infer that the Crown Colony (which is meant by the word "Government") had cruelly neglected the Indians and left or "let them alone" in their savage condition, to struggle for life against the inroads of aggressive White settlers, who, as the complaint in the Report states, "in many instances took from them the lands which they had settled upon and cultivated, and in some cases their burial grounds." (vide Report.)

Upon referring to the books and vouchers of the Treasury Department, it appears that between 1858 and 1871, money payments by the Colonial Governments on account of the Native race were, apart from expenditure caused by "Indian outrages," extensively made for various purposes. Considerable sums were, from time to time, paid for laying off and surveying Reserves in the lower country and in the interior; for settling boundary and other disputes, whether among themselves or with White settlers; and for specific expenses incurred in protecting and upholding their civil rights of property in our Courts of Law. Under a local ordinance very large amounts were, from the earliest days, spent solely in the interests of the Indians, in the effort to suppress the "liquor traffic" amongst them. The expenditure on this account is composed of payments for the fuel consumed by ships of war, for steamers, for the salaries, travelling expenses, and allowances of magistrates, pilots, police, and witnesses engaged in this service. By instructions from the Government, the natives were exempted from paying tolls and direct taxes levied on the

community at large for the construction of public highways and bridges; nor were Customs duties exacted upon the animals and merehandize - sometimes of no inconsiderable value - which the members of a tribe from time to time imported across the boundary line from American soil. These abatements - large in the aggregate - are virtually "money payments" on Indian account. Pecuniary aid was given to the sick and destitute, and to a large extent in cases of epidemics, such as smallpox. Treating the life of the Indian with as much respect and consideration as that of his civilized - neighbour, inquests were held, when necessary, in cases of untimely death. These proceedings were often, and almost always in the interior, attended with considerable outlay. In the administration of justice Gratuities were sometimes given at the instance of a Judge on circuit, or of a District Magistrate, to deserving Indians. With a view of encouraging their feelings of loyalty and strengthening their fidelity and attachment to the Crown, a general invitation was annually extended to the various tribes within reach to meet at some central point in the lower country for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Her Majesty. Nearly 4,000 Indians responded to the call in 1865, and large numbers attended at each subsequent meeting. On such occasions the Governor met them in person, and distributed the liberal money and other prizes amongst the successful competitors in games and in water sports. Presents of food and clothing to the Indians assembled were added and the opportunity thus afforded was improved by giving them good counsel and advice for their future well-being. On other occasions, badges of value were given to meritorious chiefs, who, with their followers, received blankets, food, and articles of dress.

The system of "gifts" to the Native tribes was not, however, a prominent feature in the Colonial policy. It was followed more in obedience to Indian tradition than from convictions of ultimate good. The practice was therefore countenanced rather than encouraged,as it was opposed to the main principles of assimilation in the higher degree of the native and civilized races and of the consequent treatment of the Indian as a fellow subject. Instead of this mode of assisting them, habits of self reliance were inculcated, and the advantages of well directed labor were impressed upon them. The time too was opportune for putting these lessons into practice, as labor was scarce and in great demand. Every Indian, therefore, who could and would work - and they were numerous - was employed in almost every branch of industrial and of domestic life, at wages which would appear excessively high in England or in Canada. From becoming labourers, some of the Natives after a time, stimulated by example and by profit, engaged on their own account in stock-breeding, in river boating, and in "packing," as it is termed, as carriers or merchandize by land and by water; while others followed fishing and hunting with more vigour than formerly to supply the wants of an incoming population. The Government frequently employed those living in the interior as police, laborers, servants and as messengers entrusted with errands of importance. It may here be mentioned that in the payment or distribution of public rewards (however large) for the apprehension of criminals, the claims of the Indian and of the White man were treated alike. It is not of course suggested that any payments for services rendered are payments "on account of the Indians." The facts are merely stated to illustrate some of the features of the general policy pursued towards them. They were taught by association with the civilized races and by the course pursued in our Courts, where justice was meted out with even hand to all classes and races, to appreciate and respect the laws of the country. A special enactment provided that when "any Aboriginal Native" was "destitute of the knowledge of God," or was an unbeliever "in religion or in a future state of rewards and punishments," the evidence of such Native might be received in any civil or criminal cause upon his making a "solemn affirmation," or a simple "declaration to tell the truth" [Revised Statutes, No. 74]. Their lives and their property were jealously guarded. From humane motives, two penal statutes with stringent provisions were in early days passed - one, to prevent the spoliation of their graves and burial grounds, the other, as its caption reads, "To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians." [Revised Statutes, Nos. 69 and 85.]

Thus far it will be seen that no discriminating lines were drawn between the Natives and other races, save in the interest of the former. In disposing, however, of the Crown Lands, the Colony, for obvious reasons, made a distinction between the Indians and other resident British subjects. This may best be shown by quoting Section 3 of the "Land Ordinance, 1870: -"

Sec. 3. "Any male * * * British subject of the age of 18 years or over, may acquire the right to pre-empt any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres * * East of the * * Cascade Mountains, and 160 acres * * in the rest of the Colony. Provided that such right * * shall not * * extend to any of the Aborigines of this Continent, except to such as shall have obtained the Governor's special permission in writing to that effect."

This section needs little comment. It is a transcript of the law of 1860 [Proclamation No. 17] as afterwards amended. The Indians, although denied the right of pre-emption which the Act gave to other British subjects, were permitted to pre-empt Crown Lands provided the Governor was satisfied that they could fulfil the usual conditions upon which the land was sold. As late as 1872, a Fort Langley Indian received permission to pre-empt 100 acres of land upon his practically proving that he could intelligently cultivate it. [Appendix A.] The above Section is now in force, but the practice of giving these permissions has been discontinued, lest it should interfere with the Dominion policy of concentrating the Indians. upon Reserves.

Tracts of land or Reserves were also set apart by the Crown for the use of some of the Tribes. As an invariable rule they embraced the village sites, settlements and cultivated lands of the Indians. Several of the Reserves though rich in soil and situated in the centre of White settlements, are, however, unfortunately unproductive to the country, owing partly to Indian indolence and partly to the attractions of good wages offered by the White population.

To secure the Indians in peaceable possession of their property generally, the Colonial Legislature conferred upon the District Magistrates extensive powers (not even possessed by the Supreme Court) to remove and punish by fine, imprisonment or heavy damages and costs any person unlawfully "entering or occupying" their Reserves or Settlements, or damaging their "improvements, crops, or cattle." [Revised Statutes, No. 125.]

To effectually carry out their general Indian policy, the Colonial Government appointed the Magistrates resident in the several Districts to act as Indian Agents. As such their manifold duties may be summed up in the statement that they advised protected the Indians in all matters relating to their welfare.

It has been said that no system of education, in its restricted sense, was established on behalf of the Indians. While this is admitted, it may also be stated that the Government merely deferred the subject, believing that it was far more important in the interests of the community at large to first reclaim the Natives front their savage state and teach them the practical and rudimentary lessons of civilized life. How this was done has been already explained.

Since writing the above the, undersigned has fortunately obtained a copy of a despatch, addressed in 1870, by the Governor of British Columbia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Colonial Indian policy. [Appendix B.] This document strongly and ably bears out many of the views and opinions above expressed.

Such is but an imperfect sketch of the Colonial Indian policy which was founded in 1858 and determined in 1871. It was based on the broad and experimental principle of treating the Indian as a fellow subject. The principle was, at least, a lofty one and worthy of an enlightened humanity. Like others of its kind, it had its trials; but it also had its rewards, for, through its influence, the Colony was enabled on the day of Confederation to hand over to the trusteeship of the Dominion a community of 40,000 Indians - loyal, peaceable, contented, and in many cases honest and industrious. This fact is in itself the best commentary that can be offered upon the policy pursued towards the Indians during the 13 years preceding Confederation.

All policies or systems are open to more or less abuse; and the Colonial Indian, policy laid no claim to exclusive immunity in this respect. It has been shown that laws, unquestionably wise and humane, were enacted in the interest Indians. If, "in many instances," their cultivated patches or, "in some, cases," their "burial grounds" have, as they complain, been unjustly taken from them, the law provided a sure and speedy remedy. The undersigned, however, takes the liberty of thinking that their statements in this respect are exaggerated. If such instances do exist they are exceedingly few in number - three or four at most - and are probably capable of satisfactory explanation. The Indians of this country number about 40,000, and are settled over an area of 220,000 square miles. It is doubtful whether any parallel exists of so large a number of savage tribes, a vast majority of whom never saw a white face until 1858, being successfully controlled and governed by, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of people of the European race. The country has been singularly free from the graver classes of crime among the Natives. Excepting an outbreak of a serious character in 1864 and a few acts of violence committed by Indian marauders on the North West Coast, breaches of the law have generally been confined to cases of theft, to common and aggravated assaults, and to inter-tribal feuds. In nearly every instance the origin of Indian crime may be traced to the evasion of the Indian liquor laws.

Since Confederation the Indians have undoubtedly become discontented. Hopes of visionary wealth, to be acquired without labour, have been excited in the minds of some of the Tribes; for it is a notorious fact that 80 acres, of land were promised, of course without authority, to each head of an Indian family before the question of Reserves was even laid before the Provincial Government. When the policy of the Dominion supplanted that of the Colony, the several Indian Agencies lapsed and have not been replaced. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Indians, left as they have been for the last four years without that counsel and advice which they formerly received from those in authority, should have become uneasy and restless as to their future.

Before passing to the 3rd and 4th propositions it seems necessary to first call attention to that portion of the Report of the Minister of the Interior which inferentially charges the Local Government with a want of proper regard for the rights of the Indians, and with the grave responsibility of unnecessarily impeding a settlement, of the question of Reserves or, as it is called in the correspondence, the Indian land question. It is to be regretted that this charge should have been made, as it cannot with justice be sustained. In this matter the Minister has probably acted upon insufficient information, both as to the general views of the Provincial Government upon the subject of Reserves, and as to the special reasons which dictated the course they have hitherto pursued.

It is almost needless to state that the Local Government have been keenly alive, not only to the advantages, but to the absolute necessity and urgent importance of a speedy settlement of all questions connected with the Reserves. The favorable influence which it would exert in the future cannot be overrated. Peace would be ensured, and prosperity would not fail to follow the improved condition and social elevation of the Indian. The fruits of his labour might at first fall short of expectation; but in time their value would be gradually increased by well directed training. The importance of the Tribes, as large consumers and as labourers, is fully understood and appreciated. The Provincial Government feel that these facts in themselves entitle the Indians to a kind and liberal treatment. Their claims to consideration rest moreover on much higher grounds. The common dictates of humanity, apart from the moral lessons of education, silently but eloquently appeal to our better nature to shun oppression, and to protect and assist the ignorant and helpless. Such principles of action are not new. They have been happily engrafted upon our Constitution which, in the case of the Indian, views a disregard of his rights as oppression, and that oppression as a synonym for slavery.

Strongly holding the above views and convictions, the Provincial Government, have with great reluctance felt compelled to differ in opinion from the Dominion

Government on the subject of Reserves. A request by the Dominion for any reasonable and discriminating acreage of cultivable land for the use of the Indians is one which, on grounds above stated, could not but recommend itself to the favourable consideration of the, Government of the Province. But in considering the demands already made, the Local Government felt constrained to keep in view riot only the present condition and probable future of the Province, but the habits and pursuits of our Indians. That negotiations on the subject have hitherto failed is a matter of extreme regret; but is also a misfortune for which the Government here cannot justly be held: responsible. The real causes of this failure are attributable to the want of proper information on the part of the Dominion Government of the physical structure of this country and of the habits of the Indians. At least such is the opinion plainly indicated in the annexed portion of a letter lately addressed to the Minister of the Interior by Mr. Duncan, an Indian Missionary remarkable not less for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Indians than for his marvellous success amongst the tribes of the North-West Coast. [Appendix C.]

It will be observed that he has advised the Indian Department to defer the question of Reserves, and to appoint a resident Indian Agent in each district. This agent, he suggests, would, from his local knowledge, give trustworthy advice to the Government respecting "the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his charge, the nature of their country * * * and the most suitable locality and quantity of land required." "Without such advice," Mr. Duncan adds, "I cannot see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the subject." Though this language is addressed to the Dominion Government, it applies with equal, and indeed with greater force to the Government of the Province, as they are responsible for the manner in which they dispose of the public lands, from which the Reserves will, of course, be taken.

The undersigned has also received a letter [Appendix D] from Mr. Duncan on the same subject of Reserves, in which he says, - "I am persuaded that the whole "difference," between the two Governments on the land question, "springs from the fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government" on the subject. Reading both communications it will be found that he condemns the old or Colonial Reserves as being misplaced and too limited in area, and suggests that they therefore be abandoned for more eligible lands. He also disapproves of the Dominion land scheme as submitted for adoption by the Province.

The gravity of the interests directly involved in the applications of the Dominion for Provincial lands for the Indians, will best be understood by reference to the following figures, and by contrasting them with the extent of land prescribed by the Terms of Union, as they are interpreted: -

For present purposes the Indian population may be assumed to be 40,000.

1st. - Terms of Union. - 10 acres to each Indian family 80,000 acres;

2nd. - 21st March, 1873. - Request by Dominion for 80 acres of average quality for each family of five persons, and old Reserves to be regulated accordingly, equal to 640,000 acres;

3rd. - In reply the Province offered 20 acres to each head of a family of five persons, which the Indian Department was authorized by the Dominion authorities to accept, equal to 160,000 acres;

4th. - 15th May, 1874. - In lieu of the above, a further request was made for 20 acres to each head of a family or, as understood, for each Indian adult (the adults being about three-tenths of the Indian population), equal to 240,000 acres;

This was assented to in the case of future Reserves; but the Provincial Government declined to include past Reserves in this agreement. They, however, offered to consider any special claim which might arise in respect of the latter.

[NOTE. - From each of the above quantities, the acreage of the old Reserves must, of course, be deducted. The amount cannot be stated with accuracy in the absence of complete surveys. It, however, represents but a very small fraction of the quantities stated.]

This statement at once shows the very grave nature of the responsibility which rested upon the Provincial Government in dealing with such large tracts of agricultural land. Without definite information they felt it impossible to come to any, intelligent conclusion upon the subject. Under all the circumstances, and bearing in mind what Mr. Duncan has stated, it would appear that they were fully justified in hesitating to accede to propositions which might not only retard the future settlement of the Province, but prove to be both ill-judged and ill-timed in the interests of the present settlers and of the Indians themselves.

The enlargement of past Reserves is in many instances practically impossible as they are surrounded by White settlements. The proposal to implement any deficiency of their acreage from lands more or less distant from them is open to grave objections. Every individual of a Tribe which is provided with a reservation, regards the land as his home, and as the common property of the community to which he belongs. This being the case, the Indian Department would have to decide the difficult question of selecting the individual who should, in their opinion, be compelled to part from his Tribe, his friends, and the home to which he had long been attached by the strongest natural ties, to settle on land selected for him perhaps at a distance from his Reserve. The division of the old Reserves into 20 acre allotments, as contemplated, would also be attended with great difficulty, except some scale of compensation were settled upon, as any one such allotment might include all the cultivated land of the Tribe. The Settlement of such cases as the above may be said to properly rest with the Indian Department: but it is equally clear that the Province would be responsible for enforcing this settlement, and suppressing any disturbances which might be caused by attempts to force unwilling Indians to accept what they might consider unjust.

Passing now to the third and fourth propositions, which may be dealt with together, it remains for the Provincial Government to consider what assistance in the shape of land they will give to the Dominion Government to carry out their Indian policy. The 13th Article binds the Province to give the same quantity of land as in practice the Crown Colony gave. This quantity seems to have been settled at ten acres to each Indian family, as appears by the following extract from the Speech of Governor Douglas to the Legislative Council in 1864. [British Columbia Sessional Papers 1864]: -

"The Native Tribes are quiet and well-disposed. The plan of forming Reserves of land embracing the village sites, cultivated fields, and favourite places of resort of the several Tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachment of the settlers, and forever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbance has been productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the natives.

"The areas thus partially defined and set apart in no case exceed the proportion of ten acres for each family concerned, and are to be held as the joint and common property of the several Tribes, being intended for their exclusive use and benefit, and especially as a provision for the aged, the helpless, and the infirm."

It may be broadly stated that uniformity of acreage in the Reserves is practically impossible in this country. A uniform acreage that might appear desirable and where there is abundance of good agricultural land, would, if adopted be fraught with mischief to the Province at large. The physical, features of Columbia are not only varied in themselves in the most positive manner, but they widely differ from those of all other sections of the Dominion. The natural laws of accommodation have produced equally marked distinctions between the several Tribes of the Province; nor is there much more analogy between these Tribes as a body and the Tribes that inhabit the Plains and the Eastern Provinces.

In order to deal intelligently with the subject of Reserves it appears desirable that the habits and pursuits of our natives should be duly considered, with a view of determining some general principles upon which in future a fair distribution of our public lands may be based. The physical structure of each locality should also be borne in mind. In the absence of that full and definite information, which Mr. Duncan considers indispensable, the following general remarks may be offered, especially as they are not likely to conflict with the Indian policy suggested by that gentleman.

Apart from tribal divisions and differences of dialect, the Indians may be divided into three classes: -

1. Fishermen and hunters;

2. Stock-breeders, and farmers on a small scale;

3. Labourers.

The first class naturally constitutes a very large proportion of the Indian population. It includes about 30,000 "Coast Indians" who live on the seaboard, besides two or three thousand Indians who live in the interior and in the southern parts the Province. The request of the Dominion for a uniform acreage of land for all the Tribes, necessarily implies that each male adult of this and all other classes is to be withdrawn from his present occupation, and taught to cultivate the land allotted to him. If this course be carried out, a serious injury will be inflicted upon the Indians and the Province. Our numerous bays, inlets and rivers, contain inexhaustible supplies of the finest fish. Otter, sell, and other useful products are also easily obtained. The long experience and acquired skill of both fishermen and hunters might, instead of being diverted to other purposes, be turned to excellent account by qualified Indian Agents resident amongst them. No good reason exists why "Fisheries," such as those established by our merchants on Fraser River for curing and exporting salmon, and other merchantable fish, should not be erected in suitable places for the benefit of the Indians, and be in time profitably controlled and conducted by themselves. Many of the Indians are now employed in this industry as fishermen, at one dollar, or four shillings sterling, a day. The business requires but little mechanical skill, and that they already possess. Their beautiful canoes and well- executed carvings in ivory, stone, and wood axe good proofs of this. The experiment might be made at a very small outlay, especially as all the necessary appliances - a few tools and some tinware excepted - are almost within their reach. In the comparative cost of labour they would possess an enormous advantage as long as wages remain at their present high figures. The merchant, instead of embarking in such ventures himself, would doubtless find it more profitable to purchase his supplies from the Indian " Fisheries," which would thus at the outset be relieved of the responsibility of finding a foreign market for their goods. The establishment of lumber mills and other industries would unquestionably follow success in this direction.

The hunter's skill might likewise be turned to good use. It is a notorious fact that valuable fur-bearing animals - large and small - are wastefully and even wantonly destroyed at unseasonable periods of the year. The mountain ranges which supply this class of animals are, generally speaking, wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The experience and superior intelligence of the Indian Agent would again be usefully called into play. The hunter would be taught to regard these localities as fur-preserves, to avoid indiscriminate slaughter, to kill only at proper seasons of the year, and to carefully protect a source of wealth which he is now gradually but too surely destroying. The fur trade of the Province, with all its present disadvantages, is one, of considerable importance, and might be greatly increased. Under these circumstances, any care taken to preserve and foster it,would be well bestowed. The Indians upon whom this trade almost wholly depends, would largely reap the benefits of its good management. These views upon this branch of the subject have been communicated by Mr. J.W. McKay, a gentleman who has had thirty years experience amongst the Indians of the Province.

RESERVES.

From the above general remarks it is reasonable to suppose that large tracts of agricultural lands will not be required for the class of Indians referred to. Those who cannot be employed usefully, in the manner indicated, in fishing or hunting, might require and fairly expect farming lands. The other portion of the community would be provided for in other ways, by reserving their fishing stations, fur-trading posts, and settlements and by laying off a liberal quantity of land for a future town-site. In the mountain ranges, the most eligible localites for the hunter's purpose might be selected and reserved as fur-bearing preserves.

STOCK-BREEDERS AND FARMERS.

With respect to this class of Indians, who are a useful portion of the community, it must be conceded that their herds of horses and cattle require as much pastoral land for their support as equal numbers of stock owned by the White settlers. The pastoral leases complained of in the Minister's report, will, however, soon be determined and a fruitful source of irritation will thus be removed. As suggested by Mr. Duncan, a liberal allowance of farming lands.should, be made, provided that the general outlines of the Indian policy which he recommends for adoption in the Province be followed.

LABOURERS.

In the present infancy of British Columbia, the Indians of this class have proved invaluable in the settled portions of the Province. Little can be added to what has already been said with respect to their employment and kind treatment by the White population. It may be mentioned, however, that our lumber mills alone pay about 130 Indian employees over $40,000 annually. Each individual receives from $20 to $30 per month and board. An average of $25 gives the total of $40,000 as a clear annual profit made by 130 natives. This information has been obtained from one of the principal mill-owners. Such is one of the results of the Colonial policy. It is needless to say that it would require an enormous amount of farming produce to yield the same, or even one-half of this annual profit, to a similar number of Indians. Reserves of agricultural land for such labourers would be worse than useless, for if they got them they, would be bound to occupy and cultivate them, and this they could not do without loss to themselves and loss of valuable and trained labour to the Province. Discarding, however, from consideration, the more matter of pecuniary loss or gain, it clearly appears that the employment of the Indians at such centres of labour, possesses other and higher advantages than those described, as it tends to centralize the Natives and their families in places easy of access to the Missionary and to the school-teacher.

This memorandum has reached a greater length than was anticipated by the undersigned; but he has felt that the importance of the subject required such information as the Provincial Government could give respecting their past and present views upon the Indian land question, in order that erroneous impressions may be removed, unnecessary complications be avoided, a practical land scheme be devised, and the Indian question finally settled to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

The following suggestions for the settlement of the subject have been made by Mr. Duncan. [Appendix D.]

1st. That no basis of acreage for Indian Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole; but that each Nation (and not tribe) of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately:

2nd. That for the proper adjustment of Indian claims the Dominion Government do appoint an agent to reside with each Nation:

3rd. That Reserves of land be set aside for each Nationality of Indians. Such Reserves to contain, in addition to agricultural land, a large proportion of wild and of forest land. Every application for a Reserve shall be accompanied by a report from the Agent having charge of the Nation for whom the Reserve is intended; and such report shall contain a census and give a description of the habits and pursuits, and of the nature and quantity of land required for the use of such Nation:

4th. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted; and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that, it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserves shall be allotted from vacant Crown lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province:

5th. That the present local Reserves be surrendered by the Dominion to the Province as soon as may be convenient; the Province agreeing to give fair compensation for any improvements or clearings made upon any Reserve which may be surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province:

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that the above suggestions be adopted, and that if this memorandum be approved, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to forward a copy thereof; and of the Minute of Council referring thereto, to the Dominion Government, for their consideration and assent; and he further recommends that another copy be sent to the Dominion Government, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GEO. A. WALKEM,
Attorney-General.

VICTORIA, 17th August, 1875.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd day of December, 1872.

On a memorandum dated 2nd December from the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, reporting that an Indian named Charlie has been living on an island opposite Langley for some time, under an assurance from the late Mr. Brew that the land would be secured to him. The Indian has erected a house and has cleared some of the land. He also has cattle and poultry. The island is over flowed every year at high water. The Indian raises wheat, turnips, potatoes,Indian corn and onions. He has planted apple trees also. The island contains about 100 acres, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works recommends that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to give Charlie permission to pre-empt, under the provisions of the "Land Ordinance, 1870."

The Committee advise that the recommendation be approved.

(Certified,) JAMES JUDSON YOUNG,
Clerk, Executive Council.

APPENDIX B.

Governor Musgrove to Earl Granville.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
29th January, 1870.

MY LORD, - I have had the honor to receive your lordship's despatch, No. 104, of the 15th November, 1869, transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, relative to the condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island.

2. If the statements made in Mr. Sebright Green's letter, forwarded to your Lordship by the Society, were statements of facts, they would be a matter of great reproach to the Colonial Government; but I have satisfied myself that his representations are in some cases quite, incorrect, and in others greatly exaggerated. As the circumstances alleged and referred to by Mr. Green were antecedent to my a acquaintance with the colony, I referred his letter to Mr. Trutch, the Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, for a report; and I now enclose a memorandum from that officer upon the subject. From other sources of information I have every reason to believe Mr. Trutch's statements to be correct.

3. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to place Indian tribes exactly in the same position as more civilized races, but they do, substantially, enjoy equal protection from the Government; and I believe that those of them who are most in contact with the White population, quite understand that this is the case. Complaints are frequently brought by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Victoria before the police magistrate, against each other. And since my arrival here, Indians have been the principal witnesses in trials for murder.

I have. & c.,
A. MUSGRAVE.

Memorandum on a letter treating of condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island, addressed to the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, by Mr. William Sebright Green.

Mr. Green's letter contains a series of allegations against the Government, most of which are so entirely inconsistent with fact, and in the remainder the truth is so, strangely distorted, that his statements in this matter, and the deductions drawn by him therefrom, urgently require to be met with most distinct and positive refutation.

It is not true, as he avers, that in this colony we have no "Indian Policy whatever;" that "there are no Indian Agents;" and that "the only friends the Indians have in the colony are the missionaries." On the contrary, for the past ten years at least, during which I have resided in this colony, the Government appears to me to have striven to the extent of its power to protect and befriend the native race, and its declared policy has been that the Aborigines should, in all material respects, be on the same footing in the eye of the law as people of European descent, and that they should be encouraged to live amongst the White settlers in the country, and so, by their example, be induced to adopt habits of civilization. In the more settled districts the Indians now reside mostly in the settlements, working for the White settlers, eating similar food, and wearing similar clothing, and having, to a great extent, relinquished their former wild, primitive mode of life. In these respects the native race has undoubtedly derived very material benefit from their contact with White people, whilst it is undoubtedly equally certain that it has thence contracted a large share of the vices and attendant disease which have ever been inevitably entailed by European races, on the Indians of this continent amongst whom they have settled.

This policy towards the Indians has been consistently carried out, so far as I am aware, by successive Governors, and under it the Indians have assuredly, as Mr. Green states "been made amenable to English laws;" but it is somewhat more than exaggerated to write, as he has done, that the Indians have been "suffered to shoot and kill one another within rifle-shot of the city, without interference." It may be, and I believe is, a fact, that during the past ten years there have been instances of Indians having shot and killed one another in the outskirts of Victoria without having been apprehended; but they certainly have not been suffered to do so. On the contrary, had they been detected in the commission of such crimes, - they would most assuredly have been tried and punished according to English law. In fact, Indians. have been tried for this very crime in Victoria and hanged. At the trial of all such, offenders counsel have been assigned by the judge for their defence, unless specially provided by themselves or their friends, precisely as though they had been White men. For it must be pointed out that Mr. Green is again positively incorrect in as he has done that the defence of Indians is a "mere matter of chance." There is no more of the element of chance in this respect, as regards an Indian on his trial, than would affect a White man similarly circumstanced. Money must, of course, always have its effect in securing the services of able counsel and in other ways, when a man is under trial for any offence against the law; but in this respect a poor Indian is no worse off than a poor White man, indeed, he is probably not so friendless, as the judges in this colony have always made it their special care, that Indians on trial should be at least at no disadvantage on account of their being Indians.

The Magistrates, too, throughout the Colony, are the especially constituted protectors of the Indians against injustice. They are, in fact, "Indian Agents" in - all but the name, and I am confident that they have so,performed this well-understood branch of their duty, that as full a measure of protection and general advantage has been bestowed on the Indians through their agency by Government, out of the pecuniary means at its disposal for this purpose, as could have been afforded to them through the medium of a special Indian Department.

The Indians have, in fact, been held to be the special wards of the Crown, and in the exercise of this guardianship Government has, in all cases where it has been desirable for the interests of the Indians, set apart such portions of the Crown lands as were deemed proportionate to, and amply sufficient for, the requirements of each Tribe; and these Indian Reserves are held by Government, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians resident thereon.

But the title of the Indians in the fee of the public lands, or of any portion thereof, has never been acknowledged by Government, but on the contrary, is distinctly denied. In no ease has any special agreement been made with any of the Tribes of the Mainland for the extinction of their claims of possession but these claims have been held to have been fully satisfied by securing to each Tribe, as the progress of the settlement of the country seemed to require, the use of sufficient tracts of land for their wants for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

In 1850 and 1851, shortly after the first settlement at Victoria by the Hudson Bay Company - at that time grantees from the Crown of the whole of Vancouver island, with full executive powers of Government - their Agent, Governor Douglas, made agreements with the various families of Indians then Occupying the southeastern portion of the Island, for the relinquishment of their possessory claims in the district of country around Fort Victoria, in consideration of certain blankets and other goods presented to them. But these presents were, as I understand, made for the purpose of securing friendly relations between those Indians and the settlement of Victoria, then in its infancy, and certainly not in acknowledgement of any general title of the Indians to the lands they occupy.

In reference to the Cowichan settlements, it appears from the records - for I cannot speak of this matter from personal knowledge, as I had no official connection with Vancouver Island until the year before last - that portions of the Cowichan, Valley were surveyed by Government and sold in 1859. The settlement dates, therefore, from that year, although the unoccupied lands in this district were not thrown open for pre-emption until 1862. When these lands were surveyed, certain sections containing in all 4635 acres, were set apart, as reserves for the use of Cowichan Indians, and are now held in trust by government for that purpose, with the exception of about 500 acres which have been since withdrawn from this reservation, with the consent, as appears from the recorded correspondence in this office, of the Indians interested therein.

I can find no record of any promise having been made to these Indians that they should be paid for the lands in the Cowichan Valley which they may have laid claim to, nor can I learn that any such promise has ever been made. But it is probable that the Cowichans, when the White people began to settle among them, may have expected and considered themselves entitled to receive for the lands, which they held to be theirs, similar donations to those which had been presented to their neighbors, the Saanich Indians, years previously, as before mentioned, on their relinquishing their claims on the lands around their villages. It is further very likely that it was Governor Douglas' intention that such gratuities should be bestowed on this Tribe, although no direct promise to that effect had been made; and, in fact, presents of agricultural implements and tools were authorized to be made to them through this department last year, although no demands for payment for their lands had, to my knowledge, been made by these Indians of Government.

It is unfortunately only too true that the law forbidding the sale of liquor to the Indians, although efficacious in the country districts especially on the mainland, is virtually inoperative in Victoria and its neighbourhood, as its provisions, strict as,

they are, are evaded by an organized system between White men who make the vile liquor for this trade, and the Indian traders who purchase it in quantities, to be retailed to their Indian customers on the Reserve. Government has endeavored to suppress this most baneful traffic, but the profits are so considerable that those engaged in it in a wholesale way cannot be tempted to become informers; and it is only occasionally that even the minor agents are apprehended and punished, whilst the principal offenders, some of whom it is hinted are most respectable persons, cannot be traced. It is easy for Mr. Green to say, "he could point out at least a dozen men known to be engaged in this nefarious traffic;" but it would no doubt have been difficult for him to have proved this, which he asserts as a known fact, otherwise he would surely have evinced his earnestness in the cause of those on whose behalf he writes, by giving such information to the police as might have led to the punishment of these offenders.

Prostitution is another acknowledged evil prevailing to an almost unlimited extent among the Indian women in the neighborhood of Victoria; but the prevention of this vice is at least as difficult to effect here as in more civilized communities, and the only direct step towards this result that appears open for Government to take would be to remove the entire Indian population to a distance of some miles from Victoria; a course against which the Indians themselves, and the majority of the White inhabitants, would strenuously protest, for a variety of reasons: but this course must certainly be adopted before any measures for the improvement in this respect of the moral and social condition of the Indian population can be carried into effect with any hope of success.

In direct refutation of the charges of utter neglect and inhuman treatment of the Indians at Victoria during the prevalence of Small pox in 1868, which Mr. Green makes against Government, it will be sufficient for me to recount what came under my own observation in reference to this subject.

Some time during the autumn of that year, whilst this disease was at its height, Mr. Young, at that time acting Colonial Secretary, called my attention to a leading article in that morning's British Colonist, of which Mr. Green was then editor, which contained most exaggerated representations of the horrible condition of the Indians on the Reserve at Victoria under this visitation, and charges against Government of having utterly failed to take any steps to prevent the spread of the fell contagion, or to alleviate the sufferings of those attacked by it, or even provide for the burial of its victims - statements, in fact, of a character and tenor identical with the charge which are so broadly made in the letter now under reference. Mr. Young informed me, that although he knew those statements had no foundation in fact, he was then going to investigate the matter thoroughly, and would be glad if I would accompany him. Accordingly, Mr. Young, Mr. Pemberton, Police Magistrate of Victoria, and myself, went at once to the Indian Reserve, and spent some hours in inspecting the Indian houses, hospital, graveyard, & c., and in inquiring into the arrangements that had been made by the Police Magistrate, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Owens, at that time resident on the Reserve in charge of the Church of England Indian Mission thereon, and who also joined us in our inspection.

We found but few - only three - cases of small-pox then existing on the Reserve, and these cases were in care of an attendant, paid by Government, in a building erected by Government specially as an Indian small-pox hospital, and under medical treatment also provided by Government. Those who had died, on the Reserve and in the town of Victoria had been decently buried, to the number of about fifty, that being the number of newly-made graves. We could not verify whether these represented all the deaths up to that time from small-pox among the Indians; but we certainly saw no dead bodies of Indians left unburied on the Reserve, or elsewhere in the neighborhood of the town: nor did we learn that even one such dead body had been found "on the rocks outside the harbor," where Mr. Green says "hundreds of bodies were left unburied." The shanties which had been occupied by the small-pox patients, together with their clothes and bedding, had been carefully burnt; and from all that we saw on the Reserve, and from the information furnished to us by the Rev. Mr.

Owens, Mr. Pemberton, and others, we were satisfied that all practicable measures were being taken for the proper care of the Indian sufferers from small-pox, and for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

I will only add, in confirmation of the correctness of the impressions we then formed to the above effect, that this subject was brought under discussion during the last Session of the Legislative Council by the late Dr. Davie, then Member for Victoria District, who, speaking of his own knowledge, as he had been unremitting in his professional services to Indians as well as to White persons afflicted with small-pox, and who, being one of the medical officers appointed by Government for this purpose, had frequently visited this Reserve on such charitable errands, bore testimony to the zeal and unthinking disregard of the danger of contagion which had been exhibited by those to whom the duty of taking care of the Indians during the late visitation had been entrusted.

I have since ascertained that the deaths from small-pox among the Indians in 1868, amounted to eighty-eight, and that about two thousand dollars were expended by Government in the care of and medical attendance on these sufferers, and in the burial of the dead.

Most of the Indians from the outlying districts along the coast fled from the city in their canoes, by the advice of the, authorities, but under no compulsion, at the first outbreak of the contagion; but, unfortunately, not in time to escape its ravages, for they carried the intention with there, and those attacked by the dreaded disease on their way homeward were left by their friends on the shore to perish unattended.

Many Indians died in this way, in addition to those whose deaths were registered but I am unable to perceive what measures it was in the power of Government to take, other than those which were adopted for the protection and succour of the white and Indian population alike.

I will only remark further on the general subject of the condition of the Indians in the colony, that it is unhesitatingly Acknowledged to be the peculiar responsibility of Government to use every endeavour to promote the civilization, education, and ultimate christianization of the native races within our territory, and that any practical scheme for advancing this object which it would be within the scope of the pecuniary ability of the colony to carry into effect would be adopted with alacrity.

At present this good work is almost exclusively in the hands of the Missionaries of various denominations, and much has been effected by their labours in those stations where the Indians under their teaching are not subject to those temptations which seem almost inevitably to overcome them when brought into close contact with the White population of the towns. But Government, although giving cordially to these missions every countenance and moral support in its power, has found it impracticable to grant them any pecuniary aid, from the consideration that by so doing it would be involved in the invidious position of appearing to give special state aid to particular religious bodies.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

APPENDIX C.

Copy of part of a letter on Indian Affairs addressed to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, by Mr. Duncan, May, 1875.

Thus I have sketched the origin and growth of Metlakahtla, that from the facts and experience thereby shown, I may have good and safe grounds for recommending the following simple policy or principals of action to the Government in their future dealings with the Indians of British Columbia:-

A clear, practical, and satisfactory, Indian policy is now undoubtedly called for, and is of vital importance to the prosperity of the Province. The problem of Indian affairs, too, is confessedly difficult and solemn, hence I feel in duty bound to tender my humble aid to the Government toward its right solution.

Not having any personal or party ends to serve, but simply a desire to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the Indians with whom my lot is cast, I will open my mind freely, and trust that what I have to say will be received by the Government in a like spirit of candour.

Let me then first assure the Government, that I believe the present organization of the Indian Department in British Columbia can never work successfully, and that however sincerely desirous those who now exercise the management of Indian affairs, may be to do their duty, to my mind so palpably defective and misdirected are their labours, that I fear when the Government and the public come to look for results, they will be sorely disappointed.

The first anomaly that strikes one, is the isolated existence of the Department from the influence and control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Such an arrangement, however easy it may work in Provinces nearer Canada, will prove, I am fully persuaded, both perplexing and injurious to the Indians of British Columbia. Its tendency will be to lower the Lieutenant-Governor in their estimation; retard their loyalty; and engender toward the White race antagonism of interests.

The Governor of the Whites being no longer regarded as the guardian of their welfare, they will cease to respect him; while the Indian Commissioner, though he may succeed in enlisting their friendship, yet, from having no authority among or over the Whites, will fail to inspire them with that salutary reverence so necessary to their good government.

It is to be hoped that this impolitic state of things may soon be remedied, and that, with an Indian Commissioner by his side, the Lieutenant-Governor, as the representative of the Queen, may continue to be looked up to by the Indians as the head of all authority and public interests in the Province; and that though they may feel themselves inferior to the Whites in political and social standing, yet, that at least they have one and the same Governor, who will administer their affairs as impartially, And guard their interests as sacredly, as he does those of their otherwise more favored brethren.

I will now proceed with my suggestions for an Indian policy which I propose to place under the beads of Surveillance, Reserves and Gifts.

First, Surveillance. - This I conceive to be the proper starting point for commencing a right policy in Indian affairs; for without Surveillance no satisfactory relationship can ever exist between the Government and the Indians.

But in looking at this subject I would ask the Government to lose sight of the tribal divisions of the Indians which are so numerous and perplexing, and regard only the natural division of languages, of which I suppose there are some ten or twelve in the Province; each language being spoken, judging roughly, by about four to five thousand persons.

To each of these languages, I would recommend the Government to appoint a Superintendent, or more properly speaking a Sub-Agent who should also be a Justice of the Peace. This Sub-Agent should of course reside among his Indians and indentify himself with their interest. He should be a married man, of a good character, and a total abstainer from intoxicating drink. He must be a man of courage, patience, of orderly and industrious habits, and one who could command the respect of his people. He should possess some knowledge of medicine and of building, and be of a practical turn of mind. It should be his aim, as soon as possible, to learn the language of Mg Indians, and acquaint himself with their country, their pursuits, wants and difficulties; all which he should duly record and report upon to the Chief Commissioner in the Province. His duties for the Indians would consist in preserving the peace in their midst, helping any in sickness or distress teaching and aiding the community to open up the resources of their country and to build themselves good houses, and thus lead - the way to their becoming an industrious and prosperous people.

I would recommend that at first the Sub-Agent take up his quarters pro. tem. with the principal Tribe in his district, but that as soon as he shall have become acquainted with the country he shall choose out a good central position for his station or head-

quarters, and erect his house on a site suitable for a future native town. Before be moves he should make his plans fully known to his Indians and then encourage them to settle around him, without regard to tribal or sub-tribal distinctions.

As soon as possible after moving to the central station, I would recommend that he should choose out a native constable or two, and gradually increase the staff until he has a corps sufficiently strong for all emergencies. Simultaneously I would recommend he should select a Native Council with whom he should deliberate upon all matters affecting the public weal within his district.

The expense of these two native forces would be but trival if the plan as at Metlakahtla be adopted. There the council have only a badge of office, which consists of a cape trimmed with scarlet, while the constables have each a simple uniform about every five years, and are remunerated for their services only when sent on special duty.

For the protection and encouragement of the Sub-Agent, I would recommend that his station be visited once annually by the Governor or Chief Commissioner, and that his salary be not less than fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) a year, with allowances for medicine and canoe hire.

Next as to Reserves:-

Here again I would ask the Government to lose sight of scattered tribes, and rather be prepared when the, time comes to grant a large district for the use and benefit of all the Indians Of One language; that is, I would recommend one large Reserve for each tongue as the principle to be kept in view, and as opposed to having some ten or fifteen smaller reserves for each language if tribal divisions were followed.

But in practice this recommendation might require modifying, in some cases, as where the Indians of the same tongue are very much scattered, or are divided by natural barriers which render their pursuits and means of living so dissimilar that their coming all on one Reserve is impracticable. In such cases two, or at most three, Reserves might be required.

In addition to the Reserve for each tongue, I would earnestly beg the Government to hold in trust for the benefit of each Tribe its respective fishing station, though it may not come on the Reserve and be only occupied (of course) part of the year. To allow the Whites to pre-empt or occupy such clearings would not only be a great injustice, but would, I am sure, be a fruitful source of trouble to the Province.

As the question of Reserves is one of vital importance both to the Indians and the Government, and serious evils may result from precipitancy, I would propose that the subject wherever possible should lie over until the Government Agent before alluded to has taken up his position in each district; and after he has learnt the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his charge, and the nature of their country, he should duly advise the Government accordingly, thus pointing out the most suitable locality, and the quantity of land required by his particular Indians.

Without such advice I cannot see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the subject.

Further, I would suggest as matter for caution that whatever system be adopted in granting reserves, that the Government will not sanction the establishing of an Indian Settlement on or near the border of a Reserve where it might at once or at some future day be in proximity to a White Settlement, but rather order that all new and permanent Indian towns or villages shall be built as far from the settlement of the Whites, or where such settlements are likely to arise, as the Reserve in each case will allow.

Further, I look to the Reserve question, if rightly settled, greatly to aid in remedying the present scattered condition of the Indians, and thus rendering them accessible to the Christian Missionary and Schoolmaster; for unless they become more collected it would seem impossible that, education or civilization should ever reach them as a whole.

Next as to Gifts:-

In no matter affecting the Indians can the Government do more good or harm than in the Matter of gifts.

Money may be spent to a large amount upon the Indians and yet tend only to alienate, dissatisfy, and impoverish them if wrongly applied; whereas a small sum rightly administered will yield much good, both to the Indians and the country at large.

The policy of dealing out gifts to individual Indians I consider cannot be too strongly deprecated, as it is both degrading and demoralizing. To treat the Indians as paupers is to perpetuate their baby-hood and burdensomeness. To treat them as savages, whom we fear and who must be tamed and kept in good temper by presents, will perpetuate their barbarism and increase their insolence. I would therefore strongly urge the Government to set their faces against such a policy.

The Indians of British Columbia are by no means poor in the usual meaning of the word, i.e. they are not poor as to resources, but are ignorant, indolent, and improvident, and hence need a guiding and friendly hand before they can become a prosperous people. Thus may I recommend the Government in making, pecuniary grants for Indian use, to lose sight of individuals altogether, even chiefs not excepted, and rather spend the money on Public Works which shall benefit the community as a whole, and be a palpable and lasting evidence of the interest the Government take in their welfare.

Of course such openings for thus helping the whole community would be set before the Government, from time to time, by the Agent, with the consent and approbation Df the Native Council, and each proposition or call for help would stand or fall on its own merits but, speaking generally, pecuniary aid might be well applied in opening up roads, helping all who built at the Government station to erect good houses, by providing, say, windows, nails, & c.; also assisting Indians in companies to open up any new industry: making this, however, a fundamental rule, only to assist those who are endeavouring to rise higher in social life, and are law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

Thus I would have the Government to employ their money grants, and the Agent his energies principally to build up a good and substantial Native town for each language, and as central as possible for all the Tribes of the same tongue.

These central Government stations being started, a Government School might be established in each, and good openings would thus be made for Religious Societies to step in with their aid, and no doubt Minister would soon be provided for each such station, and thus for each tongue in the Province.

The three gentlemen - the Agent, the Minister, and the Schoolmaster - thus severally employed, and aiding and encouraging each other, might reasonably be expected to bring about such a state of things as would warrant the town, at no very distant date, being incorporated, and have its own Native Magistrate, and thus cease to belong to the Indian Department or need an Indian policy.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

APPENDIX D.

Mr. Duncan to the Hon. G.A. Walkem.

Victoria, 6th July, 1875.

SIR, - Having read over the correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Indian Department, in reference to the question of Land Reserves for the Indians, I have now the honor to submit to you for the consideration of the Government, the following remarks which contain my views on the subject:

Of the urgency and importance of the land question, and its vital bearing on the peace and prosperity of the Province, there can be no doubt. The Provincial Government will, I feel sure, readily endorse all that appears in the correspondence on these points.

The questions to settle appear to be:-

1. Who among the Indians shall be entitled to land?

2. What number of acres shall be granted to each Indian so entitled?

3. What is to be done with existing Reserves?

Taking the first question:-

The mode approved by the Government appears to be, that each family of five is to receive, certain lands, while some Of their correspondents urge rather to regard every male adult as eligible. With the latter idea I fully concur, as it seems to me the only workable course to pursue.

I should pity the officer appointed to carry out the arrangement about families; nothing but complication and annoyance would ensue, and ultimately (in my opinion) the plain would be thrown aside as untenable.

As to the second question:-

The Dominion Government ask for eighty (80) acres for each family of five while the Provincial Government offer only twenty (20) acres for such family.

I cannot believe the great difference between the demand in the one case, and the offer on the other, denotes the comparative respect for the Indians' welfare as held by the two Governments. No; I am persuaded that the whole difference springs from the fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government as to the number and pursuits of the Indians in respective localities or the kind of land to be reserved for their use.

I can fully understand that the Provincial Government are reluctant to impede the progress of the Province by handing over to the Indians what might in some localities prove to be the whole of the cultivable lands, without their having much prospect or any guarantee that such lands will be utilized; hence I beg to make the following suggestions:-

1st. That no basis of acreage for Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole but rather that each nation of Indians be dealt with separately on their respective claims.

2nd. That for the proper adjustment of such claims let the Dominion and the Provincial Governments each provide an Agent to visit the Indians and report fully as to the number and pursuits of each nation, and the kind of country they severally occupy.

3rd. That the Provincial Government deal as liberally with the Indians as other Provincial Governments in the Dominion. My opinion is that a liberal policy will prove the cheapest in the end; but I hold it will not be necessary in the interests of the Indians to grant them only cultivable lands; rather I would recommend that a large proportion of their Reserves should be wild and forests lands, and hence may be very extensive without impoverishing the Province, and at the same time go satisfactory to the Indians as to allay all irritation and jealousy towards the Whites.

4th. I think the Provincial Government might reasonably insist upon this with the Dominion Government, - that no Indian shall be allowed to alienate any part of a Reserve, and in case of a Reserve being abandoned, or the Indians on it decreasing, so that its extent is disproportioned to the number of occupants, that such Reserve or part of a Reserve might revert to the Provincial Government.

As to the third question:-

The existing Reserves are shown to be by the correspondence both irregular in quantity and misplaced as to locality by following tribal divisions, which is no doubt a mistake and fraught with bad consequences.

My advice would be in the meantime simply to ignore them, as it certainly would not be wise to regard them as a

precedent, and it would be impolitic to have two systems of Reserves in the Province, - one tribal and the other national.

My opinion is that if the Dominion Government will establish Sub-Agents for each language or nation of Indians, and place and employ those Agents as I have recommended, that the Indians will without any outside pressure, be drawn and

gradually gather round such Agency, and ultimately be willing to abandon the small and petty Reserves they now occupy; and especially so if the Provincial Government offer to compensate them for the improvements or clearing of any lands they are willing to resign.

I enclose you a copy of part of a letter I have lately had the honour to present to the Indian Department at Ottawa on Indian affairs.

I have, & c.,
WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th November 1875.

The Committee of Council have had tinder consideration the Minute in Council of the Government of British Columbia of the 18th August last, adopting the recommendations contained in a memorandum of the local Attorney General as the expression of the views of that Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian land question, and submitting those recommendations for the consideration and assent of the Government of the Dominion.

They have also had before them the memorandum from the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting in the absence of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior to whom the above mentioned documents were referred, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the recommendations therein submitted, and advise that a copy thereof and of this minute be transmitted for the consideration of the Government of British Columbia.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OTTAWA 5th November 1875.

Memorandum.

The undersigned has had under consideration the Report of the Executive Council of British Columbia of the 18th August last, adopting the recommendations contained in a memorandum of the local Attorney General, the Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, as the expression of the views of that Government a s to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian land question, and submitting those recommendations for the consideration and assent of the Government of the Dominion.

The action of the British Columbia Government in this matter was no doubt brought about by the Order of Your Excellency in Council of the 4th November last, on the subject of the Indian Reserves of British Columbia, which was communicated officially to the British Columbia Government by the Secretary of State.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Walkem's memorandum and adopted by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government, are as follows:-

1. That no basis of acreage for Indian Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole, but that each Nation (and not Tribe) of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately.

2. That for the proper adjustment of Indian claims, the Dominion Government do appoint an Agent to reside with each Nation.

3. That Reserves of land be set aside for each nationality of Indians, such Reserves to contain, in addition to

agricultural land, a large proportion of wild and forest land. Every application for a Reserve shall be accompanied by a report from the Agent having charge of the Nation for whom the Reserve is intended; and such Report shall contain a census and give a description of the habits and pursuits, and of the nature and quantity of land required for the use of such nation.

4. That each Reserve shall be hold in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allocated from vacant Crown Lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

5. That the present local Reserves be surrendered by the Dominion to the Province as soon as may be convenient, the Province agreeing to give fair compensation for any improvements or clearings made upon any Reserve which may be surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province.

The suggestions in question are stated by Mr. Walkem as having been made by Mr. Duncan in a letter which is appended to the Order in Council.

The undersigned would remark that the suggestions as given by Mr. Duncan in the letter in question, do not correspond precisely with the propositions formulated by Mr. Walkem.

Mr. Duncan's suggestions are as follows:-

1. That no basis of acreage for Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole, but rather that each Nation of Indians be dealt with separately on their respective claims.

2. That for the proper adjustment of such claims let the Dominion and the Provincial Government, each provide an Agent to visit the Indians, and report fully as to the number and pursuits of each Nation, and the kind of country they severally occupy.

3. That the Provincial Government deal as liberally with the Indians as other Provincial Governments in the Dominion. My opinion is that a liberal policy will prove the cheapest in the end; but I hold it will not be necessary in the interests of the Indians to grant them only cultivable lands: rather I would recommend that a large portion of their Reserves should be wild and forest lands, and hence may be very extensive without impoverishing the Province, and at the same time so satisfactory to the Indians as to allay all irritation and jealousy towards the Whites.

4. I think the Provincial Government might reasonably insist upon this with the Dominion Government that no Indian shall be allowed to alienate any part of a Reserve, and in case of any Reserve being abandoned, or the Indians on it decreasing, so that its extent is disproportioned to the number of occupants, that such Reserve, or part of a Reserve, might revert to the Provincial Government.

Mr. Duncan adds: "The existing Reserves are shewn to be by the correspondence both irregular in quantity and misplaced as to locality by following tribal divisions, is no doubt a mistake and fraught with bad consequences."

"My advice would be in the mean time simply to ignore them, as it certainly would, not be wise to regard as a precedent, and it would be impolitic to have two systems of Reserves in the Province, one tribal and the other national."

It will he observed that Mr. Walkem speaks of the appointment of an Agent by the Dominion Government, whereas, Mr. Duncan proposes that the Dominion and Provincial Governments shall each provide an Agent to visit the Indians and report upon the question of Reserves.

While the undersigned is of opinion that in view of the very large experience Mr. Duncan has had amongst the Indians of British Columbia, and the marvellous success which has attended his labors amongst them, that gentleman's suggestions on matters of Indian policy are entitled to the greatest weight, and while he concurs entirely in the general principles enunciated by Mr. Duncan, yet he thinks that both the suggestions of Mr. Duncan, and the propositions of Mr. Walkem, adopted by the Government of British Columbia in their minute of the 8th August, fail to provide a prompt and final settlement of this long pending controversy.

Mr. Walkem provides merely that the Agent shall make an application for a Reserve and report upon the subject, and

Mr. Duncan recommends that the Dominion and Provincial Agents shall report merely as to the number and pursuits of the

Indians. Looking to Mr. Walkem's admission that the Indians have undoubtedly "become discontented and that they are restless and uneasy as to their future," and to his further statement "that the Local Government have been keenly alive not only to the advantage but to the absolute necessity and urgent importance of a speedy settlement of all the questions connected with their Reserves," and again to Mr. Duncan's expression of opinion "as to the urgency and importance of the land question and its vital bearing on the peace and prosperity of the Province," the undersigned submits that no scheme for the settlement of this question can be held to be satisfactory which does not provide for its prompt and final adjustment.

In lieu therefore of the propositions submitted by Mr. Walkem and sanctioned by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government, the undersigned would respectfully propose the following:

1. That with a view to the speedy and final adjustment of the Indian Reserve question in British Columbia on a satisfactory basis, the whole matter be referred to three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Government of the Dominion, one by the Government of British Columbia, and the third to be named by the Dominion and Local Governments jointly.

2. That the said Commissioners shall as soon as practicable after their appointment meet at Victoria and make arrangements to visit with all convenient speed, in such order as may be found desirable, each Indian Nation (meaning by Nation all Indian Tribes speaking the same language) in British Columbia, and after full inquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question to fix and determine for each Nation separately the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to it.

3. That in determining the extent of the Reserves to be granted to the Indians of British Columbia, no basis of acreage be fixed for the Indians of that Province as a whole, but that each Nation of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately.

4. That the Commissioners shall be guided generally by the spirit of the terms (if Union between the Dominion and the Local Governments which contemplates a "liberal policy" being pursued towards the Indians, and in the case of each particular Nation regard shall be had to the habits, wants and pursuits of such Nation, to the amount of territory available in the region occupied by them, and to the claims of the White settlers.

5. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the ease may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allotted from Crown Lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

6. That so soon as the Reserve or Reserves for any Indian nation shall have been fixed and determined by the Commissioners as aforesaid, the existing Reserves belonging to such Nation, so far as they are not in whole or in part included in such new Reserve or Reserves so determined by the Commissioners, shall be surrendered by the Dominion to the Local Government so soon as may be convenient, on the latter paying to the former, for the benefit of the Indians, such compensation for any clearings or improvements made on any Reserve so surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province, as may be thought reasonable by the Commissioners aforesaid.

It will be observed that the preceding paragraphs Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are substantially the same as those submitted in the memorandum of Mr. Walkem, approved by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government.

The undersigned would further recommend that each Commissioner be paid by the Government appointing him, and that the third Commissioner be allowed $10 per day while acting, and that his pay and other expenses be borne equally by the Dominion and Local Governments; and the undersigned would further recommend

that if this memorandum be approved by Your Excellency, a copy thereof and of the Minute of Council passed thereon, be communicated to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia for the consideration of his Government, and that another copy be placed in Your Excellency's hands for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The whole respectfully submitted.
R.W. SCOTT,
Acting Minister of the Interior

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET, 19th December, 1875.

MY LORD, - I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 158, of the 17th November, enclosing with other papers, a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council on a memorandum of the Acting Minister of the Interior relating to the course proposed to be adopted with the view to a satisfactory settlement of questions connected with the Indians of British Columbia.

I observe with much gratification that a cordial co-operation in this matter seems to be established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and I trust that their efforts will be attended with success. I feel satisfied that their conclusions will be dictated by an enlightened spirit of humanity and regard for the beat interests of the Indian population.

I have, & c.,
CARNARVON.

The Under Secretary of State for Canada to the Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1876.

SIR, - Adverting to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed to transmit to you, herewith a copy of a despatch (9th January, '76) from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and of the Minute (9th January, '76) of his Executive Council therein referred to on the subject of the Indian land question in that Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Trutch to the Secretary of State for Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
8th January, 1876.

SIR, - With reference to your despatch of the 15th ultimo,* and the order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, therewith transmitted, on the subject of the Indian land question in British Columbia, the receipt of which was acknowledged by my despatch No. 72, of the 4th ult., I have the honor to enclose, herewith, (Minute of Council) for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, a Minute of my Executive Council advising that the proposals

conveyed in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, above referred to, (Despatch of Lieut.-Governor) and which are set forth afresh in the Minute of my Council now enclosed, be accepted.

[*Memo. Should be November.]

In accordance with that advice I have to state for His Excellency's, information that this Government accepts the said proposals. I have also to enclose a copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which upon the advice of my Council, I have this day addressed to that Minister, covering a copy of the Minute of Council, herewith transmitted.

I have, & c.,
JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Trutch to the Earl of Carnarvon:

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
8th January 1876.

MY LORD, - I have the honor to forward herewith for Your Lordship's information upon the advice of my Ministers, a minute (Minute of Council, 6th January, 1876) of my Executive Council on the subject of the Indian land question in British Columbia in reference to which this Government was apprized by the Government of the Dominion in October, 1874, that a communication would be addressed to Your Lordship conveying the views of that Government, and I beg to state, that in accordance with the desire of my Council, I have this day, by despatch to the Secretary of State for Canada, signified the acceptance of this Government for the settlement of this question, and which are set forth in the Minute of Council now enclosed.

I have, & c.,
S.W. TRUTCH.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 6th day of January, 1876.

On a memorandum dated the 3rd day of January, 1876, from the Honorable the Attorney General, reporting upon a minute of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, bearing date the 10th November, 1875, and making the following propositions for the settlement of the Indian land question in this Province.

1st. That the adjustment of the question be referred to three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Dominion Government, one by this Government, and the third to be jointly named by the two Governments.

2nd. That the Commissioners shall meet as soon after their appointment as possible at Victoria, and make arrangements to visit with all convenient speed, in such order as may be found desirable, each Indian Nation (meaning National Indian Tribes speaking the same language) in British Columbia, and after full enquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, to fix and determine for each Nation separately the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to it.

3rd. That in determining the extent of the Reserves to be granted no basis of acreage be fixed, but that each Nation of Indians be dealt with separately.

4th. That the Commissioners shall be guided generally by the spirit of the British Columbia Terms Of Union, which contemplates a liberal policy being pursued towards the Indians and in the case of each Nation, regard shall be had to the habits, wants and pursuits of such nation to the amount of territory available in the region occupied by them, and to the claims of the White settlers.

5th. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished air the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allotted from Crown Lands, and any land

taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

6th. That as soon as the Reserve or Reserves for any Indian Nation shall have been fixed and determined by the Commissioners, the existing Reserves belonging to such Nation so far as they are not in whole or in part included in such now Reserve or Reserves so determined by the Commissioners, shall be surrendered by the Dominion to the Local Government as soon as may be convenient, on the latter paying to the former for the benefit of the Indians such compensation for any clearings or improvements made on any Reserve so surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province, as may be thought reasonable by the Commissioners aforesaid.

7th. That such Commissioners be paid by the Government appointing him, and that the third Commissioner be allowed $10 per day while acting, and that his pay and other expenses be borne equally by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The Attorney General remarks that all the proposals except the first two are virtually those made by this Government in their late minute on the subject.

With respect to the appointment of Commissioners as suggested instead of Agents, the Committee feel that strictly speaking, the Province should not be responsible for any portion of the expense connected with the charge or management of Indian Affairs which are entrusted by the Terms of Union to the Dominion Government, but regarding a final settlement of the land question as most urgent and most important to the peace and prosperity of the Province, they are of opinion and advise that all the proposals mentioned, one to seven inclusive, be accepted.

The Committee therefore request that if this minute be approved, Your Excellency will be pleased to inform the Dominion Government that the above proposals, have been assented to, and also to cause a copy hereof to be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified.

W.J. ARMSTRONG,
Minister of Finance, and Clerk to the Executive Council.

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PART I.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, December 31st, 1875.

The Honorable DAVID LAIRD,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the Departmental Report on Indian Affairs for the past year.

The Department has much cause to congratulate itself on the beneficial effects, to the Indians generally, occasioned by the suppression, to a great extent, of the liquor traffic, previously so prevalent among them. This result is mainly attributable to the operation of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 21.

From all parts of the Dominion we receive satisfactory reports regarding the administration of the law in this respect; and it is trusted, that by a persistent enforcement of its provisions, the terrible evil of drunkenness will be almost entirely extirpated from among the Indians. When this much to be desired end shall have been attained, increased prosperity must be the result.

Monetary assistance has been continued and, in some few cases, increased aid has been given to educational institutions already established among the Indians; and in, Accordance with the wise policy which has hitherto guided us in this respect, every Possible encouragement, consistent with the limited means at our disposal for the purpose, has been extended towards the establishment of other schools amongst Indian bands hitherto unprovided with such institutions.

In this connection the additional grant of two thousand dollars, made with this object last Session by the Legislature, no your suggestion, was most opportune.

Schools, were brought into operation during the year at Mattawa and Temiscamingue, on the Upper Ottawa; at South Bay Wikwemikongsing, and one for girls at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island; as well as a school at Norway House, in the North-West.

Aid has also been promised to schools at Shesheguaning, on Manitoulin Island, and at Fort William, on Lake Superior, as soon as it is shown that the requisite average attendance thereat has been attained.

The increased anxiety evinced from time to time, by Indians, for enfranchisement, indicates that the efforts of the Department to advance, by education and other means, the aboriginal race, in intelligence, have not been fruitless; and it is hoped that facilities will be afforded by judicious legislation, for, the emancipation from tutelage of such Indians as may be found fit for and desirous of enfranchisement.

With regard to the financial operations of the Department, the revenue which flows into the Indian Fund, year by year, is of two classes, namely, that which is derived from the sale of land, timber, stone, and so forth, and which is placed to the, credit of Capital account; and that derived from interest accruing on invested capital from legislative grants, rents, fines, & c., which is distributed semi-annually amongst the individuals belonging to the various tribes in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

In former years the Balance Sheets, showing the condition of the Indian Fund, did not define clearly how much of the revenue had been capitalized, and how much set aside for distribution. An effort has been made, at your suggestion, to remedy this in the accompanying Balance Sheet lettered C, by grouping various items of revenue, which, with the interest at the credit of 30th June, 1874, were available for distribution during 1874-75, under the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; and showing on the opposite side of the sheet, under the numbers 2 and 4, the expenditure properly chargeable to interest or distribution account. In like manner the revenue to be capitalized is shewn under the numbers 5 and 6; and the expenditure chargeable (being for building and repair of roads, bridges, & c.) is shown under the numbers 1 and 3 on the expenditure side of the sheet.

The synopsis at the bottom of the sheet, shows the revenue received during the, year 1874-75, and available for distribution, to have been $249,991.37; and the expenditure $194,215.50, leaving a gross balance of $55,575.87, less $431.51 of interest overdrawn in the case of the Abenakis of St. Francis, and the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and thus reducing the balance to $55,144.36 net, being in the case of the various tribes and bands mentioned in the balance sheet, the accumulation of interest, fines and rents during the three months which have elapsed since the last semi-annual distribution, to the 31st March last; and in the case of the several funds specified therein, the gradual increase resulting from a careful expenditure of the usufruct of the capital at the credit of those funds.

Of the $55,144.36 above referred to, $30,119.71 is at the credit of the various tribes and bands of Indians, and will (except in the case of the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Superior; and certain tribes in the neighborhood of Lake Nipissing, who receive their annuities only in the spring of each year) be distributed amongst them as soon as possible after the 30th September next, while $25,024.65 is at the credit of the undermentioned funds, the first three of which are subject to a constant drain from the expenses attending the management of Indian affairs; the cost of maintaining, in whole or in part, educational advantages for Indian children; and the liberal relief extended towards impoverished bands, and individuals amongst the Indians, in the Province of Quebec:-

Indian Land Management Fund	$21,424 05
Indian School Fund	320 33
Province of Quebec Indian Fund	2,819 57
J.B. Clench	82 20
Suspense Account	378 50

The revenue received and credited to Capital Account is shown to have been $74,955.91; and the expenditure $19,622.11, leaving a balance of $55,333.80; in all $110,909.67 gross, or $110,478.10 net.

In other words, the Indian Fund has increased during the year 1874-75, to the amount of $110,909.67; of which sum $55,333.80 was added to capital, and $55,575.87 was held on 30th June, 1875, to be distributed amongst the Indians at the next semi-annual distribution, or to be otherwise expended for their benefit.

The quantity of land sold during the year was 33,649 3/4 acres, as shown in detail in the statement marked E, being an increase of 4,575 3/4 acres over the transactions under this head, of the previous year; and the aggregate price of the land sold was $38,065.47.

As was to be expected, from the want of activity in the lumber market, very little has accrued from that source; and, in accordance with your instructions, the Visiting Superintendents and Agents of the Department were recently directed to charge only single ground rent, from April 1874, on unworked limits, instead of double, as had been heretofore the practice.

In connection with the general administration of Indian Affairs, several important matters, some of which had been before the Department for many years, were, during the past year, brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Prominent among these, is to be recorded, as regard the Province of Ontario, a further surrender obtained from the Chippewas of Sarnia, on the 14th January last, of six of the front lots of their reserve, abutting on the town of Sarnia.

This surrender was agreed to by the Sarnia Indians, mainly to put a stop to the complaints of their White neighbours, that they were retarding the growth of the town of Sarnia, by declining to surrender any of the land for sale.

The Wyandott of Anderdon also surrendered, on the 20th of August, certain lots, having an aggregate area of nearly 2,700 acres, in the rear concessions of their reserve in that township to be disposed of for their benefit.

The desirability of obtaining the surrenders above described, had for a length of time been urged upon the Department; and with a view to a final determination of the question a visit to each locality was made by yourself, at the dates above named, with the satisfactory results just described.

A surrender was likewise obtained from the Indians owning the St. Peter's Reserve, in the Province of Manitoba, of certain lots in the town plot of Selkirk, to be sold for their benefit, through which it is expected the proposed Pacific Railway will pass.

We have also to record the general satisfaction given to the settlers of the Saugeen Peninsula, by your recent visit to that locality, to enquire into the causes of complaint as to overcharge for their lands, which visit resulted in a reduction of price in such instances as it was found consistent with justice to effect, and in remission of interest in almost all cases of settlers on unpatented lands.

A settlement of the long pending claims of the town of Brantford, as representing the Grand River Navigation Company, to certain lands in that vicinity required in connection with navigation, was also successfully effected through your personal mediation - the town paying therefor at the rate of above twelve dollars per acre. And the New England Company were allowed to purchase at the same rate, about six acres adjoining the land connected with the Industrial Institution of that Society, their rights to which had long been disputed by the town of Brantford, as representing the Grand River Navigation Company.

By an Order in Council of 22nd July, 1875, the annuities payable under the Robinson treaty of 1850, to the Ojibewas of Lakes Huron and Superior, were this year advanced, from less than one dollar per capita in one case, and slightly over that amount in the other, to four dollars, the maximum amount to which, under the terms of those treaties, they could be increased.

This question hard been for a long time before the Department, and the increase this year to their annuities (which it is trusted will be continued) has given great satisfaction to the Indians interested.

Among the year's transactions have also to be reported, a survey into lots for agricultural and mineral purposes, of the two ceded tracts designated respectively, the townships of Laird and Meredith, and lying immediately south and east of the township of Macdonald, in the district of Algoma, Ontario; also the sub-division into town lots, of the tracts set apart for that purpose, at Gore Bay, in the Township of Gordon, on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, and at the junction of the rivers Desert and Gatineau, in the township of Maniwaki, in the Province of

Quebec; which have been named respectively the Town plots of Gore Bay and Maniwaki.

The appointment of an Agent at Prince Arthur's Landing, for the Indians of the upper portion of Lake Superior, and for those of the eastern section of country covered by Treaty No.3, has likewise to be noted. On the one hand, the Indians of the upper part, of Lake Superior are too far removed from Sault Ste. Marie, to be properly supervised by the Agent resident at that point of the Garden River and Batchewana Bay Indians; and on the other hand, the Indians of the easterly section of country covered by Treaty No. 3, are too remote from Fort Francis, the place of residence of the Agent of the Indians interested in that tract of country. Hence the necessity for the appointment of a resident Agent at Prince Arthur's Landing, lying as it does between those two points.

The removal of one of the Indian Commissioners, Mr. James Lenihan, from the City of Victoria to New Westminster, has also to be recorded. The cause of this change was the great need existing for a resident Commissioner on the mainland.

The various tribes on the west coast of Vancouver Island were visited by Lieut.-Colonel Powell, the resident Indian Commissioner at Victoria, in the autumn of 1874. His report of this visit, which accompanies this Report, numbered 28 (b), will be found at once interesting and instructive.

There is little or nothing to record in relation to Indian matters in the Province of Quebec, or in the Maritime Provinces. In the former, perhaps, might be mentioned, the prevalence of a malignant type of fever at Lac St. Jean, in the county of Chicoutimi, to which many of the Montagnais resident there, fell victims. The extra expenses, incident upon the relief of the sick and of their families on this reserve, drew seriously upon the limited funds at our command for the Indians of this Province.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, much distress was experienced by the Indians last winter, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, as well as from sickness.

Additional funds were, as soon as the Department was advised of the fact, placed in the Visiting Superintendent's hands, wherewith to relieve pressing cases of destitution or distress among those Indians.

Reports from the various Superintendents and Agents of the Department, numerically arranged, are placed herewith. They will be found to contain much general information in regard to the progress and condition of the various bands or Tribes within each Superintendency or Agency.

The statistical information, however, which in last year's Report was embodied in the different reports of these officers, has, this year, in accordance with your suggestion, been collated and included in one complete Return attached to this Report, and, lettered H; which Return shows at a glance the number in each band or tribe, value and description of their property, area of reserve, improvements, crops raised, fish and furs obtained, amount of money distributed by the Department, number of children attending school, & c.

The usual Returns prepared by the Accountant, arranged in alphabetical order, likewise accompany this Report. These Returns show the names of the officers and employes at head-quarters, and at the various outposts, the positions held by, and the salaries paid to them, allowances and payments made on Indian account from the various Trust Funds and from the Management Fund, as well as those made from the Legislative grants.

The condition of the various Indian schools, names of teachers, salaries, and from what fund paid, will be found under Return F.

Forms of school returns, recently prepared under your own direction, have been forwarded to the various teachers. They will contain a great deal more information than the Department has hitherto been in the habit of obtaining, in regard to subjects taught, attendance, and general progress of the pupils, which will enable the Department, in next year's Report, to give fuller particulars on these heads, in connection with educational institutions among the Indians.

The arrears of work to which I had the honor to allude in my Report of last, year, have, I am to state, been entirely brought up.

Before drawing this Report to a conclusion, I have the pleasant duty to perform, of testifying to the general efficiency and zeal of the officers employed, both at head-quarters and in the outside service of this Branch; notwithstanding that their capabilities: have been tested to the utmost by the large augmentation, of work occasioned by the constantly increasing requirements of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-

GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No.	1.	Grand River Superintendency, J.T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and commissioner.
...	2.	Western Superintendency, 1st Division, no report from R. Mackenzie, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
...	3.	Western Superintendency, 2nd Division, W. Livingston, Agent and Commissioner.
...	4.	Central Superintendency, Wm.Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
...	5.	Northern Superintendency, 1st Division, J.C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.
...	6.	Northern Superintendency, 2nd Division, C. Skene, Visiting Superintendent.
...	7.	Northern Superintendency, 3rd Division, W. Van Abbott, Agent.
...	8.	Northern Superintendency, 4th Division, Amos Wright, Agent.

QUEBEC SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No.	9.	Caughnawaga Agency, J.B. Pinsonneault, Agent.
...	10.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency, J.B. Pinsonneault, Agent.
...	11.	St. Régis Agency, W. Colquhoun, Agent.
...	12.	St. Francis Agency, No report from H. Vassal, Agent.
...	13.	Viger Agency, No report from A. Lebel, Agent.
...	14.	Lake St. John Agency, No report from L.E. Otis, Agent.
...	15.	River Desert Agency, Patrick Moore, Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA SUPERINTENDENCIES.

...	16.	District No. 1, John Harlow, Agent.
...	17.	District No. 2, Rev. P.M. Holden, Agent.
...	18.	District No. 3, No report from Rev. P. Danaher, Agent.
...	19.	District No. 4, Rev. R. Macdonald, Agent.
...	20.	District No. 5, No report from Rev. W. Chisholm, Agent.
...	21.	District No. 6, Rev. J. McDougall, Agent.
...	22.	District No. 7, J.B. McDonald, Agent.
...	23.	District No. 8, Rev. A.F. McGillivray, Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No.	24.	North Eastern, C. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent.
...	25.	South Western, W. Fisher, Visiting Superintendent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	26.	Theophilus Stewart, Visiting Superintendent.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

No.	27.	J.A.N. Provencher, Indian Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	28. (a)	I.W. Powell, Indian Commissioner.
...	28. (b)	I.W. Powell, Indian Commissioner, Report on visitation to Indians of West Coast of Vancouver Island.
...	29.	James Lenihan, Indian Commissioner.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

A.	1.	Return of Officers and Employes at Headquarters.
A.	2.	Return of Officers and Employes at Outposts.
B.	...	Statement of Expenditure from the Indian Fund.
C.	...	Analyzed Balance Sheet of the Indian Fund.
D.	1.	Indians of Nova Scotia. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
D.	2.	Indians of New Brunswick. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
D.	3.	Indians of Prince Edward Island. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
D.	4.	Indians of British Columbia. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
D.	5.	Indians of Manitoba. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
E.	...	Statement of Indian Lands sold and unsold
F.	...	School Returns.
G.	...	Census Returns.
H.	...	General Statistical Statement.

No. 1.

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY.
INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 15th Nov., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with the circular of September last, I have the honor to report:-

Referring to my Report in the Blue Book of last year, I have the satisfaction to state,that the Six Nation Indians and the Mississaguas of the Credit continue to progress, and the health of the people has been good.

Much has been done in clearing partially cleared lands and disposing of old timber, hitherto considered valueless - such results arising from the judicious wood law and its regulations.

1. The population of the Six Nations is 3,052, an increase since last year of 80, deaths 61, births 120, natural increase the past 12 years 451, or an average of about 38 each year.

The Mississaguas number 203; decrease since last year, 3; deaths, 6 ; births, 5; natural increase of 9 in 12 years.

2. The real and personal property, in the absence of statistics not yet taken, the estimated value of last year is $1,460,000, which does not include the land.

3. Additional houses have been erected, also barns and other outbuildings.

4. Of the 52,000 acres of uncleared and cleared land forming the reserves, a considerable addition has been made to the cultitivated land, while fall ploughing has been very general.

5. The produce of the land this year is very fair, with the exception of fall wheat, much of which was winter killed.

6. Their farming implements have been in active use, but many labour under the disadvantage of not possessing either horses or oxen.

7. The stock of horses, oxen, cows, & c., is improving.

8. Two hundred and ninety-three licenses have been issued to Indians only, covering 6,652 cords of wood, some logs, staves and ties, such license is signed by, the undersigned upon the report of the, Committee of Council., No white or others allowed to take wood from the reserve, except by special permission.

Indians hostile to the wood law, still defy it, causing continued vigilance on the part of tube bailiffs but it is yet hoped all will yield and learn to respect the law, by seeking the license to out and sell.

9. The amount of interest monies divided among the Six Nations last fall and spring, was $43,229.00, or $14.60 per head; and among the Mississaguas, $4,404.00, or $20 to each.

10. They provide themselves with what they require in seed grain, and indeed everything as far as their means will admit.

11. Their moral condition is believed to be improving under the influence of the Missionaries, and the Temperance Societies appear to have some good effect.

12. The children number 1583, of whom 608 attend school.

The Pagans generally are averse to education, while some other parents omit sending their children to school.

13. There are fourteen schools on the Reserve, and the Institute near Brantford. Of the sixteen teachers, eleven are of Indian origin.

14. The Institute and nine of the schools continue to be maintained by the New England Company, of London, England; two by the Wesleyan Conference; two by the Mississaguas; and one, a voluntary effort, by a few of the Six Nations.

The usual branches are taught, and in connection with the Institute, the boys learn practical farming, and the girls household and domestic work.

The Institute is admirably conducted by Mr. Ashton, its Superintendent, and a discipline established which cannot fail to have the best effects upon the youths who are so fortunate as to be there.

Industrial schools are the best adapted for Indian children, and were it possible to have all of them in such schools, the most beneficial and happy results would follow.

It is a matter of much regret, that the Six Nations do not take the interest they should in the cause of education. They contributed nothing, though well able to do so, arising no doubt from the fact, that hitherto, as now, they have been furnished with schools free of charge.

The subject, however, in all its bearings, has been lately brought before the Council of Chiefs by the undersigned, who is hopeful in the Performance of a duty long neglected.

It is 48 years since the New England Company began its benevolent work with the Six Nations, and during that period, have disbursed the large amount of at least half a million dollars -their expenditure during the past five years being about $18,000 per annum.

15. The Agricultural Society of the Six Nations continues to prosper, and is attracting increased interest, as shown in the Exhibition of last October, which compared favorably with those of their White neighbours.

Ploughing matches have been revived under the encouragement given by His Excellency the Governor General, who has considerately directed a plough to be offered annually as a prize to the best ploughman. The gift has been accepted and duly appreciated by the Six Nations.

I requested the Society to make arrangements for a ploughing match, and to, appoint a Committee to act with me in the selection of the plough, which having been done, the match came off on the 4th November in the most creditable manner. Five other prizes were included for competition, namely, two in ploughs, and three in money.

The judges having made their report, declared John Davis, a young Indian, entitled to the first prize, which I presented to him.

16. The Six Nations and the Mississaguas now number over 3,200, the largest body of Indians probably in any one settlement in the Dominion. They are Christians of several denominations, except about 800 Pagans, who do not appear disposed to abandon the ceremonies of their fathers.

17. Opposite to the Indian Council House are extensive stores, erected by Mr. James Styers, of the Six Nations, in which are large stocks of goods and provisions. Mr. Styers holds the office of Postmaster there, and the mail matter is considerable.

18. Statute labour continues to be very well done, and the roads are as good if not better than in adjoining townships.

19. The Council, having for good cause decided upon the removal of Whites and others occupying reserved lands, without authority, steps have been taken to carry the order into effect. It is intended, however, that widows and others unable to work their farms, shall, under regulations, have Whites to do so.

This action on the part of the Council is necessary, as the renting of farms and farming on shares was becoming serious - even among the young men, thus inducing indolence with all its attendant evils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J.T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 2.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY. - 1ST DIVISION.

No Report from R. Mackenzie.

No. 3.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY. - 2ND DIVISION.
INDIAN AGENCY,
DELAWARE, Ont., 16th Nov., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with request contained in a circular received by me, instructing me to transmit a Report for the year ended 30th June, 1875, on Indian matters in general coming under my supervision and in connection therewith to fill up the enclosed Return* in so far as the same may be applicable to the several bands within my district, I have now the honor of complying with said request, regretting they have been so long delayed.

The affairs of the three Bands under my management have, I am glad to say, gone on very quietly and pleasantly during the year now being reviewed. The general health of the members of the several Bands has been good; and although the Munsees show a small decrease, the Chippewas and Oneidas, especially the latter, have increased in numbers.

There is much less intemperance amongst the Indians now than formerly. They have some, flourishing temperance organizations amongst themselves, and the stringent law passed recently for the punishment of those who supply the Indians with fire wafer has also had a salutary effect in suppressing that sad evil.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. LIVINGSTON,
Indian Agent and Commissioner.

No. 4.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.
INDIAN OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., 29th Oct., 1875

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose herewith a statistical Report* on Indian Affairs within my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1875, showing the produce of the farming, fishing and hunting, also the number and value of horses, cattle, & c., as well as the real and personal property belonging to each Band.

THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

This Band now numbers 804, being an increase of 20 persons for the year.

They have three schools, taught by one man and two women - one of the latter being an Indian woman. There are 320 children, in the Band; about 120 of them, attend school. The schools are supported by Indian funds, and from subscriptions of the White Settlers on the Reserve, whom children also attend the schools.

[*See statement H.]

There has not been any perceptible progress in farming or other industrial pursuits during the year most of their farms being leased to White men. In the few instances, however, in which they work their own farms they do so with much success and credit.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

There are 196 in this Band, showing a decrease since last year of 5.

The evidence of the Missionary goes to prove an evident improvement in this Band, and which from my own observation I am glad to confirm.

Drunkenness is not so common amongst them. They are more industrious and present a much better appearance.

There is one school, taught by a white woman, and supported by the Methodist Missionary Society.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This Band numbers 111, showing a decrease of 10 for the year. As I before reported, this is a very unhealthy situation, and the number of deaths amongst the young men and women reaches a higher percentage than at any other point with which I am acquainted.

As is usual with Indians, the women of this Band contribute largely to the support of their families, by making baskets and barkwork, and assisting to gather the wild rice, which they store for winter use.

They have one school, taught by an intelligent white girl, supported by the Methodist Church, of which they are members.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

There is an increase of 11 in this Band; 8 by births and 3 by immigration.

They are under the care of the New England Society, and are well looked after by the Agent of that Society and their excellent teacher. Their progress is steady, and encouraging. They support themselves by farming, hunting and fishing, and during the winter season their wives and children make a large number of baskets, for which they obtain a ready sale.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

This Band numbers 40, and shows a decrease of 3.

With the exception of one or two families, they farm but little; their hunting is also limited, and I am at a loss to understand how they support themselves.

There was a school for a short time during the year, taught by one of the Indians, but which I am informed has been discontinued.

They occasionally have religious services, being visited for this purpose by a minister of the Methodist Church.

It would be much better if they could be got to join their brethren at Mud Lake, where there is quite enough of land for them. They would be welcomed by the New England Society, and in a great measure protected from the influence of whiskey.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

This Band shows a decrease of 3, notwithstanding that a family from another village was admitted amongst them.

They were in the early part of the year visited by measles of a severe type, from which many of their children died.

They belong to the Methodist Church, whose Missionaries visit them. They have two schools taught by White men. I regret to say, however, that one of the teachers is altogether unqualified.

That portion of the Band residing on Georgina Island farm and fish a good deal for the support of their families, but those residing on Snake Island make their living principally by hiring out to the farmers and lumbermen of the neighbourhood.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

The census of this Band shows a decrease of 7; 6 by deaths and 1 expelled for immoral conduct.

They have one teacher for their school, and a resident Missionary, who, it seems, appoints the teacher, who is paid, one half from Indian funds and the other half by the Methodist Church.

These Indians are not so much addicted to drink as they were; and I am glad to say they seem to be much more industrious.

CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL.

There are altogether in this Band 282 persons, 92 of whom reside on the Manitoulin Island, while the larger portion reside, on Christian Island.

There is no change in the habits of these Indians since my former report. They continue to farm a little, to fish and hunt, and in the summer they earn a good deal of money at the raw mills.

There are also on these Islands 40 Indians of the Odawah and Pottawattimi Tribes who do not participate in the distributions.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH AT CAPE CROKER.

The census shows a decrease of 4, leaving the number of the Band 374 persons.

I have no special report of these Indians for the past year. I regret to say that in too many instances they depend more upon their semiannual receipts from the. Department than upon their own efforts for support; nevertheless there are those among them who cultivate their farms very creditably.

They have three schools, taught by two Indian men and one white woman.

During the past year the Protestant portion of the Band have built a church, at a, cost of $1,000, out of their own funds.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

These occupy a portion of their Reserve near the Village of Southampton. There are 330 members, showing an increase of 6. There are two schools on the Reserve, one taught by a White and the other by an Indian woman, with a resident missionary supplied by the Methodist Church.

These, like the Indians of Cape Croker, place more dependence on the moneys they receive from the Department, than on their own efforts for support.

There are residing on the peninsula, many families of foreign Indians, who are permitted to farm and fish on the Reserves, but do not participate in the money payments.

There are about 3,100 Indians under my charge, 2,672 of whom participate in the half-yearly distribution.

The total amount of money distributed by me for the year 1875 to the different Bands as annuities, pensions and salaries, was about $45,000.

The Act 37 Vic., cap. 21, has been the means, in many localities, of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, and has been highly beneficial to them; but in many places the Act does not work so well, from the fact of local Justices of the Peace fining delinquents a mere nominal sum, which is regarded as not any punishment whatever.

I would suggest that the Act should be amended so as to give a minimum fine as well as a maximum. The minimum

should not be less than $20 and costs for the first offence.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. PLUMMER,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 5.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 1ST DIVISION.

INDIAN OFFICE,
MANITOWANING, ONT., October 5th, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit a Report upon Indian matters within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last, and have much pleasure in being able to state that most of the Indian Bands, more especially those upon thin Island, have enjoyed a very considerable degree of prosperity and comfort - the result of greater industry, and which has afforded them an increased supply of the necessaries of life. As their progress towards civilization will be materially aided by a more prosperous condition it is very satisfactory to note the gradual improvement that is taking place in this respect.

The liberal grant by the Department in aid of the Industrial School at Wikwemikong will largely increase the capacity for usefulness of that institution, while the additional grant towards the payment of the teachers will enable instruction to be afforded on an enlarged and liberal scale: more attention will now, it is to be hoped, be paid to the instruction of the children in the English language, without which much material progress cannot be hoped for, as the inability of the Indians to speak or read any but their own language places them at a disadvantage when brought into competition with White men; while the knowledge of English not only opens to them a wide field of literature, but by enabling them to read the public prints, will enlarge their ideas and stimulate them to qualify themselves for enfranchisement, so as to be upon an equality with their White countrymen.

The schools in operation within this Superintendency on the 30th of June last, were:-

Wikwemikong. - Number on register 160, average attendance 121; under the supervision of the Roman Catholics.

West Bay or Michiguedinong. - Number on school register 52, average attendance 14; under supervision of Roman Catholics.

Sheguiandah - Number on register 47, average attendance 10 1/2; under supervision of the Church of England.

Serpent River. - A school has recently been opened at this place by the Congregational Society of Toronto; it is in charge of an Indian teacher; number on register 20, average attendance 10.

Shesheguaning. - A school was opened in this place by the Congregational Society of Toronto, on the 15th June; number on register 40, average attendance 14; the teacher is Mr. John L. Lester, who also supervises the school at Serpent River.

The Congregational Society have occasionally sent teachers to this place during the past three or four years.

Spanish River Mills. - A school has been established here by the Congregational Society for about two years, and kept open during the summer season; it is attended by White children, and also by the children of Indians employed at the mill. No particulars of attendance have been furnished.

Little Current. - A school has been established here for many years, under the supervision of the Church of England; it is principally attended by White children during the months of June and July each year, at which time the Indians are camped on the Islands in the neighborhood. There is a daily attendance of about eighteen Indian children, but at no other season are there any Indian scholars.

The enforcement, as far as practicable, of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, has chocked an evil from which they have long suffered; it still however continues to be furnished to them at isolated points by trading boats;

but the traffic is carried on in a very guarded manner, and is very difficult to detect, the Indians being unwilling witnesses.

The demand for the farming lands upon this Island has been good during the year, and settlement is progressing rapidly; the soil is productive and yields an ample return to the agriculturist, and the exemption from summer frost that this Island enjoys, causes the land to be highly appreciated by those conversant with its value, not only for the growth of cereals and roots, but also for fruit culture. All the industrious settlers are doing well, and to such it has proved in all cases a land of plenty.

The amount of money distributed amongst the Manitoulin Island Indians during the year, for interest on land sales, is $1,053.97, or $1.79 per head. There is now a large sum due by settlers for land upon which the first instalment of twenty cents per acre only has been paid, leaving thirty cents per acre still due; this amount, when collected and funded, will largely increase the amount for annual distribution.

The Indians on the North Shore have been fairly prosperous, and the establishment of a school at Serpent River, and the projected school at Mississagua, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence. The precarious nature of the principal occupation of the Mainland Indians, hunting, and the want of a constant supply of food which the Island Indians who devote themselves to agriculture enjoy, places the former at a material disadvantage: their condition would be greatly improved if they were to form settlements upon this Island, where they could devote themselves to agriculture and fishing, and where churches and schools are accessible, and medical aid can be obtained. I have reason to think this subject is frequently discussed amongst them, and that ere long many will exchange the life of the hunter for that of the agriculturist.

The efforts of the Missionaries both at Wikwemikong and Sheguiandah are constantly exerted for the best interest of the Indians; the visit of one of the Missionaries to the White Fish Lake Indians has been productive of much good - the Chief and the greater part of the Band, who had before been Pagans, having become Christians.

I enclose statistics* showing the progress made in agriculture, & c., as also the attendance at the schools; but as the Indian Bands do not preserve their distinct tribal organization at the settlements upon this Island, where schools are established, it has been difficult to furnish the information as to school attendance of the children of each Band separately.

I have the honor to be,Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 6.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY. - 2ND DIVISION.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., 15th September, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit the tabular statement* for 1875, as called for by your circular.

As to the tabular statement, the form generally is drawn as for Tribes in a more advanced state of civilization than those in this Superintendency, but as far as possible I have filled it up.

With regard to the money, I have included in the statement all received on account of the Indians since last report, up

to 30th June, 1875, and all has been paid to them as per pay-list sent in.

[*See Statement H.]

I am glad to be able to say that I think the inclination for work is becoming more general amongst the Indians but, unfortunately, there was not as much call for their labour at the saw-mills this season as usual, still I did see some of the Parry Islanders at work there; yet the inclination to work seems of a desultory character - more to work hard for a short time than for regular labor. As to the vice of intemperance, although personally I have seen none of it, I know that it prevails with some of the Indians; and I have it on sure information that after last pay-day there was a heavy debauch on Parry Island. Although I believe they do contrive to get liquor here, I think it is far more what is got from Penetanguishene that causes the drunkenness; but the sale is managed in such a manner that there seems to be no way of getting at those who sell the liquor, and I am sorry to say I can suggest no remedy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 7.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY. - 3RD DIVISION.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., September 30th, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded you the statistics* asked for by your circular of September last, of the Bands of Augustin, Garden River Indian, Reserve; and the Bands of Nubenaigooching, of Batchewana, residing on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana Bay, and Agawa River, showing the number, of members of each Band to be as follows:- Augustin Band - males, 171; females, 154; total, 325. Nubenaigooching Band - males, 161; females, 146; total, 307. Those residing in the United States are not included in this census. They may, however, return at any time. The total value of personal property of the Augustin Band amounts to $6,465, that of the Nubenaigooching Band to $8,600. Considering the area of the Reserve, the amount of land cultivated is very small, only 286 acres being farmed by the two Bands, out of the entire 22,000 acres comprising the Reserve of Garden River.

This season some as fine potatoes were grown there as in any part of the District; the total amount of growth by the Bands being 5,502 bushels. These are valued at this season of the year at from fifty to sixty cents per bushel; and were a larger tract of land planted, would form quite an item towards their winter stores. The only other article of any quantity produced by them is maple sugar, of which last year they manufactured 29,045 lbs., valued at $2,852. Indian corn was planted by several this season; but owing to the very early frost, by far the greater part of the crops were destroyed.

The return of fish for the last year is very small; this is owing to the very severe weather during the fishing season last fall. Fur taking is very little gone into by the members of these Bands; the total value taken during the last winter only amounting to $712. 241 tons of hay have been cut during the summer, mostly from the marshes along the lake shore.

The last winter was an extraordinarily severe one; and owing to the stoppage; of Messrs. McRae, Craig & Co's saw mills at Garden River, many were deprived of employment.

The permission granted by the Department to the Indians of the Augustin Band, to cut three thousand saw logs, at half the dues, proved a, great boon to many; but

[*See Statement H.]

there was a great difficulty in finding a purchaser. Eventually Mr. P.S. Church, of Sugar Island, agreed to buy their logs in the bush; but owing to the extreme quantity of snow, he was unable to remove any of them. No timber was cut on the limits of Messrs. McRae, Craig & Co. during the past year. On the limits of Messrs. Cameron & Co., of Batehewana, 800,000 feet were cut. The Forest Bailiff in that District is Mr. David Crawford.

I think that during the coming winter an amount of $100 to each Band should be placed at my disposal for extra cases. Last year $150 was distributed to the sick and aged of the Augustin Band; and only $28 to the Nubenaigooching Band. There are no less than five aged Indians residing at Batchewana, who will scarcely live the winter through. I instructed Messrs. Cameron & Co. of that place (in case of need) to supply two of them with provisions to the amount of eight dollars. These are the widow of the late Wahboose, and her son. Should they live, they will be sadly in want of blankets for the coming winter. These I hope to receive from the Department in time to forward.

There are two schools on the Garden River Indian Reserve, which receive a grant of $200 each per annum from the Department. One is under the supervision of the Church of England, and claims to have an average daily attendance of thirteen children; the other is under the supervision of the Catholic Church, but the attendance there is not so large. Both Mr. Frost, the Church of England teacher, and Father Kottmann, the Catholic Church teacher, complain that they have great difficulty in getting the parents of the children to send them regularly. There is also a school on the Reserve, conducted by the Methodists; this school gets no grant from the Department. Batchewana Bay has a mission house and school, under the Church of England; Mr. Little, the Superintendent, claims to have an average of five scholars per day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

No. 8.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY. - 4TH DIVISION.

PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING, ONT.,
12th November, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honor of transmitting to you, tabular statement* of census for year ending 30th June, 1875.

The four Bands under my charge make but little progress in agriculture: a few potatoes seem to be the chief crop, and that to a very limited extent.

They do not engage in fishing further than to meet their own immediate wants.

Furs they get in considerable quantity; but the trade is so cut up between small traders, I have no data by which to determine the amount taken by them.

They keep no stock of any kind; and the only agricultural implements in their possession were furnished by the Government last spring.

Hoping the above account is satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

[*See Statement H, Page-.]

Nos. 9 and 10.

INDIAN AGENCY,

CAUGHNAWAGA, P.Q., 9th December, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit the following Report on the various subjects of interest in, my Agency for the past year.

The whole tribe, which is Iroquois, resides in the village, there being no dwellings on any other part of the Reserve.

The men are chiefly engaged in navigating steamers and rafts over the Lachine Rapids: some cultivate land, and others voyage to the United States. The women are chiefly, occupied in bend work, and soiree of them go to the United States to sell those wares.

The roads in the Reserve were repaired in 1874; and in the spring and autumn of the present year the Sum of $205.44 was expended for the same purpose, and the roads are now in excellent condition. These works were done under direction of the Department, with funds of the tribe. To make the repairs more durable, drains should be made at each side of the roads.

About 200 toises of stone have been taken out of the quarry situated about half a mile from the St. Lawrence, under a lease to Mr. John Donnelly, of Montreal, contractor for the aqueduct there. His lease having recently expired, the same quarry has been let to Messrs. McNamee, Gaherty & Frechette, contractors for widening the Lachine canal. The stone in this quarry is of very superior quality.

Another quarry has been let to Mr. François Barbeau, contractor for the erection of a church at St. Isidore. This quarry is about three miles from the St. Lawrence and the stone in it is of an inferior quality to that in the one,above referred to.

I have been told that the Indians have found some indications of the existence, of iron ore in a part of the Reserve near the village, but in such small quantities that I am unable to surmise whether it is likely to prove considerable or not.

The forests in this Reserve now consist chiefly of the Sugaries, where many Indians and Half-breeds make sugar every year. The wood is exposed to pillage by the Whites; and some Indians who have sold the wood of their own land, now want to destroy the sugaries of those who have preserved them.

There is in these forests wood, of other descriptions than maple, in sufficient quantity for the use of the Indians for many years.

In spite of the repeated fines imposed during the past year for the sale of intoxicating liquor in this place, there are still three or four, taverns kept by Indians, where strong drink continues to be sold, from which great disorders constantly arise.

The number of children attending the school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher has largely increased during the past two years.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The greater part of the Indian population of this place are engaged in agriculture: some voyage to the North-West. The chief occupation of the women is in bead-work.

They are of the Iroquois and Algonquin Tribes.

As these Indians have no Reserve, they have acquired, by purchase or otherwise from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, farms of greater or less extent in this Seigniory.

The Indians have no common right (communanté) in the forest of this place - each has his own land, each his own wood. Formerly the gentlemen of the Seigniory permitted them to take wood from their forest without payment, but as a part of this tribe have changed their religion from the Catholic to the Protestant, they have no longer permission to take wood without paying for it.

I am not aware of any traffic in intoxicating liquor in this place. As disturbances, however, occur among the Indians, caused by drink, they must procure it in the neighborhood.

There are two Indian schools here; one maintained by the Seminary of St Sulpice, the other by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.E. PINSONNEAULT,
Indian Agent.

No. 11.

ST. REGIS AGENCY,

CORNWALL, 3rd November, 1875.

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

SIR, - In compliance with your circular of the 1st September, I have the honor to forward you the returns,* and submit the following report on Indian matters in connection with the Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.

The population in June last was 922, showing an increase of 18 in the last year. The increase is through natural causes.

The real estate and personal property is, according to my valuation, about $289,700, divided as follows: Real estate, $242,500; improvements on Reserve, $24,000, and personal property, $23,200. The real estate, comprises about 24,250 acres, of which about 3,750 acres are occupied by Indians; the remaining portion, 20,500 acres, is situate in the Township of Dundee, and certain Islands, and is leased for a term of years. Many of the Indians make a very good living by cultivating their land, and some of them are very good farmers. A large portion of them leave in the fall for different parts of the Province, to hunt, make baskets, bead work, & c., and in the summer many follow rafting and boating, as pilots and hands. The moral status may be considered as fair, a large majority of them being sober and industrious.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER COLQUHOUN,
Indian Agent.

No. 12.

No Report from H. Vassal, Agent.

No. 13.

No Report from A. Lebel, Agent.

No. 14.

No Report from L.E. Otis, Agent.

[*See Statement H, page-.]

No. 15.

RIVER DESERT, MANIWAKI, P.Q.,

17th September, 1875.

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

SIR, - As I have so recently become Indian Agent, I have no records of the resident Indians of Maniwaki Reserve to inform me which Band they belong to, or if they belong to one or more Bands. I am informed there has several Indian families come here lately of different Tribes or Bands. But now the Indians are principally all away to their hunting grounds, and I imagine it would take me all winter to find them, and get the necessary information from them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PATRICK MOORE,
Indian Agent.

No. 16.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 1, N.S.,

BEAR RIVER, 17th November, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have this day mailed to your address my yearly returns* I regret that I have been unable to send them before; the principal hunters have been in the woods, where it was impossible for me to see them, in order to get at the probable amount of furs taken. I will try for the future to get the Indians to report to me, so that I can have a record of it.

Taking it as a whole, the Indians have not done near as well this year, either in hunting or fishing, as the Game Laws forbid the killing of beaver, and porpoise oil has only been halt the price of former years. But with the blessing of God, I hope we will got the poor creatures through an other winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

No. 17.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2, N.S.,

KENTVILLE, 25th October, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor, as Indian Agent for District No. 2, to present my report for the year ending June 30th, 1875.

The number of Indians in this District is about 200, but from their wandering habits it is almost impossible to speak correctly of their number.

The large tracts of Indian grants in this District were laid out more for the purpose of hunting reserves than farming, and it is hard to estimate their Value.

Twelve small houses and three barns are owned at present by the Indians, but, they are now preparing to build on their respective lots.

[*See Statement H.]

The Reserves, with few exceptions, are not suitable for farming purposes.

The produce is hay, oats, potatoes and buckwheat.

They have two yoke of oxen, eight cows and heifers, and a few of the necessary implements for planting and securing their crops.

No timber is cut or sold by Indians under licence.

A few salmon are taken in the spring; there are so many looking for them that the Indians stand but a poor chance.

Very little trapping is done.

The monies received from the Department I have used for the purchase of blankets, and supplying the wants of the sick and needy; and to encourage the Indians in tilling the soil for a livelihood, I have purchased small lots of land for them, helped them to build, and supplied, from time to time, more than the Department was pleased to send me.

I can speak favourably of the advancement of the Indians. Wealth of course they have none, but there is a growing desire for more comfort than the wigwam affords; and that rightly directed, will, I think, induce many of the young men to abandon that roving, reckless life they have hitherto led, which alone can bring the comforts they look for.

We have no schools in this District. I hope in time, where there are a sufficient number settled together, to procure an Indian teacher for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P.M. HOLDEN, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

No. 18.

No report from Rev. P. Danaher, Agent, District No. 3.

No. 19.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4, N.S.,

PICTOU, 23rd Nov., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for the information of the Indian Office the following report of the Indians and the Indian Reserves within my District.

The total number of Indians in the County of Pictou, which comprises District No. 4, is about 210.

Within the last few years I perceive a very appreciable improvement in their industrial habits.

Several of the able-bodied young men of the tribe are employed in the Public Works at remunerative wages. Others engage in fishing at the proper season, and sometimes with good results. Once a year, a month before St. Anns, all men and women simultaneously betake themselves to coopering - making butter firkins; this they regard as the most

legitimate, as well as the most lucrative, branch of the Indian profession. The women are most industrious. The Micmac woman is indeed seldom idle: she is either discharging the duties of housekeeping, or making baskets; and if she has nothing else to do she goes a-begging.

Farming, of all other employments, is the one to which Indians seem most averse. Nothing can induce them to take the requisite interest in the cultivation of their Reserves. When there is anything to be done on their farms they almost invariably hire. The consequence is there is no system in their farming, and no marked improvement.

The area of Indian Reserve in this County is now considerable; if properly cultivated it should be sufficient to support all the Indians of the District. We have a farm of fifty acres at Indian Cove; a farm of ninety odd at Indian Harbour, lately purchased by the Dominion Government; and the two fertile islands in Merigomish Harbour, Chapel and Moley Islands.

All the Indians of my District are Roman Catholics.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

R. MACDONALD, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

No. 20.

No report from Rev. W. Chisholm, Indian Agent.

No. 21.

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 6, N.S.,

RED ISLAND, 1st October, 1875.

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

SIR, - In compliance with request of the Indian Department of the Dominion, I beg to transmit to you the following report on the state of affairs in my District. The number of Indians in District No. 6, N.S., which includes, at present, the whole of Richmond County, may be put down at 220. I find a decrease of twenty since l took the census last year. This is, I am aware, owing to their migrating disposition.

The Indians of this District own but little personal property - ten boats, a small quantity of fishing gear, thirty guns, three horses, four cows, some coopering tools and some Indian house utensils, would be a fair inventory of their effects. Four small houses, an old church, and a new one in course of construction, comprise all the buildings belonging to them: the majority of them have wigwams.

The area of the Reserve is about 1,281 acres. About 200 acres of which are under cultivation the best portion is under wood.

The produce raised by the Indians of this district is confined to oats, barley and potatoes. I could not ascertain the quantity they raise; but I know that it is not sufficient to support them over twelve months at most.

Their farming implements consist of two ploughs, as many harrows, and some hoes and spades.

There is no timber or wood sold by the Indians of this District.

It is difficult to ascertain the quantity of fish taken by the Indians of this District, and also the value, as they generally sell it fresh in small quantities, and keep no account of it.

There are no fur bearing animals killed by the Indians of this District, with the exception of some muskrats.

During the past year I received from the Indian Department $300, and distributed the same. The money allotted for farming purposes was given to the Chief and his Captains; and they distributed the same under my supervision. All

money for provisions and blankets I applied myself.

The Indians of this District are sober and industrious.

I regret to report that we have no schools in this district, for the reason that we, have no school-houses, or means to build any.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

JOHN. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

NO. 22.

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 7.

PORT HOOD, N.S, 15th September, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to report on Indian affairs within my Agency, as follows: -

Since my report of 1874, I have pursued the course therein mentioned, in distributing the money forwarded to me by the Department for the purchase of seed-grain and blankets.

The Indian school at Whycocomah, within this Agency, during the summer term of the present year gave general satisfaction.

I have little to report otherwise, except on the two following heads, viz.: -

1st. That although the squatters on the Reserves within this Agency have been removed, still trespasses are committed thereon by the cutting and carrying away therefrom by several parties who reside outside the Reserves, of wood, timber, hay and fencing; and by actual planting, sowing and harvesting thereon; and that I am as yet powerless to prevent such trespasses, owing to the vagueness of the Dominion Statue referring to some of such trespasses, said Statute not referring to the rest of them at all. Although it refers to some of the trespasses enumerated, and fixes the penalty, yet the difficulty is to understand from it to what court in Nova Scotia the Agent can go for redress. I would therefore recommend that the Act be so amended during the coming Session of Parliament, as to make the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia that before which the Agent can sue, enabling him to sue in the name of the Queen or his own; and requiring the same rules of evidence and general procedure to be followed as to proof, etc., on the trial, as obtain in Nova Scotia, and other cases of trespasses; and giving the form of the writ. In point of grievance, annoyance and loss to the Indians, these trespasses are hardly exceeded by actual squatting. I therefore trust that Parliament will not fail to make the necessary amendment.

2nd. That the School Board for the Southern District of the County of Inverness have decided to give a portion of the Provincial Grant, at their disposal to the teacher of the Indian school at Whycocomah, according to his standing and the grade of the license which be holds as teacher. This will have the doubly beneficial effect of throwing the Indian school open to the inspection of the School Inspector for said County, and of saving some of the allowance given by your Department; to help a similar appropriation at Middle River, if the School Commissioners of Victoria County will act as generously towards the Micmacs a those of Southern Inverness did.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH B. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

No. 23.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 8, NOVA SCOTIA.

GRAND NARROWS, CAPE BRETON,
22nd November, 1875.

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

Sir, - I have the honor to report on Indian Affairs within my District since my last Annual Report made in November, 1874.

The number of Micmacs coming under my supervision at present are 254, of whom 134 are females. In November, 1874, the number in Band had been 234, showing an increase of 20 in November, 1875.

The improvements made on the Reserve can reasonably be valued at $3,000. There are no less than 1,200 acres in said Reserve, 181 acres of which are under pasture, and 300 under wood, leaving 120 clear, or under cultivation.

The actual value of each acre of Reserve, considering the prices at which lands, are bought and sold in Cape Breton, would be about $6.

To cultivate 720 acres of land it will be seen that only four ploughs and as, many harrows are used, together with 15 other inferior implements.

They have 13 horses, 10 cows, 11 sheep, 5 pigs, 6 oxen and young stock to their number of 25.

Wheat, corn and peas are raised in small quantities, while potatoes, hay and oats, are raised in much larger quantities.

The quantity of fish caught by and for the Indians in my District is comparatively small, as here hardly any length of time between hooking the fish and quietly reposing, it on the red stomach. I am at a loss to report the exact value thereof, which however I suppose to be about $75.

There are no furs caught by the Indians tinder my Agency, unless an occasional, muskrat, which if added together ought at least to be worth $36.

Coopering is their principal, and I may say only occupation during the cold and severe months of winter.

The amount of money sent by the Department to be distributed among the Indians of my District since November, 1874, was $500, $100 of which I received from the Rev. John McDougall, Indian Agent for the County of Richmond. The amount distributed among the Indians during the above period was $400.70. The amount in hand in November, 1874, had been $33, leaving at present a fund of $63. This fund, however, shall be duly distributed, among the extremely poor and destitute when necessity and prudence dictate.

As their power of exaggeration is very considerable and consequently cannot be relied on, I find it necessary to dispose of the monies sent by the Department through the Agency of the Chief, their recognized and venerable head and leader. I have also to report that the sum of $46.50 had been sent by the Department during the past year, to pay for medical attendance rendered to Indians residing in District No. 8, of which sum Dr. A. D. McGillivray, of Sydney, C.B., received $15, and Dr. H.B. McPherson, $31.50. In conclusion I have to report with pleasure a very important item, of which the Micmacs at present under my supervision had been hitherto deprived, namely, a public school. A new school house has been erected and externally finished on the Reserve at Eskasonie, the proportions of which are such as to meet the present requirements of all the school-going children residing at Eskasonie and surrounding localities.

Seventy-five dollars had been sent by the Department and totally spent in erecting said school-house. Since the 1st November a public school is taught in this building, under the superintendency of R. McNeil, teacher, a big able Scotchman, whose profession was for the last ten years to teach a public school in Cape Breton, his native country. I must further remark that this public school is under the immediate supervision of Roman Catholics.

The are 105 children in Band, 83 of school age, 48 attending school; daily average at present, 29.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. F. McGILLIVRAY,
Indian Agent.

No. 24.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 30th September, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement* embodying the information asked for by you in circular received in the latter part of August.

This return is as Correct as can be made at present.

I cannot ascertain the area of some of the Reserves: some time ago I applied to the Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick for such information, and could get none.

You will observe there is a decrease of four in the census list. I do not think this is by death, as I found on visiting their places a few had gone to Nova Scotia.

I may say, on the whole, I observe a slight improvement; and am confident that the stringent regulations in reference to selling them liquor, are having, and will have, a good effect.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 25.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

FREDERICTON, N.B., November 23rd, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular, I enclose herewith a report and tabular statement(*) upon Indian Affairs, connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1875.

The Indians in the several Bands, stated in the census returns, which I now make to your Department, to the 30th June, 1875, number, 502; decrease since last census, 7.

The causes of decrease are, that several Indian men and women have died since my last report, some of whom were quite aged, and others had been sick for a longer or shorter period. The chief mortality among that class has been within the County of York; and although there has been the usual number of births, quite a number of children have died, showing that there has been considerable prevalence of sickness among the Indians, especially in the County of York and River Counties.

The Indians are not possessed, as far as I am aware, of any real property in their own right. The land upon which they

chiefly reside is held in Reserve for them by the Government, and they have erected thereon wooden habitations of various kinds: others live within different parts of my Superintendency, upon either public or private lands other than the Reserves, upon which they settle down and build shanties or wigwams or other places of shelter. As to personal property, the Indians are very poor, and, generally speaking are possessed of personal property to a small extent of very little value, hardly worth describing more fully than the tabular statement shows.

The Indians residing upon the Reserve at Tobique, Victoria County, have a very

[*See Statement H.]

good chapel, to which they have been making an addition of a fine tower, and require a small amount of money to enable them to pay the debt incurred in consequence of the addition and repairs made upon the same; and, I think, such a chapel as they have built for prayer and praise, deserves consideration on the part of the Indian Department, and sincerely trust, that a small amount, at least, will be granted to the Indians of Tobique, for so laudable an undertaking. They have on the same Reserve, a house set apart for the officiating priest, quite suitable for that purpose, and which he occupies during his visitations among them, all proving that there must necessarily be great devotion and sacrifice among the Indians for the purposes of the sanctuary and the comfort of the minister.

There also stands upon the Reserve, at Kingsclear, in the County of York, a beautiful chapel, comparatively speaking, upon which the Indians have from time to time to the present, expended quite a sum of money for the purpose of making it neat, substantial, convenient and comfortable; which has been printed internally and externally, preventing to the visitor a very pretty church, and well adapted for worship, which is an ornament to the place, and highly creditable to the Indians. They are also erecting, at the same place, at considerable expense, a building for the accommodation of the officiating clergyman, who upon his visitations to the Reserve, may occupy a neat comfortable, and commodious building. Surely, such devotion to the cause of religion and humanity, deserves to be reasonably requited by a small grant, at least, on the part of the Indian Department.

There are no more chapels for public worship nor houses for the accommodation of a minister, upon any of the other reserves, within my superintendancy, and the Indians, near towns and villages, attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong.

The gentlemen who very kindly act for me in the different localities during my absence, are as follows: -

John T. Hodgson, Esq., merchant, Little Falls, Madawaska County; Benjamin Beveridge, jun., Esq., merchant, Andover, Victoria County; John S. Vermont, Esq., merchant, Woodstock, Carleton County; Rev. Joseph Michaud, City of St. John, St. John County; William J. Rose, Esq., Mayor, St. Stephens, Charlotte County; Rev. Edmund Doyle, St. George, Charlotte County.

I have received from the Indian Department, including a sum which was forwarded for special relief the latter part of last December, the sum of $1,237.78, The expenditure of part of which necessarily extended beyond the 30th June, 1875, as will more fully appear upon reference to the accounts which will hereafter be forwarded, showing the expenditure of the whole amount up to that period.

The Indians within my Superintendency, as a body, cultivate the soil to a very limited extent. Agriculture is carried on in a small way on the Reserves at Little Falls, Tobique, Woodstock, Kingsclear, Saint Marys, opposite Fredericton, and at St. Croix, and probably to a smaller extent in some, if not all the other localities, and the seed money is generally distributed among all the Indians, irrespective of purposes intended, this course meeting with the approbation of the Indian Chiefs and Indian people at large.

The Indian people do not appear to progress much, if any, in wealth. As a body they are poor - many of them very much so indeed. Their chief mode of subsistence consists in hunting, fishing, farming, and attending to the work of their trade or calling, and labouring at or near the Reserves in various ways, from which sources they derive, generally speaking, their living.

Hunting, from the slight information I have been able to glean from some of the Indians, is not carried on to the extent it was formerly, owing to the great distance of travel, and occupation of the hunting-grounds by so many other people in common with themselves. They employ themselves partially in catching muskrats on the rivers and streams during the proper season for that purpose.

Fishing is carried on in a small way, especially the catching Of salmon to a limited extent; in consequence of the operation of the fishery laws, they merely obtaining a small supply for their own use, and occasionally being enabled to sell a

few in their own immediate neighbourhood and market, if there is one, convenient. And I would recommend the amending of the Fishery Act, in so far is the Indians are concerned, regarding the catching of salmon, so as to enable the Indians to spear legally, that being their life-long and hereditary mode of catching, which until within a few years was a means of subsistence, the loss of which they feel deeply, and are much aggrieved in consequence.

Farming is conducted upon a very small scale, indeed, and I can see very little, if any improvement since I have had charge. I have frequently called their attention to the fact, particularly in the localities where the Reserves are amply large enough to enable them to pursue this branch of industry with advantage. Some of the Indians at Kingsclear and Saint Marys would like to have land provided for them in some eligible place in the County of York or Sunbury; arid further provided, similar to the provisions made, from time to time, by the Provincial Government, for the White emigrant. I have informed them that there is an abundance of good land on the Tobique Reserve, but they decline removing so far away. The Indian character being migratory, I am at a loss to know what is best to recommend, more especially as the Indians connected with the Tobique Reserve, which contains a very large quantity of land well adapted to agriculture, have made, for all time past, such small progress. I have also recommended the Tobique, Indians particularly, to have a number of lots surveyed, so that each head of a family, and active young men, could each occupy a lot on the most promising part of the Reserve; but in consequence of a disagreement among them, nothing has been accomplished and I am at a loss to know what other course to suggest.

As to civilization, their frequent intercourse among the white population must necessarily increase their knowledge of the usages and customs of that class of people; and if by any possibility schools could be established, an improvement no doubt would be the result. They can generally speak very good English; are apt to learn, and if a commencement could once be made to educate them, there is nothing to hinder the Indian, in time, from taking a reasonable position, in point of civilization beside his White brother.

The moral character of the Indians as a body, taking into consideration their uncultivated condition, is quite good, more particularly taking into account the manner in which they are brought up; and certainly much allowance ought to be made in consequence of their social condition and their want of education. I think that they will compare favourably with their more civilized brethren. The too free use of ardent spirits among many of them has certainly an immoral tendency. The ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, to whose body they almost invariably belong in some districts, visit them occasionally, thereby affording them spiritual instruction and consolation, and give them good advice, particularly against the use of strong drink. For many years I have been trying to suppress the use of spirituous liquors among them, and have been sorely tried. The magistrates in many instances not taking the same view of the law that I did, some cases heretofore were dismissed; but more recently a case was brought before another magistrate, George A. Perley, Esquire, of this city, who convicted the person, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and also imposed a small fine. The case was brought before Mr. Justice Wedon, who referred it to the Supreme Court to decide upon. When the motion was made by the defendant's attorney to review the same, the Court unanimously supported my view of the law, and ordered the conviction to stand, which finally settled a long-vexed legal difficulty, of which I never had any doubt; neither should any person of even ordinary ability question it, the law being so plain. And I am satisfied that the result has had, and must continue to have, a tendency for good. During my visitation in Saint John this autumn, where I remained nearly a fortnight, chiefly occupied upon that business, I was much pleased with the course taken by Henry J. Gilbert, Esquire, Police Magistrate of that city, and also of David Tapley, Esquire, Police Magistrate of Portland. These gentlemen, were exceedingly kind, anxious and willing to do all in their power to strengthen my hands, and employ the forces at their command, now necessary to carry the law into effect; and from what

I can learn, the course taken in Saint John County especially, and in other parts, has already had a good effect.

During the month of August last, I received from your Department notices calling the attention of the public to the penalty incurred by persons supplying liquor to the Indians. I immediately had several of the notices posted up in my own county, and addressed circulars sending notices to my Agents and others in various parts of my Superintendency, requesting them to post them up, & c., and have no doubt but that the result will be beneficial to the Indian people.

Upon different occasions, since my last Report, I have called the attention of the Indians to the great necessity and benefit of having schools established among them, particularly at Tobique, Kingsclear and at St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton. Suffice it to say, with regret, that they appear quite indifferent upon the subject, and there are, no schools at present in operation among them; however I shall still continues when possible, to call their attention to the subject.

I have been unable to obtain the concurrence of the Indians to permit any persons lumbering upon the Reserve, and have no return to make beyond the return for trespass during the year upon the Tobique Reserve, which has already been forwarded to your Department; and I think the trespassers have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, and which I hope will have a deterring influence upon others. The Indians of the Tobique Reserve (upon which stands the largest quantity of lumber) have been requested by me, frequently, to look after and watch trespassers for which they would be reasonably compensated; but I have been unable to procure their services in that capacity. They appear very indifferent, believing that the proceeds of the lumber should be paid directly to them, and that they ought to be allowed to lumber free of charge and not be compelled to pay the Crown dues to the Department the same as others; although I have informed them that all the monies derived from the proceeds of the Reserve are placed upon interest for the use of the Indians of each.

During the year I have called the attention of all the settlers upon the Tobique Reserve to pay the arrears, due long since, upon lands which are occupied by them, belonging to that Reserve; and from what I know of the state of business generally, during the past year, it would have been imprudent to enforce payment, as a large class of the settlers are now possessed of very small means, and at present many of them would be utterly unable to pay even a part of the amount due.

The New Brunswick Government have opened up for settlement, during the past year, near the Tobique Reserve, on the Tobique river, a large tract of good land suitable for agricultural purposes, and are holding out favorable inducements persons to settle upon the same. I would suggest, in view of the long occupation of the Tobique Reserve by so many persons, some of whom are very poor and unable to pay even the prices now fixed, that a reduction of the price of the land or change in the mode of payment be made, with a view to the settlement of as much of the lower part of the Tobique as possible; because I firmly believe that some of the settlers are not inclined to pay, and many of them are too poor to compel; and some of those who are now occupying lands upon that Reserve may probably leave and occupy the land set apart recently by the local Government, the inducements for settlement of which being so much greater than those of settling upon lands belonging to the Reserve. And taking into consideration the small amount of money realized from the sale of land of the Reserve for all time past, with not the brightest prospect for the future of realizing a large amount under the present circumstances, with the probability of losing the interest upon a certain portion of the lands sold but not yet paid for, and the danger of the fire running through the Reserve and injuring it, and the retarding of the growth and improvement of one of the finest localities in the Province, is, to my mind, a matter of serious consideration on the part of the Indian Department.

I have been requested by gentlemen connected with the looking after of the local Government lands, near the Tobique Reserve, to secure a free right of way through that Reserve to the lands recently set apart by that Government.

The Indians, especially those living in the River counties, have complained of the insufficiency of the grants of money given them. For years past, but more particularly during the past year, many complaints have been made by many of the Indians to me, and in a very unpleasant manner, and to others regarding me. They have an idea that I can command for their purposes any sum they may require. I have remonstrated with them and generally made a point to keep, funds on hand nearly if not quite all the time. The custom which prevailed (no doubt with the best intention, and for the most benevolent purposes) previous to my taking office was more indiscriminate than the course adopted by me. I have generally appropriated the funds at my disposal to those most in need, and have had to discriminate at times when the funds were being reduced, even among that class, and relieve the most pressing cases of want, because if I gave more generally it would most certainly be the means of depriving those most in need of what they really required, believing the course adopted as most conducive to their general welfare, thereby incurring the censure of others. But I do believe that the amount which the Indian people within Superintendency receive annually is altogether too small, and so far as the amount they receive as a body is concerned, their complaints are just. Imagine upwards of five hundred (500) Indian people of all, aides and sexes, scattered over a large extent of country, most all of whom are poor and many of them very destitute, struggling through a hard winter during the present hard times, especially so for the poor Indian, and you can picture to yourself how far five hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents ($547.78) amount appropriated for ordinary purposes during the past year, and two hundred dollars ($200) additional for special relief, making a total of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents ($747.78) divided among that number for ordinary necessary purposes: doctors, medicine, funeral expenses, & c., and even admitting, which is the fact, that part of the money granted for seed is appropriated for pecuniary purposes, it does not amount to two dollars ($2.00) a head for the year. Or take another view of the case. Suppose I give to the Indians, over whom I have direct personal control, from below Woodstock, including the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens, one dollar ($1.00) per month each for twelve (12) months to twenty (20) Indians, which is a large estimate, what does it amount to? Why only two hundred and forty dollars ($240) per annum, which is a small amount to be distributed among the twenty (20), and less, very much less than is distributed among the poor for out-door relief within my own city (Fredericton), what remains to be done for the remainder, nearly two hundred (200), and then compare their condition now with what it was formerly. The Indians being at one time the original proprietors of the soil, have been in the ordinary course of Providence, wisely, no doubt, deprived in some way of the right to most of that soil, have since been cared for by the Queen's Government for a long period by grants called Reserves being allotted to them in several places within the Province, and received some other immunities in the form above described of pecuniary aid, & c. But I contend, taking everything into consideration, they being the original proprietors of the soil or lords of the soil, loyal to the Crown, being now dispossessed of the lands which they formerly owned, in their own right, and being almost universally, within My Superintendence, very poor, having also been dispossessed as civilization advances, of their former hunting grounds, and prohibited from spearing salmon, at one time their chief source of subsistence, I feel that the poor Indian is entitled to greater consideration on the part of the Dominion Government, and sincerely trust that the annual grants for them will be increased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 26.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E I.,

9th December, 1875.

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

SIR, - In following up your request for a Report from this Superintendency as an accompaniment to the Tabular Statement* showing the Census and other details of the Prince Edward Island Indians up to the 30th June last, forwarded on the 16th of last month, I am at no loss for a topic in what is admitted to be of primary importance among Indians, namely, blankets. It will be recollected that the sum of $267.45 was, in the fall and winter of 1874, expended in the purchase and distribution between the 8th October, 1874 and 12th March, 1875, of 85 pairs of this article (including 18 pairs of the grey kind) out of $300 remitted for this specific object, and in my visitation at Lennox Island, from which I returned last evening, I found such a scarcity and destitution of this article among 19 out of 25 families there, that I am compelled to urge the necessity and propriety of a fresh supply being extended to them without unnecessary delay; in the meantime it will be my duty to check and prevent any continued suffering on account of this, as on account of other privations at this inclement portion of the year. I am satisfied that a similar scarcity and destitution awaits my visitation of the other different localities, which I shall shortly make, having had several written applications for blankets from parties amongst them. I have learnt by personal experience that it is a false economy to purchase an inferior article in the way of blankets or other things for Indians. A like grant this year with the last, therefore, will enable me to meet this prominent necessity, without which it will be vain to think of attempting to raise these people in condition and character, and with it, matters will, so to speak, go on smoothly.

Several deaths having occurred since the 30th June, the next return will probably show a decrease in the population from the number now given. Under the head of personal property a horse is mentioned: it was raised by the teacher on Lennox Island; was four years old, and has since been disposed of by him at the sum of $150. He has been pretty successful as an agriculturist, having with two or three of the other settlers stored a sufficiency of potatoes and other produce to help their families over the winter; the rest of the families will doubtless require and stand in need of occasional assistance as the winter progresses, a few of these latter mentioned having but a few bushels of potatoes remaining of their late crop, one of whom, as mentioned in previous communication, having been so unfortunate as to have had his crop of potatoes entirely destroyed by the cattle breaking in upon it. All of these families will, as they are now doing, continue in the manufacture of basket-work, the wood for which they are obliged to bring from a distance of 15 or 20 miles, the carriage of which occasions a serious deduction from the profits which would otherwise arise therefrom; for this reason I have sometimes found it necessary to relieve them from the latter charge. Taught by bitter experience, they are beginning to see the wisdom of attending more to the cultivation of the soil, and to the erection of wooden or frame buildings as places of abode, so that should their lives be spared for another year, an improvement in both these respects may be looked for upon Lennox Island. A like spirit of enterprise as agriculturists has been manifested by two members of the family of Mathew Prospere, who for many years enjoyed a holding in the neighborhood of Murray Harbor, but being dispossessed of it most unfairly had been obliged to fall back on a camp life. A son of the old man, Simon Prospere, experimented in the purchase of the goodwill of a White settler in 20 acres of land on lot or township No. 40, four of which were in a state of clearance with a dwelling house upon it, for which he agreed to give $120 to the White settler who held an agreement for the purchase of 50 acres (payable in 10 years) from the Government.

[*See Statement H.]

Since then, the father though greatly advanced in years, has resumed his farming pursuits, and purchased, or agreed to purchase, a like holding in his son's neighborhood. The son this year has succeeded well as an agriculturalist, besides attending to his manufacturing pursuits.

The Indian tract on Township 39, remains in statu quo; two families only being upon it; they, few as they are, have no means of egress or ingress to or from their camp but for the forbearance and mercy of neighboring White settlers by whom they are completely hemmed in and enclosed. So much for the carelessness of the officials of the Local Government: the remedy for this neglect will hereafter be touched upon. Six families have for the last few years been suffered to camp on what is known as the Warren Farm, near the entrance of this Harbor, and they would like to have their present position become their permanent abode, if this was possible: they feel encouraged to look for some concession of this kind from a consideration of Lady Wood's devise to them, to whom, and her surviving sisters, this farm has been leased by the Local Government, and the uncertainty of any benefit otherwise accruing to them from the devise in question.

Since the 30th June, a school-house has been erected on Lennox Island at a cost of $245, furnished by the Department, and is now in operation under favorable circumstances, and promises to be a source of blessing, I should hope, to the Indian settlers on the Island.

The $200 remitted to purchase seed potatoes and grain and for farming implements, was expended as carefully and judiciously as possible; and as relates to the necessary supply of seed potatoes and grain, will, I trust in the proper season, early in May, be renewed. The farming implements which were procured by means of this remittance were much needed; the other remittances towards the mitigation and obviation of the general destitution prevailing at the time among the Indian population of this Province were much needed, and dealt out in accordance with the benign intentions of your Government.

Thanking you for the cheque recently received to meet the constant and uninterrupted recurrence of Indian exigencies from one quarter and another,

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
THEOPHILUS STEWART,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 27.

MANITOBA.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, 30TH October, 1875.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward the following Report on Indian Affairs for the past year.

I am happy to be in a position to inform you that the intercourse between the Indians and the Government, through me, has been of the most peaceful nature, and denotes, on the part of the former, a general feeling of satisfaction and of contentment.

The appearance of difficulties, which had been anticipated the preceding year, and which had been considerably exaggerated by the circulation of outside rumours, entirely disappeared when sufficient explanations had been given.

The Indians now understand the position secured to them by the treaties; and, if all causes of misunderstanding have not yet disappeared, they only bear on minor details and cannot create any serious disagreement.

These discussions only tend to show, on the part of the Indians, a firm purpose to defend their interests, according to the spirit and the letter of the Treaties and Covenants, in which purpose they ought to be encouraged, inasmuch as these interests cannot be in discrepancy with the intentions of the Government. It is gratifying to see that the first steps taken with a view to bring about confidence and to provide for the future welfare and advancement of the Indians of the North-West, have been so fully successful.

I already had the honour to mention, in a former report, that at the time of the execution of Treaties in 1871, several promises, not mentioned in the Treaties, had been made to the different Tribes, and that the nature and particulars of those promises were of too indefinite a character to allow of a settlement without calling a new convention to annul all engagements - real, or given as such - with the exception of those expressly mentioned in the Treaties.

This solution has been accepted by the Government, who now offer an annuity of $5 per head, instead of $3, on condition that all claims not mentioned in Treaties shall be given up. All the Indians of Treaties 1 and 2 have eagerly accepted that proposition, with the exception of one Band, who refused on private grounds - that is, in reference to the extent of the Reserve to be granted to them.

These results assume a greater importance, from the fact that public opinion is very easily aroused by rumors which may circulate in reference to the supposed troubles of which the Indians would be, or could have been, the originators.

Such reports, magnified by distance, could affect the advancement of the country, and especially notably decrease the influx of emigration, to which so much importance is attached.

It is to provide against all pretext to possible complaints and reports of this nature, which would have been the consequence thereof, that I have authorized the incurring of certain expenses to which the Government was not strictly held, but which were necessitated by the apprehensions already alluded to.

The final location, and the surveying of the Reserves, where they have been completed, have, as an immediate result, caused the Indians to settle on the grounds allotted to them, and induced them to abandon that roving and wandering life to which they would otherwise adhere, to the detriment of their present morals and of their future condition.

The improvements made on those Reserves are not in themselves of great importance.

As in all things, the beginning was difficult; but the first steps have now been taken everywhere, and the first obstacles have been overcome, and everything leads to the belief that the improvements will be carried on.

The Indians have now been made to understand the necessity of devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, since hunting and fishing can no longer supply them with sufficient means of subsistence. This conviction, which they possess, facilitates to a considerable degree the action of the Government, since nothing remains but to devise the best, safest, and most practicable means to attain a result which all parties acknowledge as being the only possible one.

Indian Reserves being generally situate in the midst, or in the immediate vicinity of settlements, there is no necessity (as is the case elsewhere) to teach the several Tribes the rudiments of the new way of life which they are called upon to embrace.

These Indians have for several years past, lived among the Whites, and have become sufficiently familiar with the elements of industry and of agriculture, so that reliance may be had in their willingness to put to good profit the several advantages tendered to them.

If their education is susceptible of great improvement, it has at least been commenced, and they are in a position to improve it themselves. This proximity to settlements gives them another advantage; they may supply themselves, on the same terms as others inhabitants of the Province, with all the articles they may be in need of, and can dispose with the same facility of the produce of their hunt and of their fishing.

For these reasons the Government is exonerated from the obligation, which it has to fulfil elsewhere, of establishing model farms, erecting mills, & c., in the middle of an Indian population, and of regulating the conditions of trade.

Nothing therefore remains to be done but the superintendence of real estate and the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors.

The practice followed to this day of distributing agricultural implements, some tools and some cattle, has met the requirements of the Indians, and nothing more will be claimed by them.

The use they make of these articles, and the care they give to the cattle, exonerates the Government from all further responsibility.

But I will repeat what I had already the honor to urge, on the importance of the appointment of Local Agents, which will carry with it a great weight of influence.

It is the presence of a Local Agent of the Government, residing with the Indians, watching their progress, ready at all times to give advice on all questions put to him, and being in position to give to anybody the encouragement and information he may require.

These local appointments would have a most beneficial result, and no measure, no expense, can ever have so good an effect.

Important changes have recently taken place among the Indians and the Half-breeds of the North and of the West, and those changes have, in a great measure, reacted on the condition of the Indians of Manitoba. It is a well-known fact that the hunt is rapidly decreasing every year, and is now profitable only to those who travel a considerable distance and who sever themselves entirely from the settlements.

At the same time the system of navigation inaugurated on the lakes and rivers of those Territories, leaves without work a great many of those who gained a livelihood in that line of labor.

By the treaties concluded to this day with the Indians, no steps have, as yet, been taken in reference to the position of the Half-breeds. The common law settles that matter.

From the second section of clause 15 of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 42, are to be considered as Indians, "all persons residing among those Indians of whom their parents "from either side were descended from Indians, or reputed Indians, belonging to the "Nation, Tribe or particular people of Indians interested in real estate, or their "descendants."

The question of residence has always received a very liberal interpretation, as was necessary in a country whose inhabitants lead such a wandering life.

Trusting to this systems a great many Half-breeds and Indians now return from the North-West, and claim their place among the Indians of this Province.

They maintain that their absence was but a temporary one, and that they never have ceased to belong to the Tribe of which they, formerly were members.

This desire to come back to this Province is still increased by the amount of arrears to be paid to them. In consequence the annual grant is raised to $10 for the first year, and $8 for the four subsequent years.

It is true that the settlement of Half-breed claims in Manitoba has resulted in doing away with that difficulty insomuch as it refers to the inhabitants of this Province; but it again occurs in that part of country covered by Treaties 2 and 3, and even, in part, under Treaty No. 1.

I have even reason to believe that this difficulty assumes a special feature in localities where Half-breeds are in numbers; they wish to be acknowledged as special Bands, distinct from the Indian Bands which surround them, taking,

at the same time, their share of the privilege granted the Indians, and claiming under the two heads of White and of Indian descendants.

All those among the Half-breeds wishing to avail themselves of the law above quoted, have all facilities for so doing, and the law has always bee broadly interpreted in the most favorable meaning to this class of claimants. The parties concerned have only been given to understand that their joining an Indian Tribe, with the intention of sharing in the benefits accruing to them as an Indian Tribe consti-

tuted a complete abandonment of the privileges granted to White citizens or to Half-breeds.

If the new claims which I have now mentioned were entertained, the result would be the springing up of a now class of inhabitants, placed between the Whites and the Indians-having, in a political and legal point of view, special and separate rights, or, at least, this is the interpretation which will certainly be given to that measure and this acceptance of their rights, far from being considered as a final decision, will only be a starting point for them to prefer new claims as issue of the first White settlers of this country.

The principle of the proprietary right, insomuch as it refers to the Indians, has been again revived in the several meetings which we had this year; and I mention this specially as from the manner of its acceptance will depend the system of administration to be adopted in this matter.

The Indians, as may be expected, claim the exclusive right of property to lauds: they deny to the Government the right to possess without their consent; and, as a natural conclusion, reserve to themselves the right of stating their terms, and of selecting their Reserves. On all questions which might arise in the future in reference to those rights, it follows that their opinions, their demands, and their interests ever ought to predominate.

There are many, who, for several reasons, and in all good faith, do everything in their power to keep the Indians in that belief: on the other hand, other parties, under the widespread belief that the Indians are useless to the country, and especially to their neighbors, maintain that they ought to be, at most, only tolerated; and that every restriction to their rights, claims, and actions should be hold as of advantage and benefit to the public.

Should the Indians ever come, to the knowledge that such is the system to be followed regarding them, they would fall in to a state of discouragement to be deplored as much in regard to themselves as to the Government. Should they lose faith in their.rights, or in the acknowledged obligations contracted towards them, they will shut themselves up to all inducement tending to better their condition; uncertain of their future, without any guarantee that the proceeds of their labor shall not be lost to them and to their children, that the parcel of land which they are asked to improve shall not be taken away from them, they will relapse into a total unconcern and depend on public charity for the means of sustenance.

The fact that the Government has treated with the Indians for their hunting grounds, is looked upon by them as an acknowledgment of their absolute right to the whole country, and this, along with the outside advice they receive, requires a good deal of caution and patience to bring them to understand the true meaning of these conventions, and the exact amount of the rights acknowledged.

The recent legislation of our country does not recognize the Indians as the proprietors of the land, and, in its dispositions, has only kept in view the general interests of the public.

The Indians are subjects of the Crown, as well as other citizens, and as such have a right to the protection granted by the authorities to all the inhabitants of the country.

This protection manifests itself in several ways. All classes of citizens cannot prefer the same claims, since they are in proportion to their individual condition, and they can only claim at the hands of the authorities, the sum of assistance necessary to their ordinary way of living.

This protection is not altogether beneficial, since its existence is in opposition to individual enterprise, without which there cannot be any economical progress.

According to these principles the Indians certainly have claims and rights to press upon the Government. They are British subjects, they have a right to a living, and consequently to all that is necessary to secure it to them.

But it must not be believed that for this reason the Government is bound ever to provide for their wants; such a measure, let alone the expense would be detrimental to the recipients thereof.

The interest shown towards them ought to manifest itself in the shape only of gratuities in proportion to their individual endeavours in the same sense. The advantages conferred ought to be considered by them, less as a payment for their former pursuits, which they abandon, than as an assurance of their future welfare under the new conditions pressed by circumstances and the state of the country.

Such are the ideas which I have endeavoured to impress upon the Indians under my charge, and I have found it to be the only rational way to point to them the justice of the legislation which is now to guide them.

It is especially in these intricate and self-interested discussions that the want of able and faithful interpreters is felt; one word may sometimes give rise to difficulties which no possible explanation can smooth. This branch of the service lacks organization, for, as a rule, we have to accept the interpreter the Indians themselves may select.

Experience has taught me the danger incurred in relying on the first version of the interpreter.

If I insist at such length on these details, it is because I have been in a position to ascertain what importance the Indians themselves attach to it, and with what logic they derive all the consequences of each of the concessions made to them.

Evil counsellors are at hand who desire to lead them astray, or at least to exaggerate their rights, a practice so common, as to warrant the Government and its representatives in I not leaving any doubt on the important points which are the main basis of all negotiations with the Indians.

All those who have taken an interest in the future welfare of the Indians have directed their minds to their education, and have insisted on the necessity of raising the level of their knowledge, of enlightening their minds, and above all of acting early on the minds of the children, so as to give them at an age when they are more susceptible of receiving an impression, intellectual habits, which are the most striking feature of civilization.

On the principle itself of the necessity of education, there is but one opinion, but not as to the best means of obtaining the greatest sum of success, in the promptest manner, and at as low a rate as is possible.

Education, in the present instance, does not only mean the use of books, but also, the intellectual, social, and religious advancement of the children, and of the class to which they belong.

So long as the families themselves are not settled in a more permanent manner, the education of the children must always be made under very precarious circumstances. As they are obliged to follow their families in their hunting and fishing expeditions, they cannot attend school, but with such irregularity as to lose most of the advantages they might have otherwise derived. As soon as their age renders them fit for useful service, they must leave school at too early an age to have received all the benefit they ought to have derived therefrom.

Moreover, the cold winter, the want of proper clothing, and the distance to the school-house often keeps them at home at a time which, under other circumstances, would be the most favorable to them. A special difficulty in the way of the education of these children is that many of them understand the Indian language only, and that the teaching must be done in that language.

The necessity of having the Indians forget their native tongue has been urged several times, and under many circumstances, and it was believed that if it ever could be accomplished, it would be the main step taken towards their advancement, and there is a good deal of objection in allowing them to learn or to speak it.

With regard to the result of the teaching itself, this opinion raises objections which can be overcome but with difficulty during the time that the children have at their disposal.

It is evident that there is a great, loss of time in these attempts at education which are nothing more than sounds of which the child understands neither the signification or application, and consequently cannot see its usefulness.

The first principle in education is to interest the pupil in what he is taught; it is for that reason that teachers are required to know the Indian language, so as to give the children all the necessary explanations in their own language without fear that this custom will prove detrimental to their learning other languages.

Considering the now constant intercourse with the Whites, among whom they live, it is impossible for the Indians not to learn the idioms in use around them; and then, the education they may have acquired, even should it be in the Indian language, shall receive the desired application.

I might add that the Indians will ever preserve among themselves the use of their own language. Past experience shows this.

Now, if we go back to philosophical, ethnographical and historical reasons, well have we the right to enquire whether every language has not its reason to subsist, and whether it is the duty of a civilizing Government to use its influence to extinguish a language spoken by thousands, - a language well-formed, and well adapted for its purposes - the study of which may one day contribute to throw light on the darkest and most interesting points in the history of half a world.

I do not mean to say that these questions are within the immediate province of the Government; neither do I contend that considerable outlays should be made with the sole object of completing a work which is generally left to scientific corps; but I merely wish to express an idea that there are sufficient reasons to maintain the study of these ancient languages of the continent, so that the, education of children may not be sacrificed to the prejudices or the antipathy which may be felt regarding them.

Another feature of education to which I will call your attention is the education of girls.

The aim, in this instance, is to elevate the moral and social standing of the Indians.

The best means to induce the Indians to give up their nomadic habits, is, that they should find home-comfort, a well-brought-up family, and all the peace and contentment given by an industrious wife and an intelligent mother.

It is especially in a new country like ours that the mission of woman is appreciated, When we see one class of people in advance of the other, one may safety state, without fear of contradiction, that it is due to the education of woman. Men, brought up to the habits of their fathers, very soon forget the notions which they may have imbibed in their youth; but women, on the contrary, from the very nature of their daily avocations, the tendency of their mind, and their relative want of distraction, preserve within themselves this primitive influence, and it will be their ambition to transmit it to their children.

The experiment of Industrial Schools, which has sometimes elsewhere been attended with success, cannot, in this case have any application. To benefit by a more complicated system of teaching, the pupils must be better acquainted with the elements of education.

The first intercourse of the Indians with the Whites is always extremely dangerous to the former, and it is, then, the duty of the Government to see them constantly protected if they want to guard them against the abuse of strong liquor and the ambition of traders, who will not shrink from the commission of any fraud with a view to extort from them, at nominal prices, the little produce which they may have to exchange against articles most necessary to them.

But no such fears need be entertained in the present state of things. The Indians have long since gone through the first stage of their intercourse with the Whites, and their experience of civilization runs as far back as half a century.

As to the Bands dwelling near the limits of this Province, trading is to them of but very little consequence, and cannot give rise to any dangerous competition. The price of all trading articles is well known, and there cannot exist frauds so serious as call for the direct interference of the Government.

The credit system, still in existence, may cause home impositions, but is not of so grave and general a character as is generally supposed.

If, in some cases, advances of provisions, ammunition and clothing have been made compelling the debtor to give in exchange the produce of his hunt or the, amount of his annuity money, these conditions have all been freely entered in o, and for full value received. One may judge of this fact, from the orders given by the Indians to draw the amount of their annuity. These orders are few, and in the hands of honest and trustworthy traders and we have still to learn that any of them had been obtained under false pretences or given without valuable consideration.

I had the honor to mention above that the survey of the Indian Reserves has, as an immediate result, had the effect of keeping the Indians within those limits, and of keeping them away from settlements where they have so many opportunities to give way to their most dangerous inclination, the use of strong liquors.

With a view to leave no excuse for their visiting Winnipeg, as they were fain to do to their great loss and to the annoyance of the inhabitants of the city, all payments have this year been made on the Reserves. In one or two instances, this rule has given rise to some complaints, but I thought it better to submit to some inconvenience with the object of laying down the principle that all intercourse between the Government and the Indians should take-place-on their Reserve, and above all to provide against the temptation to spend a part, if not the whole, of their annuity money in the purchase of useless or injurious articles.

It must not be said, however, that these several measures have had the effect of keeping the Indians altogether away from drunkenness, but they have considerably diminished its results. If there still exist some disorders they are merely individual and do not bear that general character with which, unfortunately, we had become familiar. The passing of the new law regulating this matter has greatly contributed to bring about this commendable result.

Another danger, which it was very important to guard against, was the sale or barter of cattle and agricultural implements given to the Indians for their sole use. There were at first some cases of that kind, but the parties who had obtained these articles having been compelled to return them without being left a remedy to recover the money paid for the same, their failure has proved a sufficient warning to those who would have felt inclined to do likewise, and for more than one year no illegal transaction of that nature has been brought to light.

During the past year a considerable amount of sickness has prevailed among the Indians at St. Peters and Fort Alexander, especially amongst the children which, to all appearance, and somewhat strangely, had its origin in the introduction of measles. So far I have been able to ascertain, by inquiries made by myself and the medical man sent among them at the time, the breaking out of the epidemic was spontaneous, no cases being known at the time among the White and Half-breed population within a distance of forty miles, and there had not been a case of measles among the Indians themselves, or in their neighborhood within twelve years, thus rendering the whole child population liable to contact, and, with singularly few exceptions, the whole of the children became involved in the epidemic. The first few cases were of the ordinary mild character terminating in rapid recovery, but as the disease became more widely spread and embracing a larger number of cases, the type of disease became more serious and the disease in many cases fatal. I sent a medical man to St. Peters to examine into the affair, and he pronounced the epidemic to be of a very malignant type, and in danger of reproducing itself amongst the surrounding White population, if not mitigated. Whereupon I authorized him to take such steps as he might think proper to give relief, and to make all possible efforts to prevent the spread of the mischief.

From the beginning of his labour among them, a marked change was visible. The number of cases was lessened although the epidemic was just about its height, and in a few weeks it subsided altogether. I was told by the doctor, that much of his success in all the cases was due to their adoption of a few rational practices in the method of diet and nursing, instituted at his direction, but previously neglected though

in the more serious cases he was obliged to have recourse to medical treatment, tonics, & c., to which their constitution is very quickly responsive.

At Fort Alexander, where the disease broke out quite in the same way, and which in its earlier stages was of the same ordinary mild character as that of St. Peters, the type became malignant and continued so to the end, until it had embraced the whole population.

I did not receive intelligence of its existence until it was too late to send any aid.

During the existence of the disease, and for some months afterwards, though not noticed to be an unusually unhealthy season in other years, a greater number than usual of adult Indians were also sick. I am informed by the doctors, however, that it is always more or less the case that any epidemic of a severe type has the, effect of calling into active play any latent disease, though the subjects so affected may be perfectly free from the epidemic itself.

It certainly has been so in this case that a greater number of chest and liver diseases, and more deaths from these diseases have occurred this last spring than for many years past.

Taken in conjunction with this probable cause however, there is another very apparent reason for it which is that as the Indians conform more and more to the habits of a civilized life, they become less able to stand their former mode of living, to which they are constantly returning at intervals from necessity as well as inclination, such as fishing, hunting, dog driving, without taking the precautions which their new mode of life has rendered necessary.

It is much to be feared that a recurrence of the various epidemics such as scarlet fever, whooping cough or small-pox, which they have hitherto escaped, but which is becoming every year more probable through immigration, will make sad havoc among the entire population. I think the lesson of the last epidemic, however, will not have been without its uses in showing them what may be done by attending to the obvious rules of nursing and sanitary comforts.

Some attempts have been made during the year to obtain the division of certain Bands, the members of which, for several reasons, said they could no longer remain under the same chief. Some of these demands had no other grounds than personal ambition, or arose from complaints which the Government could not entertain. in this ease the promoters of, these dissensions were peremptorily told that their propositions would not receive the sanction of the authorities.

Other demands have been entertained and were submitted to you, with the approbation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and my own.

Some of the Reserves, such as St. Peters, are of too great an extent for only one chief to meet out justice to everybody. In other localities, for instance at the Portage, it is the diversity of interests and customs that seem to call for a separation. Those who feel inclined to devote themselves to agriculture, are thwarted in their designs by the other party who wish to resume the old way of living by hunting and fishing. The first need some encouragement in the shape of agricultural implements, seed grain and money to assist them during the period of their farm labors. The others, on the contrary, can give up every advantage to obtain a Reserve of such an extent as to enable them to continue their usual mode of life.

When the population shall have increased to a sufficiently large figure, and circumstances will allow of it, I do not think it would be inopportune to allow the interested parties the privilege to form a separate Band, if it is self-evident that it is to their advantage, and that they cannot continue to form part of the same Band without prejudice to their own interests.

ST. PETERS' BAND.

The Band at St. Peters is the most numerous, the best settled, and most progressive all of the Bands which have been party to Treaty No. 1. It numbers 1,943 souls, and their Reserve is of 51,200 acres in area. More than half of the Band consists of

Half-breeds, for many years settled on the banks of the Red River, who compose the Parish of St. Peters.

There are in that parish 130 proprietors of 15,000 acres of land, of which about 2,000 are under cultivation; 120 houses valued at $30,000, and 190 other buildings, having an approximate value of $28,500.

Moreover 55 families are settled outside of the Reserve, where they have their farms, houses, & c.

The balance of the Band, to the amount of 160 families, make a living from hunting, fishing and voyaging.

The first of these occupations has the least to do with the resources of those Indians.

Fishing, though not the element of a large trade, contributes nevertheless to the support of a great many families at a time of the year when they would lack all other means to procure the necessaries of life.

When fall fishing is productive, it provides the necessary food for the greatest part of the winter. Unfortunately, good luck does not always attend them; and last year this source of supply was far below the wants of the Tribe. Then it becomes necessary to meet this deficiency by outward assistance.

These remarks, however, have no reference to that part of the Band who derive a livelihood from agriculture and voyaging.

This Reserve is large enough to support two schools. The Indian Department pays one-half of the salary to each teacher (in all $300), and,an equal sum is paid by the Board of Education of Manitoba. A third school will have to be established next summer at Nettly Creek, where about twenty families will then be settled.

The Reserve of St. Peter is placed under peculiar circumstances from the great number of inhabitants residing within the limits of the Reserve, who do not share in the annuities, and, in fact, do not form part of the Band. The question of claims of Indians to lands which they occupied at a date anterior to the Treaty having only been settled since last session, it is from that date only that positive instructions could be given to the Indians on the principle of their tenure in the Reserve.

Unfortunately, considerable damage has been done, caused by the destruction of timber, which it was impossible to prevent, by reason of the number of claimants to those properties.

It must be hoped that these trespasses may now be less frequent, especially if a Commission settles at once the claims of the Whites and of the Half-breeds within the Reserve.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

This Band numbers 506 persons, settled at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Their Reserve, surveyed during the fall of 1873, embraces 1,500 acres, on both sides of the river. They have made remarkable, progress, if consideration is taken of their isolated position, and of the want of communications with the settlements of the Provincé, who could have set them an example.

These Indians have no less than 45 houses, well and strongly built, of the value of $12,000, and farm about 1,000 acres of land.

They have not as yet suffered from that ruinous plague, the grasshoppers.

For many years the have had a school, originally supported by the Missionary Society of the Church of England, and at present by the Indian Department. This one school not being sufficient for the requirements of the teachings, principally on account of the extent of the Reserve, they have built another school house in the hope that the Government would assist them as well in the finishing of the building as in the payment of the teacher's salary. From last accounts, about 36 children attended the school already established, and 30 more are of age to attend the other school when built.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND.

The Fort Garry Band, now better known as the Broken Head River Band, had formerly selected their Reserve on Rousseau River, near Pembina.

At their request this Reserve has been transferred to the mouth of the Broken Head, on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. The first survey indicates 10,920 acres, in proportion to the population, numbering 439 souls.

But the land being very swampy, and to a great extent unfit for farming purposes, a new limitation will have to be made with a view of giving to every one the share of arable land to which be is entitled.

This Band had for a long time been in the habit of spending the greater part of their time in the vicinity of the settlements, seeking a living a little by hunting and fishing, and at other times begging. For a year past they have definitely settled on their Reserve, and I have reason to believe that their position is remarkably improved. Ten houses have been erected since that time, and they manifest the intention soon themselves to provide for all their wants.

This Band is still altogether Pagan, and, through religious prejudices have opposed the establishment of schools, which they persist in regarding as closely connected with religion itself.

In the same locality, a part of St. Peters Band, numbering about 92 persons, are settled. This post has formerly been of some importance, on account of its proximity to the river which was the outlet to a large tract of country lying between Red River and the Lake of the Woods. Formerly the Hudson Bay Company kept there a trading post. It is the establishment of the Dawson Route that has put a stop to trading in that direction. Those Indians, who ought to be called Half-breeds, for the last, year and a-half have a school, whose teacher is paid $200 a year by the Indian Department - an average of 24 children attend the school.

This Band is industrious, well-behaved, anxious to improve, and in general give full satisfaction. Some signs of dissatisfaction had appeared in the spring between these two bands, who were compelled to live in proximity to one another. They both complained of encroachments committed by each other. It was afterwards ascertained that these complaints, had no serious foundation, and that harmony existed between the two parties.

PEMBINA BANDS.

The Pembina Bands, under the three chiefs who were party to Treaty No. 1, number 480 souls. This number has decreased since 1871, some having gone back to the United States where they always had resided.

Their Reserve, as surveyed from the outlet of Rivière aux Rousseau, going up the Red River, comprises 13,554 acres. The Pembina Indians contend that this reserve is not located in conformity to the conventions,of the Treaty, and they claim the grant of the land on both sides of the Rousseau River, running east. These lands having been set aside for Half-breed claims, or for settlers who had already taken possession, it does not seem possible that their request could be granted. They gave as a reason for the necessity of a change that they already had commenced large settlements at the places which they claimed, but it is now in evidence that the number of houses built does not come up to one-half dozen.

There are altogether eleven houses belonging to these Indians. They are very, docile and well conducted and are anxious to put to good profit the advantages they derive from the Government. They have expressed the desire of having a school established amongst them next spring.

PORTAGE BANDS.

At the time of the first Treaty, it was agreed that the Reserve allowed to the Portage Bands should be of 160 acres per family, and a tract of five miles around the Reserve.

By virtue of this disposition of the treaty, these Indians, though numbering only 738, have claimed a superficies of about twenty townships, on both sides of the Assiniboine River, from (easterly) the middle of Range 7, to (westerly) Range 12, and running from the centre of Township 5, to the middle of Township 10.

These demands, which cannot possibly be taken into serious consideration, have been left open for a future understanding.

The settlement of this question has proved the more difficult, that the Indians themselves do not appear to take much interest in its solution; twice, surveyors have been on the spot to run the necessary lines, and each time the Indians have refused to give or to ask for the least information, even when required to do so.

It is for this reason that the Portage Band has refused this year to accept the increase of annuity tendered to them.

Through their Chief, they, positively refuse to make the least change to the Treaty before the settlement of this question of Reserve. As it is, not probable that any application shall be made before several years for the lands which have been Appropriated for that purpose, it has not been thought necessary to hasten their decision.

The majority of the Portage Indians live by hunting and fishing, the produce of which is sufficient to afford them a comfortable living.

The settlements have not driven away the game for which that part of the country has always been noted.

At the mouth of the White Mud River is found part of the Portage Band who have refused to submit to their Chief, and who have persisted in requesting the Government to acknowledge them as a separate Band from that with which they have been associated in the Treaty.

For several years past, these Indians, to the number of 180, have devoted themselves to farming, and they contend that they would be prevented from pursuing their avocations if they were compelled to join the others. This year, they were entirely disposed to accept the conditions proposed by the Government, and it is impossible not to notice the apparent injustice in consequence of which their families found themselves deprived of this increased annuity, the result of a misunderstanding to which they were not parties, and about a Reserve on which they positively declare they will never reside.

The locality where they wish to remain, and where they have settled, and on which they have already built about twelve houses, is situate to the south-west of Lake Manitoba. The locality suits them, because it gives them the arable ground they need and a good hunting and fishing country.

The conduct of the Chief in refusing to accept the increase of the annuity on the conditions offered, has given rise to other dissensions, and brought to light other motives of division for a long time already pointed out.

Some few other families already own eight houses to the southeast of the Portage, and bid fair to give themselves entirely up to agricultural pursuits. They also ask to be separated from the party having Ozooquan the present Chief.

Though their reasons are not so disinterested as those of the White Mud River party, and that there is a slight show of personal ambition on the part of those who would like to become the Chiefs, of the new Band, their demands claim some attention since the Chief has shown himself so averse to accept for his Tribe the advantages offered by the Government.

TREATY No. 2.

From the changes which have taken place among the Bands of Lake Manitoba, the discussions which have taken place in reference to the Reserves have delayed the surveys, and as a consequence deferred the settlement of the Indians.

At Fairford two parties are in contention as to the localization of the Reserve. The Band, recognizing Woodhouse as their Chief, wish to have both sides of the Fairford River, from Lake Manitoba to Lake St. Martin, so including in that

Reserve all the settlements in that locality, the Hudson Bay Company's Post and the Mission.

The other Band, on the other hand, want their Reserve to be located on the shores, of Lake St. Martin, where they are actually settled.

Those two Bands are not large, numbering respectively 240 and 146 souls, and it is not to be expected that large settlements will ever spring up in their midst. There are, however, several houses, gardens, & c., along the banks of the Fairford River.

About fifteen families from Fairford have been settled for the last two years at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. In the spring they had erected ten houses, and were sanguine of the progress of their establishment.

The other Bands are not numerous and their success in agricultural pursuits is merely nominal.

Their population is as follows: - Lake Manitoba, 213; Crane River, 86; Water Hen River, 145; Riding Mountain, 194. The Crane River Reserve has been surveyed and contains 10,865 acres. The question of Reserves has been finally settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The Riding Mountain Indians having, last summer, expressed the desire to locate on the shores of Little Saskatchewan River, in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at that place, a Reserve has been surveyed there, having a superficies of 5,600 acres; but as their is some doubts as to the real opinion of the majority of the Band, the questions remains open until further enquiries have been made into the matter.

SIOUX.

During the year important measures have been adopted in reference to the Sioux.

It had been at first determined to grant them a Reserve at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, near the Assiniboine.

A closer survey of the locality having disclosed the fact that timber was not plentiful enough for the proposed settlement, a new Reserve was surveyed, further to the west, at the mouth of Oak River, which Reserve, comprising 7,936 acres, is sufficient for 100 families, with a grant of 80 acres to each family.

Since that date the Sioux have less visited the settlements of the western part of this Province, where their presence was always the subject of numerous complaints. Their improvements are but few, but several among the heads of families seem to have determined to settle permanently on the Reserve. Five or six houses have already been erected. This result should not be unappreciated, if it is considered that the settlement was started only a year ago, and that this Tribe seems to have, more than any other, led an altogether nomadic life.

At their request another Reserve of 6,885 acres has also been surveyed at Bird Tail River, near Fort Ellice. Those interested seem to be well pleased with the locality selected for them, and at once, last spring, started their gardens, and commenced the construction of their dwellings.

And, finally, everything seems to warrant the belief that no more grounds of complaints, arising from the constant visits of parties of Indians (chiefly Sioux) without any known means of livelihood except begging and, may be, thieving, will be left to the inhabitants of the settlements

I have good grounds of belief that, in a year or two, all these complaints which have been constantly and for a long time made, will have entirely disappeared.

These habits of the Indians were so deeply rooted in them, that it has been, up to this date, altogether impossible to protect the settlers who were constantly complaining of the depredations committed by those Indians whom it was impossible to keep within the boundaries of their Reserves.

But as the authorities had no means at their disposal to prevent these outrages, no coercion was possible. The Indians,

in the eye of the law, being in the same category as other citizens are to be treated as such.

This is the only possible information we can give in answer to those who prefer grievances of this nature.

Some of the parties have in consequence been brought before the courts, sentences were pronounced against them with the good effect of rendering the Indians more careful in following the good advice given them and more wary of the threats made to them.

TREATY No. 3.

The Indians included in Treaty No. 3, to the number of about 2,700, cannot be said to have made great progress in their settlement. They have, however, given sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their intention to devote themselves to agriculture to warrant the Government to deliver into their hands a large proportion of the agricultural implements and cattle which are promised them by the Treaty, and next spring no less than twenty-five Reserves, out of thirty, will have been put in a position to show whether or not their plans of settlement were permanent.

These Indians have, up to the present time obtained a livelihood from hunting and fishing. This produce represents to their country an annual revenue of more than $25,000.

The main settlements are established on Rainy River, at White Fish Bay (north from the Lake of the Woods), and at Lone Lake.

Up to this date their agricultural productions have consisted in corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. Their first attempts to farming will be considerably increased as soon as the Reserves are surveyed, and the land distributed to the several families of each Band.

No school has yet been established by the Government in the part of the country they live in, but some requests have already been made, and three or four teachers will have to be appointed in the course of the coming year.

The Agent specially appointed for the Indians of Treaty No. 3, Mr. R. Pither, has at different times expressed his satisfaction with regard to the good behaviour of the Indians under his care.

It is a known fact that in their intercourse with the Whites who visit their Reserves on Government service, or in any other capacity, they have always tendered them all the help and assistance which it was in their power to bestow.

The staff of this office has not allowed of the taking of a complete census of the Indians who are the subject of this report, but if the figures above written do not always prove strictly correct, they have only been arrived at after using all the means and best sources of information at my disposal.

One assistant only is given me at Winnipeg, Mr. J.F. Graham, and notwithstanding the zeal and intelligence he exercises in the fulfilment of the duties assigned to him, we cannot bestow all the care and give all particulars which might be given by a Local Agent touching the details of each Reserve.

Mr. Pither has continued to fulfil his duties at Fort Francis with an experience and willingness deserving of the highest praise.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J.A.N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.

No. 28. (a).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June 1875.

The unfortunate condition and non settlement of the Indian land question, has rendered it undesirable to make official visitations this year, and hence I am precluded from the possibility of furnishing you with ample and interesting matter in regard to the various nationalities of Indians inhabiting the Province, which I have no doubt would have been both acceptable and exceedingly useful to the Department.

Indians however expect at a visitation, that the policy of the Government respecting their affairs will be then made known, and therefore when a question of such vital import to a large proportion of them, as that concerning the quantity of land to be reserved for their benefit and support remains in doubt, an official visit is much more detrimental than useful in carrying out the object in view, of promoting confidence and amicable relations between them and the Whites.

This statement is no doubt more applicable to the Indians of the Interior who are extensive owners of stock, and possess considerable knowledge of, and much appreciation for, agricultural poursuits, than to those of the Coast who depend almost exclusively upon the products of the sea for their existence. Still it is of importance and interest to all, and without some definite settlement it would seem a matter of great difficulty, if not impossibility, to establish that confidence among them of justice and fair dealing so necessary to the future peace and welfare of the Country.

Owing to the savage character of the natives inhabiting the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and the frequency of shipwrecks there, it was, very desirable that an exception should be made in regard to them; and in accordance with your instructions, the only official visit during the year, was made to the various Tribes of this portion of the Province last autumn, in Her Majesty's gun vessel, "Boxer."

The Indians of the West Coast comprise some twenty Tribes, and though no accurate census of those above Barclay Sound has been taken, their number I think is pretty correctly estimated at some three thousand souls. Though heretofore noted for their treacherous and warlike character, I found them tractable and remarkably well disposed. Somewhat shorter in stature than the Indians of the East side, they are darker in complexion and more robust and strong in appearance.

The language of these Indians is spoken by twenty different tribes, and the resemblance of many of their words to the Quackewlth tongue on the North, would convey the idea that at one period they were all united under one head, and must have been a powerful nation.

They are a hardy and industrious race, and so far as I could perceive, the richest of any Indians I have met in the Province. Were a proper disposal made of their immense gains they could, without a doubt, live independently, and furnish themselves with every comfort, and even luxury to be wished for. There seems to be scarcely a limit to their productive resources, and I am told that it is not at all uncommon for any Indian to realize from $500.00 to $1000.00 per annum, from their sealing grounds and fisheries alone.

Notwithstanding the above statement, it would seem almost paradoxical to add, that as a general thing they appear to

be poor, if not in many cases absolutely in want. There are however two serious obstacles to be overcome ere a change can be looked for in this latter respect, or before their present condition can be much ameliorated by the blessings of civilization.

Firstly. They are inveterate gamblers, and this vice has taken such a firm hold of them, that from childhood to old age there is no attendant sacrifice they are not ready to make to gratify and encourage it.

Secondly. The frequent assemblages of the different tribes for the purpose of holding donation feasts ("potlatches"). On such occasions a large amount of property is given away or destroyed, and the continual round of feasting at a period of the year most important to the development of perhaps the most valuable source of wealth, is quite destructive to any settled habit of labor and industry.

They care very little for, and their knowledge of agriculture, is exceedingly limited. Indeed their facilities for obtaining support, and even plenty, from other and more profitable, means are so great, and the extent of cultivable land is so limited, that Nature has furnished these rude savages with every requisite to make them what they really are, "Toilers of the Sea," and happily so - for placed where they are, they can never become tillers of the soil.

From the dangerous nature of the West Coast they have become splendid seamen and expert canoe men.

The timber which often attains magnificent proportions in this region, affords them excellent material for the manufacture of canoes, from the tiny toy of the young papoose, to that which gives safety and defense to one hundred warriors. A canoe was formerly dug out from a single tree, generally by means of a chisel and stone mallet, a gimlet from bird's bone, a muscle shell or stone adze, and perhaps the addition of a little fire as an assistant, these primitive tools have however long given place to the axe and chisel of the white's. The exterior is fashioned with the same implements, and the canoe is then thoroughly steamed, and light cross pieces are inserted from side to side which improve the form and render it symmetrical. Both ends are raised by means of separate pieces highly ornamented, the bow being long and pointed, the stern square or slightly rounded. These canoes whether for whale catching or war purposes, are not only most useful but splendid models of marine architecture, and certainly merit special mention in respect to the manufactures and genius of the Aht Indians.

With the exception of potatoes raised by the women in limited patches, the food of the Ahts is wholly derived from the sea. Salmon is their great staple, and their winter stores are taken in August and September from the extensive inlets and rivers with which the whole coast is intersected. Many other varieties of fish, such as halibut, cod, herring & c., are obtained in any quantity, and with the greatest facility.

In May and June whales appear, but an attack is only made on one by a carefully selected crew, and after the most artistic preparation.

A set of whaling gear presented me by a Clayoquaht Chief consists of two barbed bones (deer's horn) pointed with a sharp and polished piece of steel used as a harpoon, and fastened to a few feet of whale sinew line, and this to a long bark rope, at one end of which are seal skin air bags and bladders to make it float. The harpoon is also fastened to a staff or shaft from 15 to 30 feet in length, from which it is easily detached. This rude and simple arrangement is very effective in the hands of a dauntless and dexterous crew, and if a sufficient number of floats or air bags can be attached to a whale, the largest of these "monsters of the deep" soon fall an easy prey.

Blubber and oil have always been esteemed delicacies by the Ahts, being much preferred when rancid or nearly putrid. Clams, shell fish, all kinds of fish spawn, wild fowl, deer, bear, and the meat of other land animals, afford them variety in food; while seaweed, lichens, "Camass," and other roots are regularly collected and preserved by the women for their winter supply of vegetables. Seals and Sea Otters are killed in large numbers by them, and the profits realized from the sale of their furs are comparatively great.

The sealing grounds of the Ahts are from 25 to 40 miles distant front the coast and extend from East to West (with a width of four or five miles) a great distance. In July the Seals leave for the Northern Seas, and are said to return in December,

when they are frequently killed on rocks bordering the sea coast or in the different sounds or inlets.

Another source of wealth these Indians have is in their oil fisheries. The ordinary dog fish, from their great number, furnish them with an almost inexhaustibly supply, and they sell large quantities of oil every year to traders at the rate of twenty or twenty-five cents per gallon. The dog fish are found in all seasons, but most abundant in March, August, and December. I am informed a canoe will average during these months about 200 fish per diem, and as the livers are said, often to produce a quart of oil, each Indian whilst so employed would earn from four to six dollars.

The Ahts have strict customs in regards to their exclusive right to every thing, their country produces. The limits of tribal properties, or tribal claims to land arc clearly defined. Anything for instance cast up by the Sea being considered at once the property of the tribe claiming the locality. Frequent and bloody disputes in, times gone by have occurred between different Tribes from this reason, and have led to the establishment of distinct boundary posts by which the lines of each little locality are distinctly defined and respected by neighbouring Tribes. A knowledge of this fact led me in addressing them at each point along the Coast, to impress upon them the importance of living on friendly terms with the Whites, and particularly to afford shelter and hospitality to those who were unfortunate enough to be shipwrecked on the Coast. In every instance I was listened to with profound attention, and in their replies, the different Chiefs assured me of their intention to follow my advice. A gratifying proof of their sincerity was soon after exemplified in the great bravery of a party of Hes-qui-aht Indians who at imminent peril to themselves, rescued from certain death the Captain and crew of an American barque, which foundered during a gale off Hes-qui-aht Cove - great kindness of heart and humanity which would have distinguished any of our own race, were afterwards evinced in relieving the urgent wants of these distressed mariners, and in conveying them from one tribe to another until they reached Victoria in, safety. I had.much pleasure with your subsequent approval in promptly rewarding these Indians, and a farther recognition of their services came in due course through the United States Consul from the Government, at Washington, an act of justice and appreciation which cannot fail to be followed by a most beneficial effect upon all these sea-faring tribes. Observation and personal inspection have convinced me, that the Ahts are a race of people confiding and easily controlled. Their prolific resources will render them independent of any material aid or assistance for years to, come, and even their latent wealth may also be made subservient to general prosperity by simply treating these simple but fearless people with firm and judicious management.

No doubt the different tribes of this nationality have been decimated by bloody and ruthless internecine wars, but with scarcely any effort on our part, they evince a great desire by the sincerity of their acts, for a permanent change, and there J scenes to be no reason to anticipate a repetition of past troubles with any of th natives on the West Coast so long as we ourselves, are not the aggressors.

In addition to the implements named above, these Indians manufacture with neatness and facility chests, boxes, buckets, cups, eating ladles, baskets, mats, and ornaments painted or carved and adorned with shell work & c.

Their intercourse with the whites and the adoption of many of their customs, have lessened their necessities for native manufactures and no doubt checked their inherent ingenuity.

An American Commissioner - Mr. I.G. Swan, a gentleman of long experience among Coast Aborigines is now engaged at the request of the United States Government in making a collection of their handiwork which cannot fail to be of interest at the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in showing the character and ethnological history of all our Coast Indians.

Many rare and carious relics exhibiting the ancient manners, customs, and habits of distant Northern tribes of the Province have already been added to the

repertoire of Mr. Swan, and the specimens of native genius as exemplified in the present manufacture of various useful implements, gold and silver jewelry, ornamental carvings in slate, stone, & c., will not be among the least of the attractions furnished from this Coast.

PRESENTS.

Agricultural implements, and seed grain to the value of $5198.13 have been distributed to the Indians of the Interior, the lower Fraser River, and other places, and much improvement is already noticeable in both the quantity and quality of the crops grown on many of the Reserves. In making these presents in the name of the Government, I have endeavoured to avoid giving the impression that they were indiscriminate gifts, but rather as aid and encouragement to those only, who gave me evidence that they were able and desired to utilIze them. Learning from personal inspection those articles which would really be appreciated, I placed them in the hands of the Chief, whom I authorized to act as Custodian and who became responsible to me for their care and preservation; in this way any Indian could obtain the use of any article in the possession of the Chief, but as it was intended for the benefit of the Tribe, he was obliged to return it safely to the Chief for the further use of others. The Indians thus do not experience that feeling of dependence which they otherwise would, and whilst acquiring the confidence of all Chiefs by investing them with a certain amount of authority, I have not been harassed as I should have been by individual appeals for gifts and assistance which anything like the present appropriation for this Province would not by any means justify.

For the articles presented in the manner described, I have had the honor of forwarding receipts of the various Chiefs duly attested, along with the ordinary vouchers for payment.

SURVEYS.

No surveys have been undertaken during the past year owing to the unsettled condition of the land question. The correspondence which has already taken place, in regard to this vexed subject is so voluminous, that I do not feel it necessary to add more to the present report concerning it, than to express my great regret that the usefulness of the Department to the peace and prosperity of the Province, continued to be so retarded, if not indeed destroyed by its non settlement.

FISH AND FURS.

Until sub-agents are appointed to reside among the various Indian nationalities, no concise estimate can be formed of the quantity of fish, fish oil, and furs, taken by the various tribes of the Province.

The Exports for the year ended June 30, 1875, are as follow:

Fish	$114,170 00
Oil	19,816 00
Furs	411,810 00
Cranberries	3,568 00
Total	$549,364 00

Nearly the whole of the above exports are contributed by Indians. I beg also to submit a comparative statement for similar exports last year, shewing the increase in favor of the present.

...	1874.	...	1875.
Fish	$69,665 00	Fish	$114,170 00
Oil	44,453 00	Oil	19,816 00
Furs	307,625 00	Furs	411,810 00
Cranberries	2,011 00	Cranberries	3,568 00

Total	$423,754 00	Total	$549,364 00

Gold is mined by the Indians - principally the "Shushwaps," who obtain it in considerable quantities from the various tributaries of the Fraser.

SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the Wesleyan School at Fort Simpsom, no additional schools have been opened by any of the Christian Missions this year.

The grants inaugurated in 1874 have been continued, and the following schools have received aid subject to the conditions contained in the Order in Council of April 7, 1874.

*St. Mary's industrial	R.C.	$350 00
*Nanaimo	W.	250 00
*Metlakatla	A.M.	500 00
Metlakatla (special grant)	A.M.	1,000 00
Comox	A.M.	250 00
Quamichan	A.M.	250 00
Kincolith	A.M.	250 00
Fort Simpson	W.	300 00
Victoria	W.	300 00
Lytton (amount to aid)	A.M.	75 00
Quamichan (tools to assist)	...	49 47
Total	...	$3,574 47

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

During the past year medicines and attendance have been freely bestowed on all suffering Indians and have contributed greatly to relieve the distress heretofore experienced from the absence of such a boon. Many of the Missionaries resident among distant tribes have been furnished with medicines and medical comforts, so that the benefits under this head have been pretty generally dispensed throughout the Province.

Owing to the small pox having lately appeared among the Natives sojourning in this city, I established a Pest House and Quarantine grounds which have been greatly instrumental in preventing the spread of the disease not only in this vicinity, but along the whole coast. The Indians confined in this place have been regularly attended by a medical man, and supplied with all necessary food and medicine.

The Indian however is not blessed with the vis nature capable of withstanding an attack of small pox, and recoveries among them are rare and exceptional. In previous years whole Tribes have been decimated and swept off by this much dreaded disease, and a chief object I had in view in establishing quarantine grounds, was to confine the contagion to this place.

Many of our Northern tribes however visit Puget Sound regularly, and as it seems to have been brought thence to this City, it is not at all improbable that the disease may yet be carried to distant Camps at present out of reach of protection. Shortly after accepting the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I applied to the Medical Department of the Privy Council in England for some pure lymph, and thanks to the kindness and courtesy of the medical gentleman in charge, I am now furnished every six months with an abundant supply of fresh vaccine virus, by which a large number of Indians have been regularly vaccinated.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

This nefarious trade has considerably declined since the adoption of the new liquor law, both on Vancouver Island and the mainland; on the American shore however, the British Columbia Indian can still obtain it in large quantities, no law

[*The grants paid to these three schools do not appear in the accounts for the past fiscal year, having been paid in May 1874 and July 1875. Metlakatla grant not yet paid, for year ending June 30, 1876.]

existing in the United States against the selling of spirits to other than American Indians; Consequently a considerable quantity is still purchased at the various ports on Puget Sound by the Stydahs, and other Northern Tribes, and taken by them direct to their own houses.

The knowledge of the distillation of alcohol by the Natives in the Alaska territory, as stated in my report of February 3, 1874, does not appear, so far, to have spread beyond the boundaries of that State.

RESERVES.

There are many places in the Province where Reserves are urgently needed as anticipating White settlement, and the difficulty of selecting them subsequently.

No Reserves have been made north of Burrard Inlet on the Coast of the Mainland, nor north of the Shuswhap Nationality in the Interior. On the Island no land has been reserved for any of the Tribes north of Comox, nor on the West Coast.

I have, with your concurrence, considered that until all doubt was dissipated as to the basis which should determine the acreage of existing Indian lands, any application for reserves to meet future requirements, would only complicate the present untoward condition of Indian affairs. The schedule of Indian Reserves therefore remains the same as that furnished the Department last year.

SONGHESS RESERVE.

Negotiations have been opened with the Songhees Indians in regard to their removal to a more suitable place. The Reserve at present occupied by them being in the suburbs of Victoria, and consequently open to the visits of whiskey sellers, and other disreputable characters.

Two tracts of land were selected for this purpose, Sallas Island lying about 20 miles from the City, and a farm at Cadboro Bay about 3 miles distant. Neither of these places seemed altogether acceptable to them, for various reasons, the former from its distance and consequent liability to be exposed to raids from marauding bands of Northern Indians, and the latter, though favored by the young men of the tribe, was considered to contain too limited an extent of arable land. Much opposition has been given to any intended removal of these Indians by traders and others, who regard such an intention as most detrimental to their interests. They do not act as Mentors to the Indians, for their advice is generally neither faithful nor wise, but they instigate obstacles which greatly retard the accomplishment of the object in view. Added to this, the Indians cling with great tenacity to their old village sites and burial grounds, and were no consideration shewn to these valued predilections, so much confidence in the reasonableness of one's advice would be lost, that its acceptance would be much delayed, if not indeed quite rejected.

An appropriate place for these Indians in lieu of their present Reserve is exceedingly difficult to be found, owing to the scarcity of suitable locations in this vicinity; but I trust at no distant day that a favorable selection may be made, when I may he able to effect their much required removal, peaceably and without any great difficulty.

It would almost seem superfluous to repeat, or add.to, the recommendations I have in previous years had the honor of submitting for your approval, in order to perfect and facilitate the management of Indian Affairs in this Province. I am aware that pending the settlement to the land question, any policy in the power of the Department to pursue, must of necessity be merely a temporizing one. A very large, number of our Indian population I believe understand this, and it is most creditable to their intelligence and desire to cultivate friendship and peace with the Whites, that no disturbance has taken place in any part of the Province. Fortunately too, for the past security of the Whites, Indians are divided into small bands under as many chiefs, and I am not aware of any instance where the different tribes of one nationality or tongue, have been able to combine in any united movement under one Chief, or head, either to act on the offensive or defensive. No doubt present complaints among them on account, of

the deficiency of the Reserves chiefly exist among the Indians of the Interior, who depend for support almost solely on pastoral lands and small cultivable contiguous areas. From those people,I have had frequent evidence of the serious dissatisfaction which prevails amongst them, and which if not allayed, may possibly culminate in something more to be dreaded and of greater difficulty to controls The land question excites much less attention and anxiety among the generality of Coast Indians who obtain all their necessities or desires require, from the sea and its tributaries.

Their prolific fishing resorts are as yet unmolested, and the wild and rough aspect of their hunting grounds bordering on the Coast, have been too repellent to foster and encourage the encroachments of White settlers experienced in the Interior.

Should difficulties occur they are at any season easily reached, either for the purpose of satisfying their complaints or punishing their misdeeds, and hence they are not wanting in respect or admiration for Her Majesty's law and power. Notwithstanding this however, it is important that Reserves which may include many of their most valued fishing stations should be set aside for them without delay, in order to prevent possible intrusion and consequent disturbance.

Justice and fair dealing with a due allowance for the perplexity possible to their primitive nature in regarding our different roadways to attaining the superiority of the Christian Race, and civilizing habits, will then render them contented, law-abiding - in most instances industrious and useful citizens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I.W. POWELL,
Indian Commissioner.

No. 28. (b.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, October 29, 1874.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report my return in H.M. Gun Vessel "Boxer" from a visitation to the Aht Indians inhabiting the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and to enclose, for your information, copies of correspondence between the Senior Officer and myself relative to having one of Her Majesty's ships of war placed at my disposal for the purpose above referred to.

Agreeably to the arrangement made I embarked on board H.M. Gun Vessel "Boxer" on the 3rd ultimo, accompanied by Mr. Blenkinsop who had just returned from Barclay Sound, and a photographer to take views of Indian Villages and inhabitants at different points on the West Coast.

The "Boxer" steamed down the straits de Fuca and arrived at Neah Bay, W.T. at 5 o'clock p.m., at this point there has long been an American Indian Agency, which is now in charge of a Mr. Harlington. Upon invitation of the Agent we landed and inspected the Village, and buildings erected by the United States Government for the uses of the Agency. Some 250 Indians called Mak-Kahs, reside here, and though large sums of money have been expanded upon them annually by the American Government, they are seemingly no better off nor farther advanced in civilization than the Coast Tribes of this Province, who have always been obliged to provide for themselves.

These Indians still live in their primitive houses (rancherias), and preserve their former customs and habits. The fine

school house erected here appears, decidedly more "ornamental than useful," nor could I find that they had made any advances in mechanics or agriculture, such as I expected to witness.

Mr. Harlington informed me that they obtained food too easily from the sea to expect that their attention would be directed to any other means of living, and they had evinced no desire to partake of any of the advantages of education, which I saw could be afforded them by the Government.

Besides the Agent, there are other officials such as Doctor, Farm Instructor, school Teacher and Blacksmith, and in addition to this village, there are some three others of 100 inhabitants each under the control of this Agency.

4th. Left Neah Bay at 5 a.m. but impenetrable fog drove us back, and we remained here until evening when we steamed over to Port San Juan, where I visited the Pach-e-Nahts resident at this place. The Pach-e-Naht camp is prettily situated at the mouth of the San Juan River, decaying fish, (from which oil had been pressed) garbage, and the usual surroundings of an Indian camp, made it filthy in the extreme.

Besides, there was an entertainment of a neighbouring tribe going on at the time and a plentiful supply of whiskey with consequent drunkenness, gave the village the worst appearance of any yet visited.

I informed the Chief in rather severe terms of my sorrow and annoyance at finding his Camp in such a disgraceful state and unless he cooperated with me in preserving order among his people, and preventing the abominable whiskey traffic which seemed to be freely carried on there, some man would be selected of more weight and greater influence, to take his place, & c., & c.

The Chief stated in reply that he was averse to the continuance of the condition in which I had found his Village, that his people were fast dying off, and he would be glad if outsiders could be prevented from bringing liquor to his Camp. They could procure liquor with facility in Victoria, and mentioned to me the place from which the present supply had been obtained. He was glad to hear that steps would be taken to stop it, and would act strongly in preventing any more from being landed there.

A census of the Tribe showed them to number 74 men, women, and children. A Victoria firm have a station here for the purchase of dog fish oil and furs.

5th. Proceeded to Barclay Sound and anchored off the Ohe-haht Village which we found deserted. Steamed thence to Christie Bay (Noo-moo-kamis) where the ship was anchored for the night. Some Indians coming alongside I sent word to the O-heh-alts and Ou-chuk-lis-ahts to meet me here on Monday. The following three, days were used in visiting all the Tribes living in Barclay Sound and I am glad to report that the visitation made to them last fall, and the fulfilment of my promise to see them again at this time, has had an excellent effect in preserving order among them and cultivating their good will and friendship. Speeches were interchanged with each Tribe, and I presented them with tools to assist them in building their houses and cultivating gardens. In respect to their general condition, character, wants & c., I have pleasure in referring you to the comprehensive Report of Mr Blenkinsop who at my request has resided among these Indians during the last three months, for the purpose of acquiring intimate knowledge of their wishes in regard to lands to be hereafter reserved for them, and whose long experience in dealing with Coast Indians renders his statements important and valuable. These Indians are all well satisfied with their present treatment and should their just expectations be realized in setting aside the lands for fishing stations, and village sites, which they greatly desire, I have no doubt of their future friendly disposition to the whites, and obedience to recognized law.

8th. Left for Kla-oo-qua-aht Sound where we arrived in the afternoon and were soon honored by a visit from the A-hous-aht Chief, Seta-ka-nim Chief of a neighbouring tribe and his two sons, with many of their people. These tribes are the most powerful and warlike of all the Aht Indians, and have long been a source of terror to weaker brethren.

In 1864 their villages were shelled and destroyed by Her Majesty's ships of war under Admiral Denman, in consequence of the murder of the Captain and crew of a trading sloop and their refusal to give up the murderers. They suffered a good deal in this brush and incurred a wholesome dread of our men of war, though really, the

guilty ones managed to elude arrest. Seta-ka-aim has been a great warrior in his day and even now is as strong and athletic as in his palmy days. He is, however, to all appearances frank, open, and generous, and were his energy and ambition under different guidance would no doubt be as powerful in peace, as he has been bloodthirsty in war. Our interchange of salutations was of the most friendly character and the greatest satisfaction was evinced by his people (by whom he is held in great respect) when I invested him with a military coat and cap, and confided to his care a British Ensign as a distinguishing emblem of law, order, and protection. Seta-ka-nim has promised to control his people and preserve peace and good government among them, and reciprocal assurance of assistance, and a repetition of my visit early next year were given by me in return. Like the Barclay Sound Indians the Kla-oo-qua-ahts are rich in all the resources the sea can furnish them. They find no difficulty in procuring all kinds of fish at any time during the proper season, and their trade in large quantities of dog fish oil, sea otter skins & c., is both constant and extensive. They subsist principally upon the whale, halibut, cod and salmon, which they take in any quantity with the greatest facility, The implements used for whaling consist of harpoon, staff, rope, and sealskin buoy. The harpoon head is a flat spear-shaped piece of iron or copper, to which a couple of barbs made of deer's horn are secured, and the whole covered with gum.

The staff is about eighteen feet in length, thickest in the centre and tapering at both ends. When the harpoon is driven into the whale, the barb and buoy remain fastened to the fish, but the staff comes out. The harpoon thrown into the body may have many of the buoys attached to it, thus preventing the whale from sinking and enabling the Indians soon to dispatch it with spears & c. On the 9th I visited the Hish-quay-ahts, and Man-ob-ah-sahts at Refuge Cove, and arrived at friendly Cove Nootka, the house of the Moo-cha-ahts on the 10th at noon.

This latter point was made a rendezvous by Captain Cook in 1778, and later became the head quarters of the English and Spanish discoverers, Vancouver and Quadra. Immediately on landing I was greeted with the same salutation referred to by both Cook and Vancouver, "Wan-kash-wan-kash," a circumstance by which I could at once account for the appellation, "Wan-kash" Indians applied by Cook to all inhabitants of the West Coast.

The great Chief alluded to in these early days "Maquinna" has his successor of the same name now, though the present representative does not appear to brave stalwart savage extolled by these distinguished voyagers so many years ago.

The camp was anything but clean, though the site is one of the prettiest and picturesque I have seen. The houses are built in the same style as those of the Northern Indians, and are quite extensive.

After addresses had been made and the usual presents bestowed, the Indians formed themselves in a circle and honored me by chorus singing, and other friendly demonstrations of kindly feeling.

The day was spent in visiting photographing all points of interest about this historic camp, and inquiring into the general character and wants of its inhabitants.

On the 11th taking the inside passage the "Boxer" steamed round Nootka Island to Esperanza Inlet where I visited the Noo-chatl-ahts, and Eh-aht-tis-ahts, proceeding thence to Kay-u-kaht Sound the camping place of a large tribe of that name. With the exception of a few old men all the Ky-u-kahts were away procuring their winter supply of fish, so our call at this point was necessarily a short one. I left a few presents for the Chief and a message that his people would be visited next year.

On the 13th I started for Quatsino Sound, but on account of being overtaken by a heavy south-easter, it was not deemed advisable to proceed in, but direct our course at once to the East Coast.

I visited the Quahkeulth Indians on our way down, and reached Victoria on the 17th, thus completing a most successful visitation, though precluded by the lateness of the season and consequent storms from making it as thorough as I could otherwise have wished. I have the honor to enclose photographs of Indians and camping grounds met with on our trip, though the weather was most unpropitious for the

success I hoped for in obtaining this object. I should recommend that lands be selected and set aside for the Tribes in Barclay Sound, a matter not at all, difficult now, as you will observe by glancing at the plan of that locality which accompanies this report.

Lands may be selected for the other West Coast Tribes as circumstances will permit. The occasional visit of a man-of-war is most beneficial, in order to promote respect for constituted authority, and at the same time encourage friendly relations with these Savages.

The West Coast of Vancouver is most exposed and dangerous to navigation, shipwrecks are therefore not unfrequent, and it is important for the safety of luckless mariners, if these savages can be taught the human principles of kindness and hospitality, instead of allowing them to follow the evil promptings of their savage spirit as they have in times gone by.

They are mostly strong and hardy, and have sufficient resources for support to make them independent of the white man's assistance, but I believe them generous and easily controlled; and a policy of kindness, attention, with strict justice, will make these rude and savage people, who have never been under the civilizing influence of any Christian mission, friendly and peaceful citizens.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedt. Servant,
I.W. POWELL,
Indian Commissioner.

No. 29.

MAINLAND DIVISION, B.C.

NEW WESTMINTER, Nov. 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit this my first Annual report on Indian Affairs in this part of the Province for the year ending 30th June 1875.

Circumstances over which I had no control, and with which you are already acquainted prevented me from making a report for the preceding year.

Owing to the unorganized state of the Department here, the unsettled state of Indian land question, the presence during a portion of the past slimmer of small-pox, and having as yet no assistant, this report will not be as complete as I would wish.

Immediately upon the opening of te office here the Indians of this section visited me in large numbers to enquire about the settlement of their Reserves, to ask advice and information upon various matters concerning them, and seeking medical aid, and other assistance all of which occupied the greater part of my time, and confined me to the office. Consequently my visits were limited to the Indians of the Lower Fraser and of Burrard Inlet. I also availed myself of two opportunities to meet large gatherings of the Indians of the above section, and of the Coast of the Mainland as far north as Bute Inlet, which opportunities occurred at St. Mary's Mission, where they assemble at least twice in each year for the purpose of receiving religious instruction and the performance of their religious duties.

The number who visit St. Mary's has been estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500; They include those from Lillooet, a portion of the Thompson, and Harrison Rivers, and speak five different languages.

In my various interviews with those Indians I observed that the paramount question with them was the settlement of their Reserves.

Knowing the earnest desire which has been evinced by you to obtain from the Local Government a satisfactory solution of this question, it is needless to urge the great importance of it, or the necessity which exists for a final and permanent settle-

ment of the Indian land question in this Province, in order to establish confidence among the Indians. They are patient and reasonable, at the same time they are quite sensitive upon this question, and view with suspicion and alarm, the encroachment of the settler, the land speculator or the surveyors. They know that they are being rapidly hemmed in upon their limited reserves, and that their domain is fast diminishing; under such circumstances it is not an easy matter to convince them that full and complete justice will be done them.

In a recent interview which I had with the Indians of the Lower Fraser, their head Chief addressed me in the following language viz: "You told us that our great Mother the Queen was good and powerful, and we believed you. We know she has only to speak to this Government and our lands must be fixed (defined); we wonder why our great Mother does not speak, we want you to tell Her that we have said, we were promised 80 acres of land to each family and now we are treated like children and are put off with 20 acres, which is not enough, if we are to do like the whitemen, shall we be obliged to turn to our old ways?" The Chief spoke in a tone of deep earnestness, he is a remarkably intelligent, clever man. The comfortable appearance of the dwellings of his Tribe, and the neat and substantial church erected and finished by himself, at his own village (Cheam) speak well for his industry and skill.

In his garden I observed vegetables of various kinds, including tomatoes, also some flowers, and fruit trees. It was after much hesitation that he consented to accept of a present of apple trees, fearing that by doing so, he would be impairing his claim to an extension of his present limited Reserve.

The Indians generally appear to know that they are now under a new form of Government, and, having heard of the fine tracts of land and the valuable presents which have been given to their brethren East of the Rocky Mountains, they very naturally look for similar treatment.

The rapidity with which the wild lands of the Province are being taken up for settlement or speculation, renders it imperative that the necessary additions should be made to their present Reserves with as little delay as possible. I believe that if the matter was promptly dealt with, a satisfactory compromise could be effected with the Indians which would be entirely satisfactory to them.

Some Tribes have taken upon themselves to lay out their own Reserves. I am informed that The Chilcotin Indians have staked out a large tract of land in the Chilcotin Valley, and declared that it should not be encroached upon by the whitemen.

The antecedents of this Tribe are such, that great prudence should be exercised in dealing with them. The sad fate of the Waddington survey party is still fresh in the memory of the people of this Province. Happily they are now under Missionary influence, which will do much towards averting any trouble in dealing with them. We must not forget, however, the readiness with which the redman becomes himself again under a sense of wrong, fear, anger, or other exciting cause.

In one or two places in the interior of the Province, the Indians have also taken upon themselves to adjust this matter, and have entered upon the lands of the white settler, erected houses thereon, and cultivated as much of it as they pleased asserting that until the land question had been finally settled it was their duty to make ample provisions for themselves and their families.

This state of things is much to be regretted, and should be prevented as soon as possible, as it cannot but produce disorder and disaffection.

Many of the Indians have spoken to me in high terms of praise of the manner in which they were dealt with by Sir James Douglas when he was Governor of the Province.

The small-pox having broken out amongst the white citizens of Victoria I deemed it my duty without waiting for instructions from the Department to adopt prompt measures to avert if possible, its spread to the Indians of the Mainland, and to the precautions then taken, I attribute in no small degree, the fortunate escape of the Indians of this section of the Province from that fell disease, only six cases having occurred, and they were among strange Indians who imported the disease from Victoria.

I made a personal visit to each Indian dwelling in and near this City, and also to those of Burrard Inlet, and had lime, soap and brushes, distributed among them, at the same time urging the Indians to make a good use of them, advice which I was pleased to find was readily taken as a sanitary measure, as well as because of the civilizing influence which it must exert upon the Indians. I would respectfully recommend that the same course may be followed every year; more especially among those Indians who reside in large centres of population.

New Westminster, and Burrard Inlet, being both Ports of Entry, and liable to have contagious diseases introduced from other ports, and spread among the Indians, upon whom the saw-mills, and the farmers, and others, are so dependent for their supply of labouring hands.

I am told that in 1862, the small-pox visited this section of the Province, and decimated the Indians in a fearful manner, thousands having then fallen victims to it, the Indians have a vivid recollection of that terrible calamity and will most readily adopt any precautions to escape the disease.

I advised them to have themselves and children vaccinated, and believe that nearly 2,000 of all ages and sexes adopted that wise precaution.

The alarming and lamentable prevalence of diseases of a serious nature among the Indians of this section, caused me to recommend the appointment of a salaried medical officer at this point, whose duty it should be to attend to all sick Indians visiting this place in want of medical aid.

The prevailing diseases are, scrofula, syphilis, phthisis & c.

Unfortunately for the poor Indian, his contact with civilization (?) has in too many cases brought him nothing but misery and the lowest depths of depredation, and this is constantly going on to a fearful extent. While the self sacrificing missionaries are reclaiming the Indians in large numbers, the drunkard, and the debauchee, are also doing their foul work of destruction to an alarming extent.

The new Indian liquor law, has done much good in suppressing the Indian liquor traffic, but several amendments are still necessary. The penalty of hard labor should be added to that of confinement, for all infractions of the law by the sale or distribution of liquors to Indians, and when the vendor may be licensed, he or she, should be deprived of such license for a period of at least two years, as under a former Provincial Statute.

Another class of criminals who should be brought under the operation of the law; those white persons who, may furnish written orders to Indians by means of which natives can obtain all the liquors wheat they desire. I have heard of children having written such orders, at the solicitation of Indians. Unscrupulous dealers knowing the advantages,which this system gives them, will not hesitate to encourage this nefarious practice.

Half-breeds residing upon, or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves, should be placed upon the same footing as Indians, and held amenable to the law as if they Were Indians. The facility with which they can obtain liquors and sell or distribute the same among Indians is much to be deplored, they do a large amount of mischief, and the law should reach them in some manner.

If possible some legal provision should be made which would secure the offspring of whitemen cohabiting with Indian women from being thrown upon society as paupers, in case of the death of such male parents, or in case of the abandonment of them by such male parents after a certain lapse of time.

I visited the Industrial School at St. Mary's and was much pleased with the progress which the children had made in the various branches of an English education. At the time of my visit there were 32 girls attending school and 22 boys, all of whom passed a very creditable examination in reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, & c., & c.

The girls exhibited some very fine specimens of their needle and knitted work, and concluded their examination by singing, in good style, some very beautiful pieces.

The order and neatness which characterize this establishment throughout, reflects the highest credit upon the good

sisters of St. Ann, who cheerfully devote their

lives to the education and training of the poor children of the forest. The boys have a brass-band of their own, numbering sixteen instruments, and perform a number of pieces of music with ability.

Attached to the Mission are a flour-mill, saw-mill, carding-mill, blacksmith shop, & c., & c., also a farm. There are also extensive and beautiful vegetable and fruit gardens, play grounds, everything to make the place an attractive resort for both young and old. One or two more such institutions in British Columbia would do an incalculable amount of good among the natives.

I have heard much of the Industrial School at Metlakatla, and regret that I had not an opportunity of visiting it. The Indians do not appear to appreciate day schools, boarding schools are most popular with them when the children are boarded, clothed, taught free.

For the reason already given, I am unable to furnish statistics and census required by departmental circular.

Upon the land question being arranged, the Indians will require assistance to irrigate the lands in the interior, and to clear the lands along the rivers.

I would respectfully recommend the annual distribution among the various Missionaries, of some boxes of assorted medicines for the use of the Indians.

There are many aged and infirm Indians who require some assistance in food and clothing, also a number of orphans in destitute circumstances.

The Indians of British Columbia as a rule, are sober, industrious, self-reliant, and law-abiding. They labour in the saw-mills, the logging camp, the field, the store, in fact in every department where labour is required, and are fairly remunerated.

A majority of the Indians of this section have adopted the dress and habits of the white people, in the construction of their dwellings, they imitate the white man to a considerable extent.

Their food consists chiefly of salmon, which is here very abundant and of fine quality, they smoke and dry it for winter use. Other kinds of fish such halibut, cod, and herring, are abundant in the waters.

Fish, game, and wild berries are the great staple food of the natives of this Province. The Indians use considerable flour, meat, groceries, & c., for which they pay in cash.

Could the Indians only be kept from the use of strong liquors, and away from the haunts of vice, it would add much to their health, and happiness.

Some Tribes are rapidly decreasing in numbers, one was pointed out to me, which ten years ago numbered not less than 800, and now it is believed they will not number more than 500.

Among those who are Christian there is a perceptible increase, while amongst those who still remain pagan there is a marked decrease.

A suggestion has been made in some quarters, that our Indians should be gathered together upon large reservations. I believe this would not be found practicable in this Province; the Indians are so much attached to their native villages and to their favorite fishing and hunting grounds.

The land question being once settled to their satisfaction a policy of uniform kindness being pursued towards them, they will readily submit to be firmly governed, such at least is my opinion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES LENIHAN,
Indian Commissioner.

RETURN A 1

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1875.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment.	Remarks
...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Superintendent General	Hon. David Laird	...	November 1873	...	...	Holds this office, combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent General	L. Vankoughnet	2,000 00	1st July, 1874	Governor in Council	Feb., 1861	Succeeded to this office on the death of the late Superintendent General, Wm. Spragge, Esq.
Accountant	Robert Sinclair	1,400 00	1st June, 1873	Governor in Council	April, 1859	To Post Office Department.
Clerk in charge of Land Sales	J.V. de Boucherville	1,150 00	1st April, 1874	Sir E. Taché	May, 1864	To Department of State for Canada.
Corresponding Clerk	A.N. McNeill	1,100 00	1st July, 1874	Governor in Council	1st July, 1874	...
Assistant Corresponding Clerk	J.B. Butler	850 00	1st Sept., 1873	Hon. Joseph Howe	12th June, 1869	To Post Office Department, Halifax, N.S.
Assistant Accountant	F. Smith	800 00	1st Sept., 1873	Hon. Joseph Howe	13th Oct., 1870	...
Clerk in charge of Registers	T.F.S. Kirkpatrick	900 00	6th August, 1873	Governor in Council	6th Aug., 1873.	...
Clerk and Assistant French Translator	John Penner	800 00	21st Oct., 1873	Governor in Council	21st Oct., 1873.	...
Assistant Land Sales Clerk	J.A. Fraser	400 00	22nd Oct., 1873	Governor in Council	22nd Oct., 1873	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, 30th June, 1875

RETURN A 2

Of Officers and Employees of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, Outside Service, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
J.W. Powell, M.D.	Visiting Super'dent and Commissioner	2,600 00	Victoria, B.C.	With travelling expenses.
James Lenihan	Visiting Super'dent and Commissioner	2,000 00	New Westminster, B.C.	With travelling expenses.
J.A.W. Provencher	Visiting Super'dent and Commissioner	2,000 00	Fort Garry, Man	With travelling expenses.
M. St. John	Assistant Superintendent	1,000 00	Fort Garry, Man	Resigned 15th May, 1875.
Robert Pither	Assistant Superintendent	1,000 00	Fort Francis, Man	With travelling expenses.
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Garry, Man	...
Wm. Fisher	Agent	400 00	Fredericton, N.B.	In charge of Indians in the south and west parts of N.B.
C. Sargeant	Agent	400 00	Chatham, N.B.	In charge of Indians in the north and east parts of N.B.
J. Harlow	Agent	100 00	Bear River, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 1, Counties Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, and Shelburne.
Rev. P.M. Holden	Agent	100 00	Kentville, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 2, Counties Kings, Queens, Lunenburg.
Rev. P. Danahar	Agent	100 00	Bedford, N.S.	In charge of indians in District No. 3, Counties Halifax, Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	Agent	100 00	Pictou, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 4, County Pictou.
Rev. Wm. Chisholm	Agent	100 00	Antigonish, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 5, Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall	Agent	100 00	Red Island, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 6, County Richmond, C.B.
Jos. B. McDonald	Agent	100 00	Port Hood, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 7, County Inverness, Victoria, C.B.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Rev. D. McIsaac	Agent	100 00	Cape Breton, N.S.	In charge of Indians in District No. 8, County Cape Breton, C.B.
T. Stewart	Visiting Superintendent	200 00	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	With $100 a year for travelling expenses.
Wm. Plummer	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,400 00	Toronto, Ont	With 3 per cent commission on timber dues collected by him and transmitted to the Department.
R.G. Dalton	Clerk	800 00	Toronto, Ont	...
J.T. Gilkison	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,610 00	Brantford, Ont	With $200 a year additional for house and office rent, and $140 a year for travelling expenses.
Henry Andrews	Clerk	900 00	Brantford, Ont	...
J.C. Phipps	Visiting Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitoulin Island	With 3 per cent commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department, and $100 a year for travelling expenses.
Robt. McKenzie	Visiting Superintendent	1,000 00	Sarnia, Ont	...
Chas. Skene	Visiting Superintendent	900 00	Parry Island	With 5 per cent commission on amounts collected yearly, up to $2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent on any yearly collections in excess of that sum; $60 for office rent, and travelling expenses paid.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With 3 per cent commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department.
F. McAnnany	Agent	...	Belleville, Ont	Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent commission on all moneys collected by him from land sales, and transmitted to the Department.
G. Deschenes	Agent	...	Ste. Epiphanie, Que	Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent on land sales up to $2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent on amounts exceeding $2,000.
Wm. Livingston	Agent	400 00	Delaware, Ont	With 3 per cent on timber dues collected and transmitted to the Department.
H. Vassal	Agent	...	Pierreville, Que	Receives in lieu of salary the following commissions: - 2 1/2 per cent on moneys paid by the Department, through him, to Indians, and 10 per cent on rents collected by him and transmitted to the Department.
Walter Colquohoun	Agent	...	Cornwall, Ont	Receives in lieu of salary, commissions as above.

L.E. Otis	Agent	300 00	Roberval, Que	In charge of the Montagnais Indians at Lake St. John.
John White succeeded by C. Baudin, 8th July, 1874, succeeded by Pk. Moore, 10th June, '75	Agent	...	River Desert, Que	In charge of the Algonquin Indians at River Desert. Receives in lieu of salary 10 per cent commission on moneys paid by the Department, through him, to Indians.
...	Agent	...	River Desert, Que	...
C. Baudin, 8th July, 1874, succeeded by				

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Amos Wright	Agent	600 00	Fort William, L. Superior	Appointed 1st May, 1875.
Mathew Hill	Agent	350 00	Shannonville, Ont	For collection of rents of leased lands belonging to the Mohawks.
A.B. Cowan	Agent	500 00	Gananoque, Ont	Has charge of the Islands in the River St. Lawrence.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

RETURN B

STATEMENT of the expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th of June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Where Expenditure was Incurred.	Names of the Persons Paid.	Retiring Allowances	Salaries and Annuities.	Pensions.	Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes	Erection or Repairs to School Houses for other Public Buildings.	Distribution of Interest.	Percentage on Moneys Collected.	Insurance.	Construction or repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges.	Legal Expenses.	Surveys, Inspections & c.	Blankets Purchased.	Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle.	Travelling Expenses	Relief to Destitute	Medical Services and Medicines.	Refunds, Contingencies, & c.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	To what Tribe or Fund Charged.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
Toronto Superintendency	Revs. Peake and Wilson, for Teacher at Rama	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. J.S. Dowling	...	45 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency	Rev. H.P. Chase	...	...	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Superintendency, R. McKenzie, Superintendent.	Revs. Wood and Sutherland	...	...	...	2,129 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.G. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Grand River Superintendency, J.T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	Miss H. Crombie	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.A. Powless	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss S. Carpenter	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss M. Diamond	...	37 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss K. Osborne	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. Chance	...	62 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss E. Gordon	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss J. Stewart	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wellis Monture	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss C. John	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	Benj. Carpenter	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss J. Fuller	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Chas. Jackson	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Garden River Agency	Rev. E.F. Wilson	...	...	...	195 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	720 00	...	2,404 83	...	...	...	33 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,158 33	Indian School Fund
At Head Quarters	Bank of Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 70	...	...	...
...	J.T. Manley (refund)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562 50	...	...	...
...	Jno. Crowley (refund)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 58	...	...	...
...	Batchewana Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 00	...	...
...	Garden River Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833 78	285 00	1,118 78	Suspense Account
At Head Quarters	W. Beatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	...	...	...
...	A. Elliot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 00	...	...	...
...	Gilbert, a canoeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 50	...	...	...
...	Rations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 50	...	...	...
...	W. Livingston	...	395 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 72	...	...	...
...	R. McLeod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 30	...	...	...
...	Plummer & Marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 75	...	...	...
...	F. McAnnay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 81	...	...	...
...	Rev. H.P. Chase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 30	...	...	...
...	Wm. Wawanosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 00	...	...	...
...	Wm. Bull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 00	...	...	...
...	W. Colquohoun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314 84	...	...	...
...	H. Vassal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 23	...	...	...
...	L.W. Coutlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. Bernard	...	395 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Montreal Telegraph Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 85	...	...	...

...	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	...	...	...
...	A.S. Woodburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 00	...	...	...
...	F.H. Cox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	...
...	Stationery Office and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 00	...	...	...
...	F.H. Cox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	...	...	...
...	Northern Advocate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	...	...	...
...	Globe, Toronto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00	...	...	...
...	T.T. Nesbitt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	...	...	...
...	Department of Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 00	...	...	...
...	Irish Canadian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 60	...	...	...
...	Darie & Son	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 50	...	...	...
...	John White	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Vaudry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.N. McMaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Joseph Canute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
...	Hon. D. Laird	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 50	...	...	...	...	...
...	L. Vankoughnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 50	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Skene	...	882 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 75	...	...	292 97	...	...
...	Wm. Van Abbott	...	493 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 38	...	...	169 88	...	...
...	J.C. Phipps	...	1,176 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	18 50	...	398 64	...	...
...	J. Graham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wadsworth & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Plummer	...	1,372 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	428 80	...	...
...	Wm. Bull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Dickson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T.H. Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	O. Robinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	J. Turner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.G. Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,791 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Chippewas of Sarnia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	...	...
...	Garden River home, per Rev. E.F. Wilson	...	...	...	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.T. Gilkison	...	1,577 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 00	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinsonneault	...	395 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.B. Cowan	...	493 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Matthew Hill	...	345 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Quealy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 50	...	...	...
...	M. Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...
...	R. Wilkes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 65	...	...	...
...	Smith & Keighley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 20	...	...	...
...	Willing & Williamson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 00	...	...	...
...	J.J. Vickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 75	...	...	...
...	S. Oldrieve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...
...	W. Walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 00	...	...	...
...	McGregor, Ironside	...	705 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. Jeniscaux, and assistants	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. H.P. Chase	...	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. A. Jamieson	...	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss J. Martin	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss J. Ross	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. McNeill	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. Frost	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Assineway	...	37 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Stinson	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Oronhyatekha M.D.	...	165 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Newton M.D.	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Francis	...	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	Wm. Bartlett	911 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. Talfourd	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R. McKenzie	...	980 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. Andrews	...	802 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R.G. Dalton	...	784 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R.C. Teacher at Garden River	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,411 40	14,030 85	...	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	290 00	4,110 65	1,113 75	...	401 13	48 50	...	3,140 59	300 00	25,846 87	Indian Land, Management Fund

RETURN B

STATEMENT of the expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th of June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Where Expenditure was Incurred.	Names of the Persons Paid.	Retiring Allowances	Salaries and Annuities.	Pensions.	Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes	Erection or Repairs to School Houses for other Public Buildings.	Distribution of Interest.	Percentage on Moneys Collected.	Insurance.	Construction or repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges.	Legal Expenses.	Surveys, Inspections & c.	Blankets Purchased.	Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle.	Travelling Expenses	Relief to Destitute	Medical Services and Medicines.	Refunds, Contingencies, & c.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	To what Tribe or Fund Charged.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
Toronto Superintendency, Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	John Assance	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Geo. Monague	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P. Spohn, M.D.	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	James Monague	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Dowling	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thomas Sky	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jas. Assance	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P. McHattie and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 92	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	375 00	25 00	...	...	2,300 00	27 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 92	...	2,737 45	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
...	Wm. McGregor	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. Lamorandiere	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	D. Craddock	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P. Elliot	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Isabella McIver	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.P. Kegedonce	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	James Nawash	...	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	John Smith	...	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mary Jones	...	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Angus	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	33 69	11,821 42	799 63	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	91 47	...	...	...
...	...	...	800 00	215 00	...	33 69	11,821 42	799 63	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	91 47	...	14,111 21	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	J.B. Naningishkung	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	School Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	G.H. Corbett, M.D.	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,356 97	15 91	...	6 07	...	...	...	295 00	...	...	...	9 90	...	...	...
...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...	2,356 97	15 91	...	6 07	...	...	...	295 00	...	...	...	9 90	...	2,883 85	Chippewas of Rama.
...	J. Kadahgegwon	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H.H. Madwayosh	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. George	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H. Jones	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	D. Root	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Louise Athill	...	144 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	B. Madwayosh	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	9,600 00	600 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	45 00	26 46	...	...	...
...	...	...	546 64	40 00	...	...	9,600 00	600 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	45 00	26 46	...	10,958 37	Chippewas of Saugeen
...	Geo. McCue	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm Law	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00	87 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 90	...	...	...
...	...	...	130 00	...	...	...	1,000 00	87 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 90	...	1,227 82	Chippewas of Snake Island
...	John Sunday	...	112 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Sunday, jun.	...	48 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Noden, M.D.	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. Beaver	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. Chubb	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P. Crow	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Blaker	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. Marsden	...	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	3,750 00	156 02	59 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	438 00	...	...	...	3,750 00	156 92	59 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	4,424 02	Mississaguas of Alnwick
...	T. Johnson	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	512 63	50 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 58	...	...	...
...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	512 63	50 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 58	...	674 47	Mississaguas of Skugog
...	J. Whetung	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Taylor	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M.G. Pandash	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Rice	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Crow	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Anderson	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	L.B. Crawford	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Taunchey	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R. Soper	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. Muskrat	...	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,720 61	55 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	131 00	...	...	...	2,720 61	55 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 00	...	2,969 52	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
...	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN B. - Continued

STATEMENT of the expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th of June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Where Expenditure was Incurred.	Names of the Persons.	Retiring Allowances.	Salaries and Annuities.	Pensions.	Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes.	Erection or Repairs to School Houses for other Public Buildings.	Distribution of Interest.	Percentage on Moneys Collected.	Insurance.	Construction or repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges.	Legal Expenses.	Surveys, Inspections & c.	Blankets Purchased.	Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle.	Travelling Expenses.	Relief to Destitute.	Medical Services and Medicines.	Refunds, Contingencies, & c.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	To what Tribe or Fund Charged.
In the Toronto Superintendency, Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and commissioner	Brought forward	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
...	Rev. T. Stanton	...	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W.J. Wilson	...	185 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Susan Hill	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Oronhyatekha, M.D.	...	110 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Green	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jos. Penn	...	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jno. Claus	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. Culbertson	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S. Loft	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Green	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.B. Brant	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Maracle	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S. Green	...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. Loft	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	D.C. Maracle	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rachael Claus	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band Generally	...	...	...	740 43	...	5,901 43	533 89	58 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 33	3,960 73	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,103 56	40 00	740 43	...	5,901 43	533 89	58 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 33	3,960 73	...	12,372 07	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
In the Western Superintendency, Robert McKenzie and W. Livingston,																					

Superintendents; the latter having the charge of the Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas, of the Thames; the remaining Tribes being under Mr. McKenzie.	W. Wawanosh	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Jacob	...	265 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. Madwayosh	...	187 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	E. George	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N. Plain	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R. George	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Sumner	...	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Manace	...	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Elliott	...	62 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	4,500 00	5,718 74	176 88	...	73 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	206 47	1,409 76	...	...	...
...	Mrs. J. Wawanosh	...	...	125 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Salt	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. D.B. Wawanosh	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	930 00	325 00	...	4,500 00	5,718 74	176 88	...	73 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	206 47	1,409 76	...	13,339 85	Chippewas of Sarnia
...	James Cameron	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W.N. Fisher	...	52 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Kiyoshk	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. Johnson	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Kowsod	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mokewenah	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nahdee	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,553 70	142 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 86	...	...	...
...	...	...	252 50	...	...	...	2,553 70	142 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 86	...	3,070 82	Chippewas of Walpole Island
...	Jno. G. Bryson	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. Jacob	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Jacob	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	C.M. Stonefish	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Pheasant	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	7,458 00	116 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	436 00	...	...	...	7,458 00	116 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,010 21	Moravians of the Thames.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	134 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134 64	Munsees of the Thames
...	James Manace	...	...	...	...	...	75 96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 96	James Manace, personal account
...	Nancy Maiville	...	...	...	...	...	126 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 57	Nancy Maiville, personal account.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	236 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236 18	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
...	Jos. Wawconsh	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jos. Fisher	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Walker	...	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	E. Turner	...	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Whiteloon	...	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jno. Henry	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Fisher	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Wawconsh	...	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Fox	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Henry (Interpreter)	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Geo. Fisher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. Wawconsh	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Cawthrop	...	81 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Tomigo	...	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Geo. King	...	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bear Creek Band	...	...	...	175 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	5 05	2,126 52	75 90	...	58 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 25	212 85	...	...	...
...	...	...	748 00	40 00	175 00	5 05	2,126 52	75 90	...	58 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 25	212 85	...	3,678 57	Chippewas of the Thames
	Rev. A.																				

...	Sickels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 00	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	83 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 00	...	179 28	Oneidas of the Thames.
...	J.E. Maguire	...	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Lambert, M.D.	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	3,453 09	37 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	330 00	...	...	...	3,453 09	37 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,820 59	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
...	Wm. Wabbuck	...	101 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 28	Wm. Wabbuck, personal account.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN B. - Continued

STATEMENT of the expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th of June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Where Expenditure was Incurred.	Names of the Persons.	Retiring Allowances.	Salaries and Annuities.	Pensions.	Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes.	Erection or Repairs to School Houses for other Public Buildings.	Distribution of Interest.	Percentage on Moneys Collected.	Insurance.	Construction or repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges.	Legal Expenses.	Surveys, Inspections & c.	Blankets Purchased.	Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle.	Travelling Expenses.	Relief to Destitute.	Medical Services and Medicines.	Refunds, Contingencies, & c.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	To what Tribe or Fund Charged.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
Grand River Superintendency	P.E. Jones	...	141 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jno. Elliott	...	116 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Herchimer	...	45 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Pyne, M.D.	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.H. Pyne	...	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A.A. Jones	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jas. Elliott	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. McLean	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Chehock	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Tobicco	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	D. Sawyer	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	L. Herchimer	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Keschigo	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Widow Wahbaneeb	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Susan Takwah	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	50 00	4,175 01	...	...	48 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115 35	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,179 15	200 00	...	50 00	4,175 01	...	...	48 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115 35	...	6,767 51	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	R.H. Dee, M.D.	...	1,380 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. McCargo, M.D.	...	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	G.H.M. Johnson	...	647 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	David Hill	...	27 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. McLean	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Betsy Powless	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Fraser	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	A. Isaac	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Owens	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	J. Hill	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	C. Joseph	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	43,458 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	George Latham	...	...	...	...	...	31 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,295 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F.A. Ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Duncan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	William Wedge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N.H. Burning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Dr. Dee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	...	...	...	...
...	Dr. Dee, rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...	...
...	Superintendent's Contingent Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 42	...	...	...
...	Dr. Dee, supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269 41	...	...	...
...	Dr. McCargo, supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	...	...	...
...	Fire losses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855 00	...	...	...
...	Chief's board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	...	...	...
...	G. Bumberry, aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	...	...	...
...	Reception of Governor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331 56	...	...	...
...	Deputation, Chief Kerr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 25	...	...	...
...	Grand Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 50	...	...	...
...	Protection of timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604 44	...	...	...
...	Valuation of lands in East Hawkesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	...
...	Expenses Her Majesty's Birthday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 80	...	...	...
...	Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573 35	...	...	...
																					Six Nations of

...	...	...	2,794 72	250 00	...	...	43,490 55	2,295 03	12 50	2,217 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	5,434 85	...	56,795 15	the Grand River.
In Northern Superintendency, J.C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	French River Indians.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	Spanish River Indians.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...
...	Sambrook & Proud	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	2,600 00	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 00	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	65 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 89	71 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137 28	Ojibbewas, Mississagua River.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	111 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 89	Serpent River Indians.
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 62	Manitoulin Indians on the unceded portion of the island.
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 61	Whitefish River Indians.
...	Naiscoutyong Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517 43	517 43	Meganattewan Indians.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	Naiscoutyong Indians.
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	57 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 70	45 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 78	Tessalon River Indians.
...	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Where Expenditure was Incurred.	Names of the Persons Paid.	Retiring Allowances.	Salaries and Annuities.	Pensions.	Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes.	Erection or Repairs to School Houses or other Public Buildings.	Distribution of Interest.	Percentage on Moneys Collected.	Insurance.	Construction or Repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges.	Legal Expenses.	Surveys, Inspections, & c.	Blankets Purchased.	Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle.	Travelling Expenses.	Relief to Destitute.	Medical Services and Medicines.	Refunds, Contingencies, & c.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	To what Tribe or Fund Charges.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
In Northern Superintendency, J.C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	667 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	1,053 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Superintendent for Lockup	...	...	...	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lyman Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333 12	...	...	...	...
...	J. Russell, refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	...
...	R. Fuller, refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 20	...	...	...
...	Manitoulin Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 00	1,053 97	667 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333 12	35 20	36 20	2,206 41	Ojibbewas and Ottawa of Manitoulin.
North shore of Lake Superior, through the Hon. Hudson Bay Co.	M. Sullivan, refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 50	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	145 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 87	16 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 50	...	278 57	Fort William Band.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	69 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 56	Chief Tootoomenai and Band.
St. Francis Agency, H. Vassal, Agent	J. Lemaitre, M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 50	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	533 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Representatives of late Ignace Gill	...	17 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	H. Vassal, Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 96	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 50	...	...	...	533 28	15 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 50	55 96	...	658 66	Abenakis of St. Francis.
...	J.B. Caron, refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 00	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	247 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons for improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597 80	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247 05	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741 80	...	1,048 85	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
Batchewana Bay and Garden River Agency, Wm. Van Abbott, Agent	Plummer & Marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	26 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 00	...	...	...	304 85	Batchewana Indians.
...	Prenzlauer Bro., Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 40	...	...	...
...	H.W. Kennedy, Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 33	...	...	...
...	T. Williamson, Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 00	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	447 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	902 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902 64	447 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	410 73	...	1,910 78	Garden River Indians.
North Shore of Georgian Bay, and Upper Ottawa, C. Skene, Superintendent	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	491 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	378 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378 03	491 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869 68	Lake Nipissing Indians.

...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	1,600 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600 00	250 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850 20	Parry Island Indians.
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	150 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 56	2 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152 72	Hurons of Lorette.
St. Regis Agency, W. Colquohoun, Agent	M. Ganault	...	72 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Garrow	...	36 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. Lafrance	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P. Papineau	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	1,911 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 00	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Colquohoun	...	...	...	...	6 00	...	...	...	25 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Chief Thompson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	L. Pike and Interpreter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	116 93	...	...	6 00	1,911 08	72 76	...	25 00	20 00	...	...	...	44 00	...	...	55 00	...	2,250 77	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Caughnawaga Agency, J.E.R. Pinnsonnueault, Agent	Sundry Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. N.V. Burtin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinsonneault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinnsonneault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 25	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinnsonneault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 00	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinnsonneault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 00	...	...	...
...	J.V. de Boucherville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...
...	A.A. de Loremier	...	...	...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	A.A. de Loremier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.V. de Boucherville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	E. Roy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40 00	...	...	79 16	...	1,097 03	554 00	...	...	...	62 00	231 10	...	109 50	...	2,173 79	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	75 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.E.R. Pinsonneault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 00	...	94 90	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
Lake St. John Agency, L.E. Otis, Agent	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	49 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	L.E. Otis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 69	5 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 45	...	...	...	...	76 38	Lake St. John Indians.
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 96	Indians of the Upper Ottawa.
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	57 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 78	58 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 58	Tobique, New Brunswick, Indians.
River Desert Agency	Simon Otjik	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Peter Tetise	...	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Dr. Gaudin	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band generally	...	...	...	...	...	1,327 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Management Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R. Hardgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	205 00	...	...	...	1,327 51	66 10	...	...	...	...	...	87 33	...	...	...	...	...	1,685 94	River Desert Indians.
Province of Quebec	Rev. F. Boucher	...	225 96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

generally																				
...	Rev. F. Marcoux	...	203 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sister Gertrude	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J.P. Arsenault	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. M.J. Powell	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miss M.J. Tucker	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	E.R.A. Fletcher	...	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Fletcher	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Laurent	...	127 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	H.J. Martin, M.D.	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	W. Wakeham, M.D.	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. L. Trahan	...	235 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. A.L. Fortin	...	140 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	L.E. Otis	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Catherine Sunsturm	...	181 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mathilde Longe	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Louise Couture	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Henry Masta	...	62 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Otis	...	81 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	School at Lake St. John	...	...	...	...	247 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lorette School-house	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Freight of Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 50	...	...
...	Montagnais of Bersimits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	...	...	...	...
...	Indians of Godbout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 00	...	...	...	...
...	Indians of Moisie, Mingan, Seven Islands, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 53	...	...	...	...
...	Amalacites of Rimouski	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
...	Amalacites of Point Lévis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
	Amalacites of																			

...	Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Montagnais of Upper Saguenay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 02	...	...	...	...	...
...	Samuel Sook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 50	...	...	...	...	...
...	Abenakis of St. Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Abenakis of Becancour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Roman Catholic Missionaries at Bersimits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Micmacs of Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 80	...	...	...	...	...
...	Widow L. Richard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lake of Two Mountains Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Indians of Lake St. John	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174 71	...	...	...	...	...
...	Golden Lake Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lake Temiscamingue Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Widow of late Chief Louis Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Micmacs of Restigouche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	Micmacs of Maria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Micmacs of Restigouche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Micmacs of Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Abenakis of Becancour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Abenakis of St Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Montagnais of Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Saguenay																			
...	Hurons of Lorette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Golden Lake Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	River Desert Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Lake Temiscamingue Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,687 00	...	...	347 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350 00	...	3,054 56	...	1 50	...	7,440 44	Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
...	Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$207,605 02	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

RETURN - C.

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, shewing the condition of the Indian Fund on the 30th June, 1874, the additions to and deductions therefrom during the year 1874-75, and the balances at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1875.

Balances at credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1874.	REVENUE.								Total Revenue 1874-75.	NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND.	EXPENDITURE.				Total Expenditure, 1874-75.	Balances at credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1875.		
...	Available (with balance at credit of interest) for distribution during the year.				Placed to credit of Capital Account and not distributable.		...	...	By Warrants.		By Transfers.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Balances.	At credit of Capital Account	At credit of Interest Acc't.	From Interest accrued during the year 1874-75.	From Legislative Grants.	From Rents, Fines and Refunds.	From Transfers from other Accounts to credit of Interest.	From Transfers from other Accounts to credit of Capital.	From sale of Land, Stone, Timber, & c.	...	...	On Capital Account.	On Interest or Distribution Account.	From Credit of Capital Account	From Credit of Interest Account.	...	At Credit of Interest Account.	At Credit of Capital Account.	Total Balances.
...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	...	...	...	...
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,255 96	935 73	320 23	59 94	...	257 22	...	...	...	317 16	Abenakis of St. Francis	...	643 24	...	15 42	658 66	...	914 46	914 46
2,230 68	3,071 04	159 64	119 06	...	...	...	...	600 00	719 06	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger	741 80	247 05	60 00	...	1,048 85	31 65	1,869 24	1,900 89
7,581 77	7,360 53	221 24	390 86	...	81 44	...	503 68	61 50	1,037 48	Batchewana Indians	...	278 00	22 65	342 88	643 53	72 66	7,903 06	7,975 72
51,564 05	50,673 66	890 39	2,652 92	...	50 00	...	284 75	275 40	3,263 07	Chippewas of Beausoleil	9 92	2,700 00	27 53	284 75	3,022 20	608 56	51,196 36	51,804 92
235,519 31	232,153 00	3,366 31	12,388 92	...	...	...	...	7,986 38	20,375 30	Chippewas of Nawash	316 47	12,995 11	799 63	...	14,111 21	2,760 12	239,023 28	241,783 40
50,078 51	49,401 41	677 10	2,573 96	...	...	...	...	159 06	2,733 02	Chippewas of Rama	9 90	2,858 04	15 91	...	2,883 85	393 02	49,534 66	49,927 68
157,298 50	155,479 96	1,818 54	8,255 40	...	...	300 00	...	1,768 85	10,324 25	Chippewas of Sarnia	4,500 00	8,662 97	176 88	...	13,339 85	1,710 97	152,571 93	154,282 90
196,450 94	193,558 84	2,892 10	10,452 76	...	...	...	587 08	6,002 83	17,042 67	Chippewas of Saugeen	16 46	10,341 64	600 27	587 08	11,545 45	2,416 14	199,532 02	201,948 16
22,797 61	22,453 67	343 94	1,174 28	...	...	...	126 97	879 28	2,180 53	Chippewas of Snake Island	9 90	1,130 00	87 92	126 97	1,354 79	261 25	23,362 10	23,623 35
69,697 75	69,469 06	228 69	3,621 94	...	4 00	...	...	758 98	4,384 92	Chippewas of Thames	...	3,602 67	364 59	9 50	3,976 76	242 46	69,863 45	70,105 91
55,950 17	55,241 77	708 40	2,872 96	...	...	...	...	1,427 62	4,300 58	Chippewas of Walpole Island	...	2,928 06	142 76	...	3,070 82	653 30	56,526 63	57,179 93
768 38	725 06	43 32	38 88	...	...	...	...	...	38 88	Clench, J.B.	...	...	...	...	...	82 20	725 06	807 26
1,105 79	1,000 27	105 52	53 06	...	162 00	...	...	...	215 06	Fort William Band	116 50	145 87	16 20	...	278 57	174 71	867 57	1,042 28
820 88	771 20	49 68	41 56	...	...	...	40 72	...	82 28	French River	...	40 00	...	40 72	80 72	10 52	811 92	822 44

										Indians								
15,795 33	15,428 16	367 17	845 60	...	296 83	...	120 00	4,181 27	5,443 70	Garden River Indians	410 73	1,052 64	430 13	17 28	1,910 78	439 68	18,888 57	19,328 25
142 09	133 43	8 66	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	7 20	Golden Lake Indians	...	...	...	...	...	15 86	133 43	149 29
492 64	360 71	131 93	24 94	...	36 00	...	...	...	60 94	Hurons of Lorette	...	150 56	...	2 16	152 72	40 15	360 71	400 86
186,362 57	159,285 57	27,077 00	10,744 02	1,600 00	288 85	7,561 05	...	80 00	20,273 92	Indian Land Management Fund	...	25,546 87	...	300 00	25,846 87	21,424 05	159,365 57	180,789 62
42,373 49	41,270 77	1,102 72	2,333 44	...	42 50	...	...	...	2,375 94	Indian Schools	...	3,158 33	...	...	3,158 33	320 33	41,270 77	41,591 10
30,522 60	29,907 74	614 86	1,781 92	...	1,212 81	...	...	...	2,994 73	Iroquois of St. Regis	25 00	2,153 01	...	72 76	2,250 77	1,383 82	29,882 74	31,266 56
3,155 47	2,446 47	709 00	146 74	...	1,430 44	...	995 17	287 68	2,860 03	Iroguois of Caughnawaga	995 17	1,099 46	26 34	1,047 99	3,168 96	138 73	2,707 81	2,846 54
111,174 31	108,045 72	3,128 59	5,681 42	1,450 00	...	...	...	...	7,131 42	Indians of Quebec	...	7,440 44	...	...	7,440 44	2,819 57	108,045 72	110,865 29
1,087 62	1,026 18	61 44	56 66	...	...	...	...	...	56 66	Lake of Two Mountains Indians	...	94 90	...	...	94 90	23 20	1,026 18	1,049 38
1,434 99	1,418 03	16 96	72 48	...	...	...	...	52 43	124 91	Lake of St. John Indians	...	71 14	5 24	...	76 38	18 30	1,465 22	1,483 52
5,907 87	5,827 92	79 95	409 92	...	20 49	...	...	4,904 18	5,334 59	Lake Nipissing Indians	...	378 03	490 43	1 22	869 68	131 11	10,241 67	10,372 78
1,518 99	1,500 00	18 99	75 96	...	...	...	...	...	75 96	Mance, James	...	75 96	...	...	75 96	18 99	1,500 00	1,518 99
2,531 64	2,500 00	31 64	126 58	...	...	...	...	...	126 58	Maiville, Nancy	...	126 57	...	...	126 57	31 65	2,500 00	2,531 65
51 86	38 91	12 95	2 62	...	...	...	36 20	...	38 82	Manitoulin Island Indians on unceded portion of Island	...	...	3 62	...	3 62	15 57	71 49	87 06
647 07	590 64	56 43	56	...	...	...	...	...	6 56	Meganattewan Indians	...	...	461 00	56 43	517 43	6 56	129 64	136 20
76,785 49	75,506 19	1,279 30	4,057 90	...	170 50	...	305 82	1,473 23	6,007 45	Mississaguas of Alnwick	...	4,267 10	147 32	315 42	4,729 84	925 18	77,137 92	78,063 10
115,372 08	114,314 33	1,057 75	6,340 14	...	8 51	...	...	...	6,348 65	Mississaguas of Credit	...	6,767 51	...	...	6,767 51	638 89	114,314 33	114,953 22
56,021 05	55,291 36	729 69	2,801 82	...	...	...	...	559 08	3,360 90	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	50 00	2,863 61	6 35	49 56	2,969 52	618 34	55,794 09	56,412 43
11,039 20	10,906 54	132 66	558 96	...	...	...	...	502 66	1,061 62	Mississagues of Scugog	...	624 21	50 26	...	674 47	67 41	11,358 94	11,426 35
95,318 76	94,183 10	1,135 66	5,201 24	...	7,341 05	100 00	790 88	1,159 91	14,593 08	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	732 43	11,105 75	209 77	1,215 00	13,262 95	1,457 20	95,191 69	96,648 89
										Moravians of								

141,641 89	139,331 61	2,310 28	7,254 90	...	...	...	298 19	863 11	8,416 20	the Thames	...	7,894 00	116 21	...	8,010 21	1,671 18	140,376 70	142,047 88
2,692 65	2,658 99	33 66	134 64	...	...	...	...	...	134 64	Munsees of the Thames	...	134 64	...	...	134 64	33 66	2,658 99	2,692 65
...	...	...	26 20	...	...	56 43	512 00	...	594 63	Naiscoutyong Indians	...	25 00	...	51 00	76 00	6 63	512 00	518 63
1,007 77	896 55	111 22	52 58	...	66 00	...	...	...	118 58	Nipissingues and others of Upper Ottawa	...	...	...	3 96	3 96	225 84	896 55	1,122 39
48,054 16	48,000 00	54 16	2,433 06	...	12 22	...	...	200 00	2 645 28	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	200 00	2,400 00	...	...	2,600 00	99 44	48,000 00	48,099 44
39,921 90	39,921 90	...	2,021 04	...	...	...	...	...	2,021 04	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior	...	2,000 00	...	...	2,000 00	...	39,942 94	39,942 94
854 87	843 90	10 97	59 32	...	15 50	...	...	704 59	779 41	Ojibbewas of Mississagua River	...	65 89	70 46	0 93	137 28	18 97	1,478 03	1,497 00
23,006 00	23,006 00	...	1,267 94	...	30 00	614 16	...	6,679 16	8,591 26	Ojibbewas of Manitoulin Island	35 20	1,467 09	1,318 28	...	2,820 57	13 27	28,763 42	28,776 69
959 19	916 55	42 64	47 30	...	5 00	...	...	...	52 30	Oneidas of Thames	96 00	83 28	...	...	179 28	11 66	820 55	832 21
3,993 51	3,907 09	86 42	199 68	...	...	...	...	...	199 68	Pottawattomies of Walpole Island	...	236 18	...	...	236 18	49 92	3,907 09	3,957 01
29,421 50	28,871 56	549 94	1,499 16	...	49 47	...	...	2,481 04	4,029 67	Parry Island Indians	...	1,600 00	248 10	2 10	1,850 20	496 47	31,104 50	31,600 97
24,406 75	23,978 59	428 16	1,257 62	...	674 96	...	...	637 76	2,570 34	River Desert Indians	...	1,619 84	49 78	16 32	1,685 94	724 58	24,566 57	25,291 15
1,443 96	1,386 67	57 29	73 10	...	...	...	...	...	73 10	Serpent River Indians	...	111 89	...	...	111 89	18 50	1,386 67	1,405 17
346,774 86	832,720 30	14,054 56	48,729 40	...	232 57	1,881 00	...	22,950 27	73,793 24	Six Nations of Grand River	...	54,270 61	4,176 03	...	58,446 64	10,626 92	851,494 54	862,121 46
996 02	936 00	60 02	50 42	...	...	...	47 68	...	98 10	Spanish River Indians	...	50 00	...	47 68	97 68	12 76	983 68	996 44
4,729 61	4,606 39	123 22	255 28	...	...	...	...	1,528 62	1,783 90	Suspense Account	833 78	...	285 00	...	1,118 78	378 50	5,016 23	5,394 73
927 67	900 00	27 67	56 08	...	...	...	...	...	56 08	Tootoomenai and his Band	...	69 56	...	...	69 56	14 19	900 00	914 19
1,025 91	1,012 07	13 84	62 08	...	...	...	...	450 82	512 90	Thessalon River Indians	...	57 70	45 08	...	102 78	18 22	1,417 81	1,436 03
605 86	555 65	50 21	42 44	...	...	...	...	587 96	630 40	Tobique (N.B.) Indians	...	57 78	58 80	...	116 58	34 87	1,084 81	1,119 68
2,025 32	2,000 00	25 32	101 28	...	...	...	...	...	101 28	Wabbuck, William	...	101 28	...	...	101 28	25 32	2,000 00	2,025 32
273 53	258 77	14 76	15 04	...	30 00	...	...	28 10	73 14	Whitefish River Indians	...	...	2 81	1 80	4 61	58 00	284 06	342 06
57,037 67	56,077 21	960 46	3,005 94	...	500 00	...	...	75 00	3,580 94	Wyandotts of	...	3,783 09	7 50	30 00	3,820 59	653 31	56,144 71	56,798 02

										Anderdon								
2,842,656 02	2,774,062 77	68,593 25	154,617 12	3,050 00	13,018 36	10,512 64	4,649 14	70,306 77	256,154 03	...	9,099 26	189,576 57	10,522 85	4,638 93	213,837 61	55,144 36	2,829,828 08	2,884,972 44
...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	...	...	...	...

...	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue under column(2)	154,617 12	...	Revenue under column(6)	4,649 14	...
(3)	3,050 00	...	(7)	70,306 77	...
(4)	13,018 36	...	...	...	74,955 91
(5)	10,512 64	...	Expenditure under column (1)	9,099 26	...
Interest at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1875	68,593 25	...	(3)	10,522 85	...
...	...	249,791 37	...	...	19,622 11
Expenditure under column (2)	189,576 57	...	Leaving balance of	...	55,333 80
(4)	4,638 93	...	From other side	...	55,575 87
...	...	194,215 50	...	...	110,909 67
Leaving balance of	...	55,575 87	Total Balance 30th June, 1875	2,884,972 44	...
...	...	...	Capital, 30th June, 1874	2,774,062 77	...
...	...	...	...	...	110,909 07

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

RETURN D (1).

DR.	**INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.**					CR.
...			$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.
To the following payments during the year ended the 30th June, 1875:-			...	...	By Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1874	...	1,616 47
...			...	...	Legislative appropriation for 1874-75	...	4,500 00
Salaries.			...	...	...	...	...
To John Harlow, Agent, District No. 1, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. P.M. Holden, District No. 2, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. P. Danahar, District No. 3, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. R. McDonald, District No. 4, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
J.J. McKinnon, jun., District No. 5, from 1st July, 1874, to 28th February, 1875			66 66	...	...	...	...
Succeeded by			...	...	...	...	...
Rev. Wm. Chisholm, District No. 5, from 1st March to 30th June, 1875			33 34	...	...	...	...
Rev. J. McDougall, District No. 6, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Joseph B. McDonald, District No. 7, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. A.F. McGillivray, District No. 8, for year ended 30th June, 1875			83 33	...	...	...	...
...			...	783 33	...	...	...
Distribution for Relief of Distress and for the Purchase of Seed Grain in the following proportions: -			...	...	...	...	...
...	Relief.	Seed Grain.	...	...	...	...	...
In District No. 1	$101 29	$100 00	201 29	...	...	...	...
District No. 2	150 00	150 00	300 00	...	...	...	...
District No. 3	100 00	100 00	200 00	...	...	...	...
District No. 4	150 00	150 00	300 00	...	...	...	...
District No. 5	200 23	150 00	350 23	...	...	...	...
District No. 6	250 00	150 00	400 00	...	...	...	...
District No. 7	150 00	150 00	300 00	...	...	...	...
District No. 8	100 00	200 00	300 00	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	2,351 52	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,134 85	...	...	6,116 47

DR.	**INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA. - Concluded.**						CR.
...			$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			...	...	Brought forward	...	6,116 47
Medicines and Medical Attendance.			...	...	...	...	...
In District No. 1,	A. Maxwell, M.D., moiety of his account	37 80	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 2,	H.B. Webster, M.D., moiety of his account	32 25	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 2,	H. Shaw, M.D., moiety of his account	8 75	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 4,	W. Fraser, M.D., for vaccinating 60 Indians	30 00	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 4,	Dr. McKinnon, for vaccinating 65 Indians	32 50	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 5,	W.H. McDonald, M.D., moiety of his account	19 28	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 5,	H.B. McPherson, M.D., moiety of his account	53 00	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 6,	P.A. McDonald, M.D., moiety of his account	37 50	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 6,	H.B. McPherson, M.D., moiety of his account	55 00	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 7,	J.M.McIntosh, M.D., moiety of his account	24 63	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 7,	S.G.A. McKeen, M.D., moiety of his account	11 98	...	...	...	...	...
District No. 8,	A.D. McGillivray, M.D., moiety of his account	95 00	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	437 69	...	...	...	...
Educational Purposes.		...	...	...	...	...	...
To Grant in aid of erection of a School-house at Eskasoni, Cape Breton		75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Teacher's salary, District No. 5, 4 months, at $20 per month		80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Teacher's salary, at Whycocomah, 6 months, at $20 per month		120 00	...	...	...	...	...
School books and stationery purchased		30 00	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	305 00	...	...	...	...

DR.						CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Legal Expenses in connection with the arrest of Squatters at Middle River and at Whycocomah.	...	...	...	...	...	...
To J.S. Ingraham	30 00	...	...	...	...	...
R. McDougall	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
J.B. McDonald	131 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	201 00	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Refund to Widow McAulay of this sum deposited by her as lpurchase money of Indian land at Whycocomah	19 47	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of a reservation of 89 acres for the Micmacs of the Country of Pictou, at $13 per acre	1,157 00	...	...	...	...	...
Legal elxpenses in connection with above-mentioned purchase	32 00	...	...	...	...	...
Six months' interest on purchase money ($1,157) from June to December, 1874	34 71	...	...	...	...	...
Paid travelling expenses of Chief J. Meuse, from Ottawa to Bear River, Nova Scotia	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,293 18	...	...	...	...
Balance unexpended	...	744 75	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,116 47	...	...	...	6,116 47

NOTE. - The Districts into which Nova Scotia is divided for the purposes of the Indian Office, comprise, in each, the undermentioned Counties: -

District No. 1 - Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne.

District No. 2 - Kings, Queens, Lunenburg.

District No. 3 - Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland.

District No. 4 - Pictou.

District No. 5 - Antigonish, Guysboro's.

District No. 6 - Richmond, C.B.

District No. 7 - Inverness, Victoria, C.B.

District No. 8 - Cape Breton, C.B.

The Indian Office pays one-half of the cost of medical attendance on the Indians; the remaining half being paid by the Overseers for the Poor for the counties in which medical services are rendered. This rule does not, however, apply to the cost of vaccinating the Indians; the whole charge for this service being borne by the Indian Office, from the Legislative Grant.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30TH June, 1875.

RETURN D, (2)

DR.			**INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK**				CR.
...			$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments during the year ended the 30th June, 1875: -			...	...	By Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1874	...	330 60
...			...	...	Timber dues collected and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	...	175 00
...			...	...	Legislative appropriation for 1874-75	...	4,500 00
Salaries.			...	...	...	...	...
Wm. Fisher, Agent, Fredericton, for year ended 30th June, 1875			400 00	...	...	...	...
Chas. Sargeant, Agent, Chatham, for year ended 30th June, 1875			400 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. J.J. O'Leary, Missionary, Tobique, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. J.C. McDevitt, Missionary, Fredericton, for year ended 30th June, 1875			200 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. J. Theberge, Missionary, Miramichi, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. W. Morrisey, Missionary, Blackville, for year ended 30th June, 1875			100 00	...	...	...	...
J. S. Benson, M.D., Newcastle, for year ended 30th June, 1875			30 00	...	...	...	...
...			...	1,330 00	...	...	...
Distribution for the Relief of Distress, and for the Purchase of Seed Grain in the following proportions: -			...	...	...	...	...
	Relief.	Seed Grain.	...	...	...	...	...
In South-Western Superintendency, through Wm. Fisher	$790 00	$490 00	...	...	...	...	...
...			1,280 00	...	...	...	...
In North-Eastern Superintendency, through Chas. Sargeant	$510 00	$510 00	...	...	...	...	...
...			1,020 00	...	...	...	...
...			...	2,300 00	...	...	...

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines and Medical Attendance.	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Board of Health for professional services rendered to Indians suffering from small-pox	400 00	...	...	...	...
Paid J.D. Ross, M.D., for professional services to 'Augustin,' an Indian suffering from the effects of a railway accident	61 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	461 00	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...
Paid school fees for two Indian children	...	12 00	...	...	...
Balance unexpended	...	902 60	...	...	...
...	...	5,005 60	...	...	5,005 60
...	...	...	By balance on 30th June, 1875	...	902 60

NOTE - In the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1875, the balance at the credit of the Indians of New Brunswick, appears as $1,099.88; the difference is caused by the non-presentation for payment of a cheque for $197.28.
In the North Eastern Superintendency is contained the Counties of Kent, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Restigouche and Gloucester; in the South Western Superintendency is contained the counties of Victoria, Charlotte, York and St. John.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

RETURN D. (3)

DR.	**INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**					CR.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
To	Balance on 30th June, 1874	8 58	...	By Legislative grant, 1874-75	...	2,000 00
...	To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1875: -	...	...	...	...	...
...	T. Stewart, Agent, salary from 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1875	200 00	...	...	...	...
...	T. Stewart, travelling expenses 1874-75	175 00	...	...	...	...
...	For seed, grain and agricultural implements purchased for and distributed to the Indians	200 00	...	...	...	...
...	For blankets purchased and distributed	300 00	...	...	...	...
...	For erection of School-house on Lennox Island	245 00	...	...	...	...
...	For supplies purchased and distributed by the Agent, and for relief afforded to destitute Indians through him	703 75	...	...	...	...
...	S.W. Dodd, for medicines	7 82	...	...	...	...
...	Dr. McKelvie, for professional services	20 00	...	...	...	...
...	Dr. F. Fox, for professional services	5 50	...	...	...	...
To	Balance	134 35	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000 00	...	...	2,000 00
...	...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1875	...	134 35

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 30th, 1875.

RETURN D (4.)

DR.	**INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**				CR.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments made during the year ended 30th June, 1875: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1874	...	26,667 95
	...	...	Legislative Grant	...	25,300 00
Accountant-General of the Navy for coal used on board H.M.S. 'Scout,' while conveying Commissioner Powell to the North-West Coast, in 1872, £673 6s. 3d. sterling	...	3,276 79	Rents collected by Commissioner Powell from tenants on Songhees Reserve	...	223 10
For coal used on board H.M.S. 'Boxer,' while engaged in similar services in May and June, 1874, £1 5s. 9d. sterling	...	6 26	Refund of expenditure, 1874-75	...	58 76
For coal used on board H.M.S. 'Boxer,' while engaged in similar services in September, 1874, £116 13s. 8d. sterling	...	567 85	...	...	...
For coal used on board H.M.S.'Boxer,' while engaged in similar services in May and June, 1873, £101 8s. 3d. sterling	...	493 55	...	...	...
Commissioner Powell, Victoria, salary for year ended 30th June, 1875	...	2,548 00	...	...	...
Commissioner Lenihan, New Westminster, salary for year ended 30th June, 1875	...	1,960 00	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with Victoria Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...
To Travelling expenses during the year	...	1,468 95	...	...	...
Supplies and presents purchased for Indians	...	3,458 85	...	...	...
School grants and purchase of books	...	2,474 47	...	...	...
Agricultural implements, seed grain and garden seeds	...	5,918 13	...	...	...
Medical attendance and medicines	...	1,288 80	...	...	...
Surveys and Surveyors wages	...	5,171 57	...	...	...
H. Moffat, Assistant to Commissioner, salary one year, to 30th June, 1875	...	1,725 00	...	...	...
Wages paid to Office Messenger, Interpreters, & c.	...	712 74	...	...	...
General expenses of the Superintendency, including office rent, books of account, stationery, postage, telegrams, & c.	...	1,308 15	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	32,379 11	Carried forward	...	51,949 81

DR.	**INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA - Concluded.**				CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	...	32,379 11	Brought forward	...	51,949 81
Expenses in connection with the Fraser Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...
To T.W. Hibbin, for stationery	37 24	...	...	...	...
G.T. Seymour, for office desk	18 00	...	...	...	...
Broderick & Co., for coal	10 00	...	...	...	...
Postage and box rent	4 00	...	...	...	...
Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday	250 00	...	...	...	...
Travelling expenses of Commissioner Lenihan	50 25	...	...	...	...
Paid Interpreter	27 50	...	...	...	...
Presents to Indians	50 00	...	...	...	...
Sundries	21 73	...	...	...	...
...	...	468 72	...	...	...
Balance in hands of Commissioner Lenihan	281 28	...	...	...	...
Balance at disposal of Department	18,820 70	...	...	...	...
...	...	19,101 98	...	...	...
...	...	51,949 81	...	...	51,949 81
...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1875	...	19,101 98

NOTE. - In the Public Accounts the balance at the credit of the Indians of British Columbia appears as $19,882.10. The difference is caused by the sterling accounts for £116 13s. 8d., and £101 8s. 3d., respectively, not having been paid in London until after the 30th June, 1875, and so not entering into the accounts of the Finance Department for the year 1874-75, although they had been brought to account in the Books of the Indian Office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

RETURN D (5)

DR.	**MANITOBA.**								CR.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
...	To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1875: -	...	...	...	By	Balance on 30th June, 1874	...	...	15,568 49
...	...	...	...	...	...	Legislative Grants for 1874-75, as follows: -	...	...	...
...	Annuities.	...	...	...	...	Annuities.	...	...	...
...	Treaty No. 1	...	11,004 00	...	...	Treaty No. 1	14,425 00	...	...
...	Treaty No. 2	...	2,667 00	...	...	Treaty No. 2	4,355 00	...	...
...	Treaty No. 3	...	13,600 00	...	...	Treaty No. 3	19,360 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	27,271 00	...	...	...	38,140 00	...
...	Agricultural Implements and Farming Stock.	...	...	...	...	Agricultural Implements and Farming Stock.	...	...	...
...	Treaties Nos. 1 and 2	...	10,572 04	...	...	Treaties No. 1 and 2	16,000 00	...	...
...	Treaty No. 3	...	10,679 03	...	...	Treaty No. 3	10,000 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,251 07	...	...	...	26,000 00	...
...	Ammunition and Twine.	...	...	...	...	Ammunition and Twine.	...	...	...
...	Treaty No. 3	...	...	1,541 77	...	Treaty No. 3	...	1,500 00	...
...	Provisions.	...	...	...	...	Provisions.	...	...	...
...	For Indians assembled to receive annuities under those treaties	...	...	13,919 92	...	For Indians assembled to receive annuities under above treaties	...	13,000 00	...
...	Salaries, and Office and Contingent Expenses.	...	...	...	...	Salaries, and Office and Contingent Expenses.	...	...	...
...	Commissioner J.A.N. Provencher, salary to 30th June, 1875	...	1,960 00	...	...	Covering salaries to Commissioner and Assistants, salaries to School Teachers and Medical Officers, travelling expenses of Commissioners and others employed in Indian affairs, purchase of medicines, relief to destitute Indians, & c.	...	22,610 00	...
	Assistant								

...	Commissioner M. St. John, salary to 30th June, 1875	...	980 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assistant Commissioner, R. Pither, salary to 30th June, 1875	...	980 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Interpreter, N. Chastellaine, salary to 30th June, 1875	...	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry School Teachers	...	1,250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Alterations and repairs to office at Fort Garry	...	128 79	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Purchase of school books	...	100 04	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	Carried forward	...	...	...

DR.	**MANITOBA.**								CR.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
...	Brought forward	...	...	76,984 75	...	Brought forward	...	...	15,568 49
...	Fuel for offices at Fort Garry and Fort Francis	...	692 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Office furniture	...	309 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rent of office at Fort Garry, to 30th June, 1875	...	825 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Messenger's salary, to 30th June, 1875	...	750 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Stable expenses, oats, hay, & c.	...	162 80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Telegrams, postage, & c.	...	67 24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Stationery	...	89 17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Advertising	...	228 06	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assistant Clerks employed whilst annuities were in process of payment	...	169 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Travelling expenses, Commissioner Provencher	1,435 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Travelling expenses, Assistant Commissioner M. St. John	1,092 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Travelling expenses, Assistant Commissioner R. Pitcher	222 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Travelling expenses, Donald Bruce	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Travelling expenses, sundry Indians	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,772 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Medical service and medicines	...	227 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Commissioner's uniform	...	360 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Gratuities to destitute Indians, payments to Interpreters, freight of supplies, & c.	...	669 89	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13,000 99	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with Indians on the Saskatchewan.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Party sent to accompany Colonel French on the occasion of his visit to the Blackfeet and Plain Crees: -	...	...	...	...	Expenses in connection with Indians on the Saskatchewan	...	6,000 00	...
...	Wages of Guide Levailler and five men	...	5,040 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

DR.								CR.	
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...
Presents purchased for distribution among the Indians	...	1,782 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifles for Levailler and his men	...	92 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal expenses, drawing contract with Levailler and men	...	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,923 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with a New Treaty to be made with in the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling expenses of Supt.-Genl. and Secretary, from Ottawa to Fort Garry and return	...	404 65	...	...	Expenses in connection with a new treaty to be made within the year	...	34,000 00	...	...
Travelling expenses of Hon. Mr. Christie, Commissioner	...	215 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supplies and presents purchased for distribution	...	12,440 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supplies purchased for Commissioners	...	1,012 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of those supplies to Fort Qu'Appelle	...	3,661 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advertising for tenders for conveyance of supplies	...	14 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Hon. P. Breland, for services as Special Messenger	...	990 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Messengers and Interpreters	...	283 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of waggon for Commissioners	...	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid R. Gerrie, for pillows	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4	...	18,194 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Hon. Mr. Christie, for services as Commissioner	...	750 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses incurred in recovery of stolen horse	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	38,287 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Balance of salary due late Commissioner Simpson	...	221 21	...	...	Miscellaneous expenses	...	3,000 00	...	...
George Racette, for services in connection with Sioux Indians	...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson Bay Co., for supplies furnished Indians in neighborhood of Fort Francis	...	359 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. Metcalfe, for pattern coat for Chiefs	...	27 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	Carried forward	...	...	...	...

DR.	**MANITOBA.**						CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	...	...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...
Clothing purchased for Chiefs and Headmen	...	4,023 00	...	...	...	...	...
Flags for Chiefs under Treaties 1, 2 and 3	...	169 25	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter & Co., for freight of supplies	...	750 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,600 61	...	...	...	...
Supplementary Estimates.	...	...	...	Supplementary Estimates, 1874-75.	...	...	...
Paid Department of Public Works, for transport of Provisions to N.W. Angle	...	3,651 57	...	Covering the following unforseen items: -	...	...	...
Messengers to Blackfeet and Plain Crees: -	...	...	...	Transport of men and provisions to N.W. Angle	3,651 57	...	...
Rev. John McDougall	1,681 10	...	...	Messengers to Blackfeet and Plain Crees to announce the approach of the Mounted Police	2,548 02	...	...
Wm. McKay, Esq	866 92	2,548 02	...	First payments of annuity to such Indians as were absent when Treaty No. 4 was negotiated	6,000 00	...	...
First payments to absentees, Treaty No. 4: -	...	...	...	...	...	12,199 59	...
By Commissioner Provencher	108 00	...	...	...	...	...	156,449 59
Hon. Hudson Bay Co.	96 00	...	...	Refund.	...	...	...
Seed grain given Indians under Treaty No. 4	139 05	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	343 05	...	Of unexpended portion of appropriation of $40,500.00 in 1873-74 for negotiation of Treaty No. 3	...	...	6,584 08
...	...	...	6,542 643	...	...	...	...
Balance	...	...	44,263 49	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	178,602 16	...	...	...	178,602 16
...	...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1875	...	...	44,263 49

NOTE. - In the Public Accounts the balance at the credit of the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West, is $44,723.49. The difference is caused by cheques Nos. 41 and 76 for $50.00 and $410.00 respectively, issued by the Indian Office and charged against this account, not having been presented for payment; they are not therefore included

in the sum charged to the account by the Department of Finance.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 30th, 1875.

RETURN E.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1875, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	Number of Acres.	Amount.	Quantity Remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Albemarle	Bruce	1,030	1,316 00	22,970	Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with.
Amabel	Bruce	710	1,589 25	7,319	...
Eastnor	Bruce	4,218	5,435 75	35,282	...
Lindsay	Bruce	1,627	1,901 75	55,470	...
St. Edmunds	Bruce	100	100 00	56,987	...
Town Plot of Hardwick	Bruce	...	...	1,100	...
Town Plot of Oliphant	Bruce	13	78 00	477	...
Town Plot of Adair	Bruce	...	...	1,700	...
Town Plot of Southampton	Bruce	...	...	336	...
Town Plot of Bury	Bruce	...	...	1,168	...
Keppel	Grey	1,633	4,403 00	9,678	...
Town Plot of Wiarton	Grey	4	360 00	122	...
Town Plot of Brooke	Grey	6	294 06	856	Not in the market yet.
Bidwell	District of Algoma	653	326 50	22,143	...
Howland	District of Algoma	1,600	800 00	16,100	...
Sheguiandah	District of Algoma	31	20 00	22,551	...
Town Plot of Sheguiandah	District of Algoma	...	...	349	...
Billings	District of Algoma	1,109	554 50	26,951	...
Assiginack	District of Algoma	937	468 50	14,777	...
Campbell	District of Algoma	1,100	550 00	36,635	...
	District of				

Carnarvon	Algoma	2,620	1,310 00	33,141	...
Allan	District of Algoma	1,646	827 00	19,007	...
Tehkummah	District of Algoma	4,009	2,004 50	18,565	...
Sandfield	District of Algoma	4,058	2,029 00	14,323	...
Gordon	District of Algoma	2,187	1,093 50	15,129	...
Town Plot of Shaftesbury	District of Algoma	6	225 00	270	...
Macdonald	District of Algoma	1,630	920 00	12,600	...
Echo Lake in Garden River	District of Algoma	1,978	2,858 00	17,900	...
Aweres	District of Algoma	...	...	9,742	...
Fenwick	District of Algoma	...	...	16,419	...
Kars	District of Algoma	...	...	10,181	...
Pennifather	District of Algoma	...	...	17,534	...
Dennis	District of Algoma	...	...	3,509	...
Harwick	District of Algoma	...	...	7,106	...
Fisher	District of Algoma	123	61 50	9,102	...
Tilley	District of Algoma	...	...	12,091	...
Haviland	District of Algoma	...	...	3,821	...
Vankoughnet	District of Algoma	...	...	11,850	...
Tupper	District of Algoma	...	...	2,800	...
Archibald	District of Algoma	...	...	2,900	...
Neebing	District of Algoma	...	...	3,778	...
Laird	District of Algoma	...	...	24,632	...
Meredith	District of Algoma	...	...	9,753	...

Town Plot of Gore Bay	District of Algoma	...	...	399	...
Town Plot of Manitowaning	District of Algoma	7	474 40	178	...
Sarnia	Lambton	6	220 00	15	...
Tyendenaga	Hastings	...	...	3,725	...
Seneca	Haldimand	...	...	1,100	...
...	Carried forward	33,041	30,220 21	614,541	...

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	Number of Acres.	Amount.	Quantity Remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...
...	Brought forward	33,041	30,220 21	614,541	...
Oneida	Haldimand	295 1/2	5,824 26	...	...
Cayuga, South	Haldimand	120	1,465 20	980	...
Town of Brantford	Brant	1/4	115 00	80	...
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe	...	...	405	...
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	...	...	13,280	...
Viger	Temiscouata	...	...	250	...
Islands in St. Lawrence	...	193	412 80	...	Islands only sold to parties now in possession.
Grand Totals		33,649 3/4	38,037 47	629,536	...

J.V. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in Charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, Nov. 15th, 1875.

RETURN F.
STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
Carradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Industrial School	Thos. Cosford	...	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Funds	26	17	43	An Indian Industrial and Boarding School. $60 per annum each, for 30 pupils is contributed from Indian Funds.
Moravians of the Thames	A.E. Putnam	300 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Wyandotts of Anderdon	Marceline Cuerier	250 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Chippewas of Sarnia	Wilson Jacobs	300 00	Indian and Wesleyan Missionary Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Chippewas of Sarnia	William Elliott	250 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	James Cameron	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Geo. Fisher	200 00	Indian Funds	18	11	29	...
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Abel Wancosh	200 00	Indian Funds	30	15	45	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	Louisa Atthill	200 00	Funds of Band	22	13	35	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	Pollie Christoe	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society	10	15	25	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	D. Craddock	200 00	Funds of Band	25	14	39	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	Isabella McIver	150 00	Funds of Band	14	8	22	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	Peter Elliott	200 00	Funds of Band	25	14	39	...
Chippewas of Rama	Martha Sarjeant	200 00	Indian Funds and Methodist Missionary Society	26	23	49	...
Chippewas of Snake Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.

Chippewas of Georgina Island	Chas. Grylls	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada	11	8	19	...
Missisaguas of Mud Lake	George Crook	400 00	New England Company	25	22	47	...
Missisaguas of Rice Lake	Mary J. Sanderson	180 00	Methodist Mission Fund	17	16	33	...
Missisaguas of Alnwick	Lottie Barrett	250 00	Methodist Mission Fund	45	28	73	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	W.J. Wilson	370 00	Indian Funds and Whites	11	15	26	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Lydia Hill	150 00	Indian Funds	14	17	31	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Clara Brown	300 00	Indian Funds and Whites	18	21	39	...
...	...	...	Carried forward	...	...	...	...

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nation Indians.	...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...
1. Mohawk Institution at Brantford	Issac Barefoot	400 00	New England Company	40	23	63	...
...	Miss J.M. Fisher	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
2. On the Grand River	Miss Crombie	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	35	26	61	...
3. On the Grand River	Miss Carpenter	275 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	25	15	40	...
4. On the Grand River	Miss Hyndman	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	30	21	51	...
5. On the Grand River	J.A. Powless	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	28	18	46	...
6. On the Grand River	Miss Clench	150 00	Voluntary and Indian Funds	15	17	32	...
7. On the Grand River	Mrs. Kate Osborne	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	23	12	35	...
8. On the Grand River	C. Jackson	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	17	15	32	...
9. On the Grand River	Nelles Monture	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	15	15	30	...
10. On the Grand River	Geo. Powless	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	21	17	38	...
11. On the Grand River	Miss E. Gordon	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	15	29	44	...
12. On the Grand River	Benjamin Carpenter	250 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds	18	18	36	...
13. On the Grand River	Miss J.S. Fuller	250 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds	21	14	35	...

Mattawan	Miss C.T. Gunn	200 00	Indian Funds	...	...	67	...
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River	John Elliott	200 00	Funds of Band	29	9	38	...
...	Alfred A. Jones	200 00	Funds of Band and Indian Funds	18	9	27	...
Shingwauk Home	Samuel Bennetts	...	Indian Funds and Subscriptions	...	...	48	The Department give aid to the extent of $60 per head towards the support of pupils, not to exceed 20.
Manitoulin Island Indians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bay	Jos. Assineway	150 00	Indian Funds	36	16	52	...
Sucker Creek	Mrs. McInnany	Not known	Not known	5	13	18	...
Sheguiandah	Wm. Stinson	400 00	Indian Funds and Church of England Society	26	21	47	...
Shesheguaning	J.L. Lester	Not known	Congregational Society, Toronto	20	20	40	...
Wikwemikong	Jos. Jennesseaux	300 00	Indian Funds	85	75	160	...
Serpent River	J. Nowwekezhik	Not known	Congregational Society, Toronto	10	10	20	...
Garden River	Chr. Kottman	200 00	Indian Funds	11	5	16	...
Garden River	Fred. Frost	200 00	Indian Funds	23	11	34	...

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
Garden River	Grace E. Williams	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society	10	12	22	...
Fort William, Lake Superior	Miss J. Martin	150 00	Indian Funds	24	12	36	...
...	...	...	Total	...	...	1,762	...
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	J.P. Arsenault	160 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Micmacs of Maria	Louise Couture	150 00	Province of Quebec Indian Fund	...	...	...	No return.
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Sister Ste. Dorothée	350 00	Seminary of St. Sulpice	...	12	12	Some children who attend these schools but rarely are not included.
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Sister Ste. Claude	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Frère Philippe	247 00	Seminary of St. Sulpice	12	...	12	...
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Miss A. Cousins	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	10	11	21	...
Irosquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	Indian Funds	109	47	156	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	H.L. Masta	250 00	Indian Funds and Colonial Church Society	18	16	34	...
Abenakis of St. François de Sales	Louise D. Maurault	290 00	Indian Funds and Provincial Instruction	8	20	28	...
Temiscamingue	Sister St. Antoine	100 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No returns.
Iroquois of St. Regis	Mary J. Powell	200 00	Indian Funds	15	16	31	...
River Desert Indians	Sisters Gertrude and St. Michael	150 00	Indian Funds	36	50	86	...
Montagnais of Lake St. John	Mdme. L.E. Otis	150 00	Indian Funds	22	39	61	...
...	...	...	Total	...	...	441	...
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whycocomah	John McEachen	240 00	Provincial and Indian Funds	15	16	31	...
Eskasonie	R. McNeil	...	Provincial Funds	...	...	48	...
...	...	...	Total	...	...	79	...
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE							

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's Reserve (North)	W. Leask	400 00	Indian Funds; $150 Local Government; $160 balance by Assessment	23	20	43	...
St. Peter's Reserve (South)	H.A. Ross	400 00	Indian Funds; $150 Local Government; $160 balance by Assessment	27	27	54	...
Fairford River	...	300 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.
Broken Head River	Richard Chief	300 00	Indian Funds	12	8	20	...
Fort Alexander	David Bruce	250 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	...
Rossville	Peter Badger	300 00	Indian Funds	33	38	71	...
Crooked Turn	J.C. Sinclair	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Society	18	16	34	...
Jackson's Bay (Oxford House)	Not known	Not known	...	...	...	40	...
Beren's River	Not known	300 00	Indian Funds	...	...	30	During the summer months.
White Fish Lake	Not known	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	60	...
Victoria	Not known	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	58	...
Woodville (Pigeon Lake)	Not known	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	30	...
Morleyville (Bow River)	Not known	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	40	...
...	...	...	Total	...	...	480	...

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
St. Marys	Two Fathers Oblats	400 00	Roman Catholic Bishop and Parliamentary Grant	22	...	22	...
St. Marys	Two Sisters of Ste. Ann	400	...	...	32	32	...
Nanaimo	Alfred E. Green	500 00	Methodist Missionary Society	13	11	24	...
Fort Simpson	Alfred Dudoward	Not known	Not known	...	...	278	...
...	Angus McKenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Kate Dudoward	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	Miss C. Elford	400 00	...	14	15	29	...
Metlakahtla	Wm. Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. Collison	1,500 00	Ch. Miss. Society, London, Eng., and Parliamentary Grant	151	178	329	...
Comox	Rev. J.X. Willemar	Not known	Society for Propagation of the Gospel	17	15	32	...
Quamichan	D. Holmes	75 00	Indian Funds	28	15	43	...
...	H.S. Newton	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Kincolith	Rev. Robt. and Mrs. Tomlinson	250 00	Church Missionary Society	52	48	100	...
...	...	...	Total	...	...	1,159	...
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island	Martin Francis	240 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	No return.

RECAPITULATION, SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH PROVINCE.

ONTARIO	1,762
QUEBEC	441
NEW BRUNSWICK (No schools).	...
NOVA SCOTIA	79
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES	480
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1,159
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (One school; no return).	...
Total number of Pupils	3,921

RETURN G.

CENSUS Returns of the different Indian Tribes in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.				
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.				
Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1874.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oneidas, of the Thames	604	604	...	...
Chippewas and Munsees, of the Thames	558	571	13	...
Moravians, of the Thames	267	267	...	...
Wyandotts, of Anderdon	76	76	...	...
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, of Walpole Island	845	845	...	...
Chippewas and Pottawattamies, of Sarnia	556	556	...	...
Chippewas, of Snake Island	133	130	...	3
Chippewas, of Rama	263	256	...	7
Chippewas, Christian Island	182	190	...	8
Odawahs and Pottawattamies, of Christian Island	37	40	3	...
Mississaguas, of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes	302	300	...	2
Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté	784	804	20	...
Mississaguas, of Alnwick	201	196	...	5
Chippewas, of Saugeen	324	330	6	...
Chippewas, of Cape Croker	378	374	...	4
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island	87	92	...	5
Six Nations, of Grand River	2,996	3,052	56	...
Mississaguas, of the Credit	211	203	...	8
Chippewas, of Lake Superior	1,488	1,488	...	...
Chippewas, of Lake Huron	2,228	2,298	70	...
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,476	1,492	16	...
Carleton County Indians	21	21	...	...
Indians of South Lanark	17	17	...	...
Indians of North Lanark	13	13	...	...
Indians of South Renfrew	79	79	...	...
Indians of North Renfrew	97	97	...	...
Indians of South Nipissing	75	75	...	...
Indians of North Nipissing	312	312	...	...
North-east shore of Georgian Bay	503	527	24	...
Total	...	15,305	...	...
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC				
Iroquois, of Sault St. Louis	1,557	1,511	...	46
Iroquois, of St. Regis	904	922	18	...
Nipissingues, Algonquins and Iroquois, of Lake of	547	506	...	41

Two Mountains				
River Desert Indians	427	427	...	...
Indians of Temiscamingue	198	198	...	...
Indians of South Pontiac	68	68	...	...
Indians of North Pontiac	520	520	...	...
Indians of Hull	66	66	...	...
Indians of Picanock	21	21	...	...
Indians of Hincks	15	15	...	...
Indians of Eagle River	22	22	...	...
Carried forward	...	...	...	...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. - Continued.				
Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1874.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...
Indians of Kensington	1	1	...	...
Indians of Bouchette	9	9	...	...
Indians of Tomasine	196	196	...	...
Indians of Kakebouza	92	92	...	...
Indians of Bowman	8	8	...	...
Indians of Lievres West	54	54	...	...
Indians of Mulgrave	20	20	...	...
Indians of Ste. Angelique	3	3	...	...
Indians of Petite Nation	1	1	...	...
Indians of Ripon	4	4	...	...
Indians of North Nation	44	44	...	...
Indians of Argenteuil	6	6	...	...
Indians of Doncaster	8	8	...	...
Indians of Montcalm	12	12	...	...
Indians of Joliette	5	5	...	...
Indians of Berthier	6	6	...	...
Indians of Richelieu	3	3	...	...
Indians of Iberville	7	7	...	...
Indians of Mississquoi	8	8	...	...
Indians of Shefford	1	1	...	...
Indians of Maskinongé	20	20	...	...
Indians of South St. Maurice	9	9	...	...
Indians of North St. Maurice	175	175	...	...
Abenakis, of St. Francis	317	321	4	...
Abenakis, of Becancour	67	67	...	...
Indians of Stanstead	2	2	...	...
Indians of Compton	5	5	...	...
Indians of Portneuf	3	3	...	...
Hurons, of Lorette	295	295	...	...
Montagnais, of Lake St. John	284	245	...	39
Montagnais, of the Moise, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan	1,309	1,309	...	...
Amalecites, of Viger	136	132	...	4
Micmacs, of Maria	67	67	...	...
Micmacs, of Restigouche	451	451	...	...
Indians of Gaspé Basin	84	84	...	...

Naskapees, of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	2,860	...	...
Total	...	10,809	...	...
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.				
Indians of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	362	358	...	4
Indians of Lunenburg, Kings and Queens	...	194	...	...
Indians of Halifax, Hants, Cumberland and Colchester	...	368	...	...
Indians of Pictou	196	206	10	...
Indians of Guysborough and Antigonish	...	206	...	...
Indians of Cape Breton and Richmond	...	266	...	...
Indians of Inverness and Victoria	245	251	6	...
Total	...	1,849	...	...

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1874.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indians of Restigouche	34	34	...	...
Indians of Northumberland	457	475	18	...
Indians of Westmoreland	122	115	...	7
Indians of Gloucester	33	34	1	...
Indians of Kent	257	241	...	16
Indians of Victoria	160	160	...	...
Indians of St. John, Sunbury, Kings, Queens, Carlton and York	291	280	...	11
Indians of Charlotte	64	63	...	1
Tobique	129	133	4	...
Indians of Madawaska	25	26	1	...
Total	...	1,561	...	...
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Lake Manitoba Indians	195	184	...	11
Pembina Band	309	380	...	71
Fort Garry Indians	362	327	...	35
Waterhen and Crane River Indians	204	220	16	...
Portage La Prairie Band	573	479	...	94
Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake Indians	115	141	...	26
Fairford Band (No. 1)	90	77	...	13
Fairford Band (No. 2)	277	168	...	109
Broken Head River Indians	90	72	...	18
Fort Alexander Indians	394	452	58	...
St. Peter's Band	1,746	1,734	...	12
Indians of Rainy Lake and Rainy River	346	457	111	...
Indians of Lake of the Woods	325	191	...	134
Indians of Shoal Lake	102	93	...	9
Indians of Fort Francis	49	49	...	...
Assabaoch Indians	152	154	2	...
Rat Portage Indians	64	141	77	...
English River Indians	110	239	129	...
Hungry Hall Indians	54	91	37	...
Pickerel Lake Indians	113	113	...	...
Flower and Eagle Lake Indians	93	113	20	...
Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lake Indians	...	344	...	...
Islington Indians	...	123	...	...
White Fish Lake Indians	...	69	...	...

Long Sault Indians	...	61	...	...
Mille Lac Indians	77	114	37	...
Rivière La Seine Indians	66	100	34	...
Lac la Croix Indians	94	114	20	...
Kamperneminaseca Indians	41	48	7	...
Treaty No. 4	...	4,574	...	...
Treaty No. 5	...	2,522	...	...
Sioux	...	1,450	...	...
Total	...	15,394	...	...

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.				
Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1874.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plain Cree Indians	...	1,127	...	...
Wood Cree Indians	...	1,183	...	...
Saulteaux	...	120	...	...
Assiniboine Indians	...	615	...	...
Chipwayan Indians	...	107	...	...
Total	...	3,152	...	...
ATHABASKA DISTRICT.				
Plain Cree Indians	...	18	...	...
Wood Cree Indians	...	809	...	...
Assiniboine Indians	...	13	...	...
Chipwayan Indians	...	1,303	...	...
Beaver Indians	...	255	...	...
Total	...	2,398	...	...
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. (Exclusive of those included in Treaties and Saskatchewan and Athabaska Districts.)				
Blackfeet, Bloods, Pagans and Circee Indians frequenting Fort McLeod	...	2,100	...	...
Assiniboines frequenting Mission at Bow River	...	600	...	...
Plain Crees (Upper Battle River)	...	1,000	...	...
Peace River	...	643	...	...
Total	...	4,342	...	...
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Aht Indians	3,500	3,500	...	...
Cowichan Indians	7,000	7,000	...	...
Comox Indians	120	120	...	...
Hydah Indians	2,500	2,500	...	...
Kootenay Indians	400	400	...	...
Millbank, Bellacoola Indians	2,500	2,500	...	...
Siccane Indians	500	500	...	...
Shushwap Indians	*	4,500	...	...
Tsimpshean Indians	5,000	5,000	...	...
Quackewlth Indians	*	3,500	...	...
Tahelies Indians	1,000	1,000	...	...
Euclataw Indians	1,500	1,500	...	...
Total	...	31,520	...	...

[*It has been found that the figures given in the Report of last year are incorrect.]

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1874.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Micmacs	302	302	...	...
RUPERT'S LAND.				
Indians of Rupert's House	...	400	...	...
Indians of Fort George, Whale River	...	450	...	...
Indians of Little Whale River	...	50	...	...
Indians of Nitchequon	...	180	...	...
Indians of Osnaburgh	...	350	...	...
Indians of Martin's Falls	...	300	...	...
Indians of Long Lake	...	250	...	...
Indians of New Brunswick	...	150	...	...
Indians of Albany	...	700	...	...
Indians of Mattamagamingue	...	120	...	...
Indians of Flying Post	...	100	...	...
Indians of Mettachewan	...	50	...	...
Indians of Abittibi	...	450	...	...
Indians of Long Portage Post	...	50	...	...
Indians of Moose Factory	...	420	...	...
Indians of Waswanapee	...	200	...	...
Indians of Mistasine	...	150	...	...
Total	...	4,370	...	...

RECAPITULATION showing the total number of Indians in the several Provinces of the Dominion.	
Province of Ontario	15,305
Province of Quebec	10,809
Province of Nova Scotia	1,849
Province of New Brunswick	1,561
Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories	25,394
Province of British Columbia	31,520
Province of Prince Edward Island	302
Rupert's Land	5,170
Total number of Indians	91,910

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[PART 1].

RETURN H. - TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1875.

| NAME OF TRIBE BAND. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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| NAME OF TRIBE BAND. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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| NAME OF TRIBE BAND. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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| NAME OF TRIBE BAND. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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| NAME OF TRIBE BAND. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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RECAPITULATION.

| PROVINCE. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash invested in hands of Government, for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
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PART II.

REPORT

OF THE

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

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SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED IN EXPLANATION OF THE

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE & ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1875.

1. REPORT of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, from 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

2. APPENDIX A. - Statement of Sales of Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

3. APPENDIX B. - Statement of Receipts and Deposits on account of Ordnance Lands, monthly, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

4. APPENDIX B 2. - Statement showing Localities from which Moneys have been received, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

5. APPENDIX C. - Statement of sums due for Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, unpaid, 30th June, 1875.

6. APPENDIX D. - Schedule and Statement of Military Properties transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Interior, by Order in Council, 25th March, 1875.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th September, 1875.

The Hon. DAVID LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with the suggestion contained in your note of the 9th inst., I prepare at once, and now submit, my report, on the operations of this Branch of your Department, for the fiscal year extending from the 30th June, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875.

Again, as in my report of last year, to avoid prolixity, I will only revert to my annual report for 1873, presented to Parliament in 1874 by the Hon. Richard W. Scott, Secretary of State, as affording, at some length, all details of information in relation to the Ordnance Properties, the extent and value of the same, the proceeds of sales, and the management and results generally since 1856.

In the interval terminating 30th June, 1875, sales have been made in Nepean, at Sorel, Ottawa, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Tay, realizing altogether a sum of $35,739.64 (See Appendix A), detailed as follows: -

...	Lots.	$ cts.
Sorel	4	133 33
Nepean	3	436 10
Prescott	37	4,860 00
Kingston	87	15,832 65
Toronto	4	6,450 00
Tay	6	97 32
Ottawa	40 1/2	7,930 24
...	...	$35,739 64

The amount received and passed to the Public Account is as follows: -

Amount collected on account of Rent and Interest, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875 (See Appendix B).	$13,607 36
Amount of Principal collected, same period (See Appendix B).	37.273 37
Registration Fees, & c. (See Appendix B).	136 20
...	$51,016 93

The contingent expenses of this Branch during the above period, including expenses of Surveys, Printing, Advertising, & c., amount to $3,640.

The total amount passed to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, on account of Ordnance Lands, from 1857 to 30th June, 1875, is $888,158.25.

The arrears of rent and of instalments on purchases, due and payable, and at this moment in course of payment, daily, (in Ottawa since 20th August, the sum of $1,710.55 has been received) amount to $46,216.02.

There is also another item which should be credited to this Branch of your Department, - to wit, the amount of instalments on sales made, which have not yet matured, but which, on the strength of instalments already paid, and of the land still held, as security, are as good as cash. These outstanding instalments (without counting the interest which accumulates as they mature) amount to $83,517.76. Taking these sums together, the whole amount with which this Branch of your Department ought righteously to be credited to 30th June, 1875, is $1,017,892. (see Appendix C).

Of the duties of the office, it may be said that the work done by hand leaves, its own record, while the bead work, the labor and research, can only be estimated, and that imperfectly, by the residuum, which may be given as follows: -

Number of Assignments registered and certificated	91
Letters Patent prepared	125
Letters received, docketed, and registered	1,100
Letters written, docketed, and registered	977

The correspondence, including reports, but apart from memoranda, minutes, & c., indorsed on official fyles, cover 1,082 folios.

Surveys have been ordered and are now in progress with a view to sales at Amherstburg, Ont, and at St. Johns and Chambly, Quebec, which, under the present temporary depression in the money market, it has been thought advisable to defer, awaiting improvement.

The same causes have operated against sales generally during the past few months.

I have also to report, that, by an Order in Council of the 25th March, 1875, the Properties and Naval Reserve enumerated below were transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of the Interior: -

In the Province of Ontario.

Ordnance or Military Properties at Queenston Heights, Navy Island, and Penetanguishene, and Naval or Admiralty Reserves in the County of Haldimand, County of Simcoe, County of Essex, and on Lake Huron.

In the Province of Quebec.

Ordnance or Military Properties at Montreal, Longueuil, Hochelaga, Chateauguay, Sorel, and Lake Temiscouata.

In the Province of New Brunswick.

Military Properties and Reserves at St. Johns, County Sunbury, County Charlotte, County Carleton, County Victoria, County of Restigouche, County of Westmoreland.

Details, specifying the different properties lying and being in the above local, districts, accompany this report in a separate schedule. (See Appendix D.)

Further, by an Order in Council dated 26th April, 1875, extensive and valuable Military Properties, lying within and otherwise connected with the defences of the City of Quebec, shown on a plan fyled and numbered Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively, were transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to be dealt with by this Department.

The quantity of land covered by these properties is about 8,500 acres, but the value is not to be estimated by the acreage. Much of it lies within, or in the immediate vicinity of, large cities, such as Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, and St. Johns, and, if judiciously subdivided and sold in lots, would unquestionably realize large returns.

I may be allowed to remark here, that the management of all these additional properties - not wild lands of the Crown, free from all previous obligations, but scattered, broken remnants of land, more or less valuable, held under the laws

and subject to the usages of the different Provinces in which they are found, and not free

from previous obligations - will add greatly to the labor and the responsibility of the officer who has this Branch of your Department in charge.

The extra duties which devolved on the Hon. the Secretary of State, and since on the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, in relation to the management of the lands of the late Bank of Upper Canada, under Orders in Council of the 29th October, 1870, and 10th July, 1873, continue to be discharged by this Branch of your Department. The accounts have been kept and recorded, and the correspondence conducted without any extra charge to the Government. The sales made to the 31st December, 1874, were to the extent of $123,561.51, payable by instalments. No sales have been made since, for the same reasons which have led to the temporary suspension of the sale of Ordnance Lands, as hereinbefore stated.

The instalments realized to the 30th June, 1875, amount to $70,870.68; expenses, nil. It is contemplated to renew these sales in the approaching autumn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

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A.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Year, commencing 1st July, 1874, and ending 30th June, 1875.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold.	Amount Sold for.
...	...	$ cts.
Sorel	4	133 33
Nepean	3	436 10
Prescott	37	4,860 00
Kingston	87	15,832 65
Toronto	4	6,450 00
Tay	6	97 32
Ottawa	40 1/2	7,930 24
...	...	$35,780 64

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

B. - 1

STATEMENT Of Receipts and Deposits on account of Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1874, to 80th June, 1875.

DR.	CASH RECEIVED					.	...	...	...	...	CASH PAID.				CR.
Date.	...	Registration Fees.	Rent or Interest, Equivalent to Rent.	Principal.	Total Amount.	Date.	Paid into the Bank of Montreal at								...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ottawa.	Toronto.	Kingston.	Montreal.	London.	Fredericton, N.B.	St. Catharines.	Cornwall	Total Amount.
1874.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	1874.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July 31	To Receipts for month	4 20	724 78	1,443 58	2,172 56	July 31	2,133 51	39 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,172 56
August 31	To Receipts for month	11 40	2,706 78	5,584 74	8,302 92	August 31	4,667 31	778 58	2,857 03	...	...	...	...	...	8,302 92
September 30	To Receipts for month	3 80	1,274 88	4,704 53	5,983 21	Sept. 30	1,759 19	326 90	3,772 12	125 00	...	...	...	...	5,983 21
October 31	To Receipts for month	14 80	636 58	1,395 22	2,046 60	Oct. 31	873 41	168 72	1,004 47	...	...	...	...	...	2,046 60
November 30	To Receipts for month	17 40	1,214 81	4,933 41	6,165 62	Nov. 30	5,307 97	153 00	704 65	...	...	...	...	...	6,165 62
December 31	To Receipts for month	13 70	1,539 77	3,219 36	4,772 83	Dec. 31	4,697 83	...	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	4,772 83
1875.	...	...	...	...	...	1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 31	To Receipts for month	4 60	579 53	6,641 22	7,225 35	Jan. 31	1,020 03	...	155 32	...	50 00	*6,000 00	...	...	7,225 35
February 28	To Receipts for month	21 40	1,866 23	3,167 01	5,054 64	Feb. 28	4,246 38	480 34	206 40	...	...	...	121 52	...	5,054 64
March 31	To Receipts for month	23 20	324 88	1,400 95	1,749 03	March 31	1,505 61	31 40	164 15	...	...	...	...	47 87	1,749 03

April 30	To Receipts for month	6 00	642 00	2,532 54	3,180 54	April 30	2,598 99	401 40	180 15	...	...	...	...	...	3,180 54
May 31	To Receipts for month	9 30	920 30	722 51	1,652 11	May 31	1,500 86	...	151 25	...	...	...	...	...	1,652 11
June 30	To Receipts for month	6 40	1,176 82	1,528 30	2,711 52	June 30	2,393 73	220 79	97 00	...	...	...	...	...	2,711 62
...	...	136 20	13,607 36	37,273 37	51,016 93	...	32,704 82	2,600 18	9,367 54	125 00	50 00	6,000 00	121 52	47 87	51,016 93

*This amount was paid into the People's Bank of New Brunswick, and was refunded by Official cheque, 3rd May, 1875.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

Table, see page 10

B. - 2.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the several Localities on account of which moneys have been received, 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
...	$ cts.	...	$ cts.
Ottawa (City)	18,908 23	Elmsley	19 30
Prescott	1,071 99	Fredericton, N.B.	6,000 00
Kingston (City)	7,251 85	Kingston Mills	30 00
Toronto	4,892 49	Lyon's Creek	10 25
Amherstburg	496 53	Marlborough	36 00
Nepean	5,086 83	Niagara	40 00
Gloucester	1,866 13	North Gower	29 76
Wolford	161 92	Pelham Farm	121 52
South Crosby	160 64	Storrington	2 85
Pittsburg	233 84	Sorel	143 33
Grenville	32 35	Tay	97 32
Chatham	139 00	St. Johns' Q	12 00
Carillon	1 05	Windsor	96 00
Sarnia	40 00	...	...
Fort Erie	921 09	...	50,880 73
Three Rivers	574 46	Sundry places (registration fees)	136 20
Cornwall	47 87	...	...
Chambly	1,774 59	Total amount	51,016 93
Coteau du Lac	581 54	...	...

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

C.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts due on account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, remaining unpaid 30th June, 1875, and the further sums required to be paid (without interest), in order to complete purchases.

Locality	Rent due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1875.	Amount of Instalments and Interest unpaid 30th June, 1875.	Additional Instalments required to be paid in order to complete purchases.	Total Amount.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
Ottawa(City)	11,289 20	9,295 40	9,258 00	29,842 60
Nepean	3,910 73	2,266 36	4,150 29	10,327 38
Gloucester	3 00	1,555 17	1,993 08	3,551 25
Gower (North)	...	119 70	105 00	224 70
Oxford	8 00	...	...	8 00
Marlborough	20 00	...	...	20 00
Wolfard	1,020 00	117 88	362 72	1,500 60
Elmsley	9 70	...	...	9 70
Crosby (South)	...	279 88	869 20	1,149 09
Pittsburg	...	197 16	...	197 16
Kingston Mills	7 50	...	...	7 50
Grenville	21 18	...	...	21 18
Chatham, P.Q	244 00	...	...	244 00
Carillon	1400	...	...	14 00
Montreal	34 86	...	...	34 86
St. John's, P.Q	633 20	...	...	633 20
Three Rivers	...	...	2,611 21	2,611 21
Chambly	...	475 57	2,881 63	3,357 20
Coteau du Lac	...	...	245 20	245 20
Cornwall	...	...	176 00	176 00
Prescott	...	43 20	5,330 70	5,364 90
Kingston (City)	...	513 12	41,405 83	41,918 95
Stamford	18 00	...	...	18 00
Fort Erie	8,467 32	1,270 02	1,026 85	10,764 19
Nottawasaga	74 60	...	...	74 60
Toronto	...	3,580 14	11,976 40	15,556 54
Burlington Heights	...	297 49	...	297 49
Pelham Farm	...	...	294 00	294 00
Amherstburg	...	213 88	438 50	652 38
Penetanguishene	...	224 76	393 15	617 91

...	25,775 29	20,440 73	83,517 76	129,733 78

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH,
16th March, 1875.

Properties in charge of the Department of Militia and Defence, not now required for Militia purposes, and which it is proposed should be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	...	...	...
Queenston.	...	...	...
...	A.	R.	P.
The Reserve vested in the Trustees of Brock's Monument.	40	0	0
Navy Island.	...	...	...
Now leased to Wm. Haskins, of Hamilton, for 21 years, from 1st January, 1873	304	0	0
Penetanguishene.	...	...	...
So much of Reserve and also buildings now occupied by Juvenile Reformatory	Area unknown	...	...
NAVAL RESERVES.	...	...	...
County Haldimand.	...	...	...
Reserve at mouth of Grand River	219	0	0
Barbet Point	48	2	32
Mohawk Bay	20	0	0
County Simcoe.	...	...	...
Reserve in Township of King and Tay, south-east side of Penetanguishene Harbour	389	0	0
Reserve in east branch of Holland River, in town plot of Gwilliambury, Lots 49, 50, 51 and 52, west side of Meadow Street Reserve, Lot 13 in Township of Vespra	4	0	0
11th Concession	200	0	0
County Essex.	...	...	...
Reserves at Point Pelée in the Township of Mersea	3,000	0	0
Lake Huron.	...	...	...
Lot 1, in 1st Concession of Island of St. Joseph, with broken point to south of same	500	0	0
South-half of Lot 6, in 9th Concession in Milford Haven	106	0	0

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	...	...	...
Montreal.	...	...	...
...	A.	R.	P.
The Hochelaga Barracks and Military Prison, now leased for 3 years from 1st November, 1873, to Messrs. D. Macdonald & Co	2	3	8 1/2
Logan's Farm, now leased to Corporation of Montreal for 10 years, from 1st May, 1875	121	3	12
Farm at Longueuil, now leased to J. Hardie, for 10 years, from 1st May, 1875	190	0	14
Chateauguay.	...	...	...
The Reserve	5	0	0
Sorel.	...	...	...
The lands known as the Seigniory of Sorel with Islands opposite	993	0	9
Temiscouata.	...	...	...
The Reserve	11	2	10
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...
St. John.	...	...	...
That portion of the barrack property, in the City of St. John, proposed to be surrendered to the Corporation by an arrangement made with the Mayor of that city by the Major-General Commanding	14	0	0
County Sunbury.	...	...	...
Reserve, at Oromoctoo	200	0	0
County Charlotte.	...	...	...
Reserve at Beaver Harbour, leased to Chris. Cross, jun., for 7 years, from 1st May, 1866	8	0	0
Reserve, Pomroy Bridge, on the Magaguavic River, leased to H. Gilmour, yearly lease	6	2	0
County Carleton.	...	...	...
Reserve at Presqu'isle, on the River St. John, leased to Messrs. Stickney & Turner, yearly lease	676	0	0
County Victoria.	...	...	...
Reserve at the Grand Falls, River St. John	97	3	0
Reserve leased to Wm. Lawler, on a 10 years' lease, from 1st November, 1873	1,436	2	0
Reserve, leased to Thomas Temple, on a 7 years' lease, from 1st June, 1870	10	0	0
Reserve, leased to Alex. Waddell, on a 7 years' lease, from 1st October, 1869	4	0	0
Reserve at Little Falls, River Madawaska, leased to Wm. Emerson, yearly lease	20	3	23

County Restigouche.	...	...	...
...	A.	R.	P.
Reserve at Dalhousie, Bay of Chaleur	18	0	0
County Westmoreland.	...	...	...
Reserve known as Fort Cumberland, leased to James Louerson, yearly lease	72	0	0
...	8,718	2	28 1/2

(Signed,) THOMAS WILY, Lt.-Col.,
Director of Stores.

I concur.

(Signed,) E. SELBY SMITH,
Militia General.
19th March, 1875.

PART III.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR GENERAL

- OF -

DOMINON LANDS.

APPENDICES TO THE ABOVE.

1. Report of L. Russell, Esq., Assistant Surveyor General

2. D. Codd, Esq., Agent of Dominion Lands
A. Schedule - Showing transactions at Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg and Branches to October 31st, 1875
B. Schedule - Showing new Settlements and Villages formed in Manitoba during 1875

3. Report of A.H. Whitcher, Esq., in charge of Surveys Office, Winnipeg
A. Schedule - Showing Surveyors employed on Dominion Lands Surveys during 1875
B. Schedule - Showing Block Surveys completed between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875
C. Schedule - Showing Surveys effected between 31st December and 31st October, 1875
D. Schedule - Showing Indian Reserves surveyed between 31st December 1874, and 31st October, 1875

4. Abstract of Returns of Commissioners - Half-breed Lands and Scrip

5. Practical suggestions on Forest Tree Planting

6. Descriptive Reports of townships surveyed during 1875

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PART No. 3

OF

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1875.

To the Honorable DAVID LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following Report in connection with the transactions of this Branch for the current year up to this date, which, having proved to be a more convenient time to close operations, in view of the preparation of the Annual Report, than the 31st December as suggested last year, is now proposed with your approval to be substituted for the latter.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

This has been more or less affected as to extent, by the universal stagnation in trade and consequent scarcity of money; and further, as relates to the lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, by the ravages committed by the grasshoppers.

The correspondence of the Branch shows the following results, that is to say: -

Letters received	1,974
Letters sent	2,189
The latter, with subject reports, cover 3,219 folios.	...
The business of the Winnipeg Office shews: -	...
Letters received	2,300
Letters sent	2,660
Total	9,123

The correspondence as above is disproportionate to the quantity of land entered, as will hereafter appear, a considerable portion of the same, however, is in the nature of conveying information in reply to enquiries from parties outside wishing to settle in the country, and will doubtless bear fruit in due time accordingly.

SURVEYS.

The surveys effected, and by whom, are set forth shortly in schedules in Appendix 2; they may be summarized as follows: -

Townships subdivided 30, Block lines run and marked 1,020 miles.

Indian Reserves surveyed, 12; exclusive of the respective surveys in progress (Appendix 3.) at the Lake of the Woods, by Dominion Land Surveyors, Messrs. Miles and Bayne, having for their object the location, at certain points, of the several Reserves set apart for the Indians at that Lake.

The Survey of the Reserves for the several Bands on the Rainy River is being carried out by Mr. Forneri, D.L.S., in connection with his contract for the subdivision of the townships fronting on that River, which latter will probably be completed by July next.

The Block Surveys, have been located with a view to effecting the subdivision of the townships along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between the Lake of the Woods and Fort Pelly; also easterly of the Lake of the Woods to the Rainy Lake. The work of D.L.S. Reid in the latter region, alluded to in the report of this Branch of last year, was satisfactorily completed, and, in compliance with your instructions to that effect, contracts have been given respectively to Messrs. Forneri, of Thunder Bay, and Stewart, of Collingwood, Dominion Land Surveyors, for the sub-division of certain townships embracing the frontage, throughout, on the Rainy River, together with five whole townships in rear. These townships will probably be completed by the spring of next year.

TOWN PLOTS.

Effect has been given to your instructions relative to laying out the Town Plot called "Selkirk," situate on the cast side of the Red River, at the crossing of the latter by the line of Canada Pacific Railway; also respecting that in the vicinity of Fort Frances, on the Rainy River, named by you "Alberton."

These are both about completed, the former having been surveyed by Mr. Harris, and the latter by Mr. Caddy, Dominion Land Surveyors.

TIMBER LIMIT SURVEYS.

The survey of Big Black Island, in Lake Winnipeg, granted on certain conditions as a Timber Limit to Dr. Bown, was completed last year by Mr. Kennedy, D.L.S., who also effected a trigonometrical survey of a considerable portion of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods in connection with the location of the limits leased to Messrs. Fuller & Company.

This survey, however, although contributing much valuable information in respect of the coast lines, islands, channels, & c., & c., of the Lake, was by your orders discontinued, in consequence of the expense involved, and Messrs. Fuller & Co. have been informed that the cost of completing the survey of their limit will have to be borne by themselves.

The survey of Mr. Fowler's limits, on Rainy Lake, was completed and reported on by Mr. Sinclair, D.L.S., in February last.

A number of minor services, also, in the Surveys Branch, were completed during the season, which are set forth in the report (Appendix 3) of A.H. Whitcher, Esq., one of the Inspectors of Surveys.

SPECIAL SURVEY.

Attention is called to the report of Mr. Lindsay Russell, Assistant Surveyor-General, on this subject, by which it will be seen (Appendix 1.) that notwithstanding the severe affliction which befel Mr. Russell, who received a compound fracture of the leg by accident, while engaged on the work at the beginning of the season; and which has incapacitated him from further active exertion in the field for the time being, fair progress has been made.

The discovery of an extensive tract of excellent land to the westward of Fort Ellice, on the line of the 102nd Meridian, is of much importance, and will be received with satisfaction ally as the prevalent idea has hitherto been that the lands in that part of the Territory were unfit for settlement. It is confidently hoped that during the continuance of this survey, many discoveries of a like character will be made, removing existing illusions as to the character of the soil and timber in many parts of the North-West Territories.

Mr. Russell's suggestions respecting the conduct of the survey during the ensuing season, called for by the necessity of restricting the expenditure in connection there-

with within the narrowest possible limits, as also his proposals respecting the registration of meteorological and atmospheric phenomena, are recommended to your favorable consideration.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The depression in business matters which has prevailed during the past year, not alone in the Dominion, but all over the civilized world, and the destruction of the crops in Manitoba by grasshoppers already alluded to, have operated to discourage settlement in the Province during the past season. Notwithstanding these most serious drawbacks, however, the progress made has been remarkable, justifying the assertion that Manitoba has taken a firm hold on the public mind in the older Provinces of the Dominion and in Europe as a valuable field for colonization.

A large additional settlement of Mennonites has been formed on the lands which, on your recommendation, were set apart for the purpose, comprising the following, townships on the west side of the Rid River, that is to say: -

...	RANGE.
Township 1,	1 East.
Township 1, 2 and 3	1 West.
Township 1, 2 and 3	2 West.
Township 1, 2 and 3	3 West.
Township 1, 2 and 3	4 West.
Township 1, 2 and 3	5 West.
Township 1, 2 and 3	6 West.

These people have made a commencement in the way of building houses and stables, breaking-up the prairie, & c., which promises to place them rapidly in as comfortable a position as their brethren enjoy who settled on the reserve on the east of the River, the year before last. Respecting the latter, attention is drawn to the Report (Appendix 2.) of Mr. Codd, Agent of Dominion Lands.

The measures taken by you during the past season to provide lands for a colony of Icelanders, have already commenced to bear fruit.

While in Winnipeg during the beginning of the current month, I had the satisfaction of witnessing the arrival, by steamer, of some three hundred of this people. They were en route to their Reserve on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, their agent, and it was gratifying to see, that they carried with them evidences of thrift and self-reliance.

I think the site for their settlement has been judiciously selected in view of their peculiar habits and occupations, and do not doubt of the success of the colony.

Unlike the Mennonites, the Icelanders, as might be expected, require to be situated on the shores of an expanse of water. Here they will be congregated in long narrow villages close to and paralled with the shore for convenience of fishing, boating, & c., having their farming and pasture lands in rear, which latter, respectively, it is presumed, will be held, more or less, by each community or village, in common. The village plot referred to in the report (Appendix 3.) of Mr. Whitcher, Inspector of Surveys, was laid out by Mr. D.L.S. McPhillips, by my instructions, on the request and according to the design of Mr. Taylor, with which view the Surveyor accompanied the colonists to Lake Winnipeg, on the 13th instant.

The plot consists of a double row of lots, each lot 300 feet square with a road allowance or street along in front and rear, with cross streets (between lots) connecting these at convenient distances.

No progress has been made during the past season, for the reasons hereinbefore given, in either the Scotch or Danish settlements, of which Mr. David Shaw and. Mr. Robert F. Rowan are respectively the promoters.

I understand however, that active steps will be taken during the coming season to induce immigration into both these reservations, in accordance with the spirit of the arrangements respectively entered into with the Government.

The Homesteads entered to date during the year, number 499, representing 79,840 acres of Free Grant Lands.

The lands embraced in Interim entries to homesteaders, being quarter-sections respectively, adjoining homesteads, for which the homesteader can claim a patent at the end of three years, on fulfilment of his homestead conditions and payment of one dollar an acre for the land, amount to some 61,553 acres.

The Sale entries comprise 5,008 acres, of which 4,642 acres were paid for in cash, and 366 acres in Military Bounty Land Warrants accepted as cash, while the lands entered by Military Bounty Warrant amount to 16,876 acres.

On the whole, considering the various disadvantages under which the Province has laboured during the past year, the number of entries, especially those of homesteads, cannot be regarded as other than very encouraging, shewing as it does an addition, estimating five to a family, of some two thousand five hundred souls to the population of the Province.

The generous action of the Government in forwarding provisions and seed grain for distribution among destitute settlers has caused the most lively satisfaction in the Province. This, added to the regulation previously adopted on your recommendation, by which those settlers who had suffered the loss of their crops from grasshoppers, and who desired the privilege in order to enable them to work elsewhere to get money to support their families, were allowed to absent themselves for a twelve-month from their respective homesteads, such time to count towards their three years settlement, has effectually operated to allay any discontent which might, and naturally would, with the suffering entailed on many poor families by an entire loss of crops, have made itself apparent.

As matters now stand, the swarms of locusts which caused such havoc in the Province during the past two seasons, having disappeared without, as formerly, leaving any eggs in the soil, the settlers have every prospect of a complete immunity from this pest, at least during next year, and it is hoped, for a number of years in the future, and are jubilant in consequence.

Descriptive Reports of the townships surveyed during the past season, made up from the surveyors' Returns will be fund in the Appendix.

It is proposed to have all additional number of these printed with a view to attaching the same to the descriptive reports, previously published, (Appendix 6.) of the other townships surveyed, which were arranged in pamphlet form for distribution to parties requesting information respecting the character of the lands. There is at present, on hand, in this Branch, some hundreds of this pamphlet which will thus be rendered complete to date.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Although, as you are aware, the Act has on the whole, worked satisfactorily, there are certain important details connected with the operation of the homestead clauses in which it may be improved.

These, together with certain other amendments and additions which suggested themselves during your personal experience of the practical working of the law when in Manitoba and the North-West Territories last year, are covered by the following list, which, if approved by the Government, it is respectfully recommended may be made the subject of legislation during the ensuing Session of Parliament, that is to say: -

1. To render females, not being heads of families, ineligible to enter for homesteads.

2. To amend Sub-Section 5 of Section 33, with a view to effectually checking the operations of parties, who, it would appear, make a business of what is termed "jumping" homestead claims.

3. To change the form of affidavit of persons applying for leave to be entered for a homestead right, by making imperative, actual residence on, as well as cultivation of the land.

4. To amend Sub-Section 12 of the Section mentioned, so as to provide that, in the case of both parents dying leaving children under age, the executor or guardians of such children, with the approval of a Judge in the Province, may sell the land for the benefit of such children, but for no other purpose; the purchaser in such case to receive a patent for the land as purchased. As the law now stands, such purchaser would only acquire the homestead right. This, in the majority of cases, would realize for the children little, if any, more than the mere value of the improvements; but, if sold as proposed, to include the soil as well, would be likely to produce quite a sum for the benefit of the infants. The law stands in this way in the United States.

5. To provide under Sub-Section 16 a, for dealing in a special manner with cancelled homesteads.

5a. To secure a person holding a homestead entry in possession of the land entered, as against trespassers.

5b. To give power to the Minister to waive certain requirements of the homestead law in the case of settlement and cultivation of the land by communities; such, for instance, as Mennonites or Icelanders.

6. To add to the exemptions from homestead entry under Sub-Section 18, lands strictly hay lands; also those valuable for stone quarries, or containing a mill site or mill sites.

7. To provide that, in certain cases, leases may be given for a term of years for tracts of land for pasturage, also of lands for hay-cutting; the rent thereof in either case to be fixed by public auction, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

8. To amend Section 60, by providing that, in certain cases of timber cutting by trespass on Dominion Lands, in default of the fine imposed thereon being paid, that such fine and costs may be realized by summary process.

A few other and minor amendments should be embodied, and Section 108, for which there is no longer any necessity, expunged.

In connection with possible legislation upon the Act, it is desired to offer for your consideration a few observations on the expediency of providing for the encouragement of a higher degree of proficiency among gentlemen holding Commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors.

The subject has suggested itself in connection with the character of the Surveys of the Department now in progress, and with those which will doubtless be necessary in the future development of the North West Territories.

So far the block and subdivision Surveys have hardly extended beyond the mere threshold of the vast and valuable estate owned by the Dominion in the North West, but already public attention has been attracted to various points far beyond, as for instance the Saskatchewan and Peace River valleys; the belt of country adjoining, to the east, the Rocky Mountains, & c., & c., where within a few years detached settlements will spring up in favourable locations calling for surveys which although, of necessity, isolated, will require to conform to those already established under the system fixed by law.

To originate and extend the Dominion Land Surveys from these points in such a manner as to form one harmonious whole when the intervals are filled up, involves the independent and precise determination of such points by scientific means as to position, the latter being referred to stations in the system, of previously established latitude and longitude.

The future successful administration of this immense area will further necessarily involve, from time to time, the conducting of extensive topographical and exploratory surveys for the Government.

It is believed that the additional field for distinction which the acquisition of the North West Territories is likely to afford, will act as an incentive to the cultivation by Surveyors generally, and especially by future candidates, of a higher degree of proficiency than circumstances have so far appeared to require from the profession.

It is not proposed to make the examination for an ordinary Commission as a Dominion Lands Surveyor any more stringent than at present, but simply to provide

in addition that gentlemen now in the profession, as also those who may at future examinations apply to enter it may, should they so desire, having given notice to that effect to the Board, be subjected to a more extended and severe examination in the several subjects indicated by the Act; those passing such additional examination to have the fact certified by the Board.

HALF-BREED LAND AND SCRIP COMMISSION.

J.M. Machar and Matthew Ryan, Esquires, Barristers, who were appointed to this duty by Commission under the Great Sea], dated 5th May last, have nearly closed their investigations.

The number of claims which they have so far enquired into, and in respect of which sworn testimony has been taken, (Appendix 4.) amount in all to 9,293. The details showing the numbers of the different classes, & c., will be found in the Appendix hereof.

Preparations are now being made to issue patents to those Half-breed children over eighteen years of age to whom allotments have been made and whose claims have been recommended by the Commissioners; as also for the issue of scrip to those entitled, and it is hoped that the next annual report of this Branch will show that all arrears of this character have been wiped off.

The reports of the Commissioners go to show that a very considerable number of new claims have been preferred by parties whose names were not entered upon the tells of the Census affected by Lieut.-Governor Archibald in December, 1870.

On the other hand, a number of those who were actually entered on the Census tells have failed to prove their right before the Commissioners to participate in the Land Grant, and it is probable that the one class as to numbers may offset the other, or nearly so.

At the same time, a new distribution of the lands which had been allotted to persons who have failed to substantiate their claims, will in due time require to be made among new claimants.

It is gratifying to know that the Commission has effected so much work within the time; and that the duties appear to have been administered well, and with great satisfaction to all classes in the Province, not a single complaint, so far as I am aware, having been made of the manner in which the Commissioners have conducted their investigations.

PATENTS FOR THE OUTER TWO MILES.

No patents have as yet been issued for lands in the Outer Two Miles, awaiting the settlement of a number of claims in the shape of parks claimed under the Manitoba Act; also of Homestead and Hudson Bay Company lands, located previous to the Order in Council granting the Hay-lands to proprietors of the River fronts, & c. These questions however, are under consideration, and it is hoped will shortly be disposed of, when the work of issuing patents will be proceeded with.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The number of patents issued since the last report, is as follows: -

Homesteads	9
Sales	61
Lands entered by Military Bounty Warrants	92
Lands claimed under the Manitoba Act	302
Total	464

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Board for examining candidates for commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors, provided for under the 74th and certain following sections of the Dominion Lands Act, held a meeting at Winnipeg, pursuant to notice given in the Canada Gazette, on the 10th day of June last, and remained in session during the week following, on which occasion Messrs. George McPhillips, of St. Charles, Manitoba; John Francis, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Robert Bourne, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Wm. Crawford, of Milverton, Ontario; and G.M. Kingston, of Toronto, Ontario, passed the necessary examination and obtained commissions to practise as Surveyors of Dominion Lands.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

Any system by which the planting of forest trees could be generally introduced on the prairies of Manitoba and the North-West would be of the greatest possible importance in view of climatic and economic results, and from the interest which I am aware you have taken in the subject, and the opinions which you have expressed thereon, I feel emboldened in giving the question a short chapter in this report.

Public attention in the United States having been drawn to the expediency of encouraging the cultivation of forest trees on the Western prairies, the Federal Government took the matter up, and an Act was passed by Congress in 1873 with that view. This was amended last year, and by its provisions a person may-

1. Enter public land up to the extent of 160 acres for timber culture.

2. He must break and plant one-quarter of the land entered.

3. One-fourth of this area must be planted within two years, one-fourth more within three years, and the remaining one-half within four years from the date of entry.

4. The trees must be not less than twelve feet apart each way, and must be kept in a healthy and growing, state for eight years next succeeding the date of entry and on the above conditions being fulfilled, the person will be entitled to a patent.

The State of Minnesota has also passed a law to encourage this industry.

By the State Act, approved 20th February, 1873, an annual bounty of two dollars per acre will be paid to any person who may plant, and successfully grow and cultivate forest trees on prairie land for three years, and the same premium is paid annually for the planting, growth and cultivation of one half mile of forest trees along any public highway.

Such payment is not, however, to commence till the end of the three years, but is, to extend over a subsequent period of ten years, provided such grove or line of trees, is maintained and kept in a growing condition.

The encouragement afforded by the Act of Congress has been greatly availed of, and the further stimulation given to the pursuit in Minnesota by the local Act, has resulted in a very large area being laid down with forest trees in that State.

The synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States goes to shew that for the year ending the 30th June last, the area of land entered for the cultivation of timber was 464,870 acres, equal to twenty townships, an area of twenty-four miles by thirty.

From an Essay lately published by the Hon. L.B. Hodges, Superintendent of tree planting on the St. Paul and Pacific Line of Railway, it is ascertained that in Minnesota alone, up to the middle of January last, the enormous area of 170,307 acres had been entered under the Acts encouraging tree planting; and that the success attending the operations so far, had satisfactorily proved that this new industry, if prudently and patiently followed up, is even a surer source of wealth than wheat growing, and without the additional expense and anxiety connected with the latter.

Mr. Hodges does not hesitate to assert: -

1. That at a mere trifling expense, the stock-yard and buildings on the bleakest prairie homestead may be surrounded within five years by a belt of trees, forming a wind-break, affording an effectual protection.

2. That a grove of trees can be grown as surely as a crop of corn, and with far less expense in proportion to its value.

3. That ten acres properly planted to timber and properly cultivated, will, in five years, supply fuel in abundance for a family, and also fencing for a farm of one hundred acres.

4. That apparently worthless prairie lands can, by the planting and cultivation of timber thereon, be sold for $100 per acre within twenty years.

5. That the net profits of land properly planted and cultivated with trees will, within ten years, realize at the rate of ten to one as compared with the profits attending the raising of wheat.

Other propositions, even more forcible than those above, are put forth in the Essay mentioned, and the author states his ability to prove all he alleges.

Mr. Hodges having had a most extensive and varied experience in connection with tree planting in Minnesota, spread over the past five years, his opinions are entitled to respect; and although he may be held by some people to be too sanguine, I am quite prepared from my own experience, as to the increase in the value of timber in certain parts of Canada, compared with the prices in the same localities some thirty years back, to agree generally in his conclusions.

GROWTH.

The growth of timber, if well cared for, especially of certain deciduous kinds, is almost beyond belief.

I have known in Ontario, a white Poplar (Chinese Abele) within sixteen years from planting, to be sixteen inches in diameter and with a top shading sixteen hundred square feet of surface.

Mr. Hodges asserts that in Minnesota, forest trees properly cared for, at an expense in all not exceeding five cents per tree, have been known to turn out one cord of wood per tree within sixteen years from the planting. He mentions instances of Cottonwood, in Minnesota, of seventeen years growth, from fifty to sixty feet in height and sixty to eighty inches in circumference.

The modest desirable varieties for propagation, as proved in Minnesota, are the White Willow, the Cottonwood, Lombardy Poplar, Box Elder, and Balm of Gilead. Of these, the Cottonwood is the most valuable, being very hardy and of wonderfully rapid growth.

THE EXPEDIENCY OF ENCOURAGING TREE-PLANTING IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION.

Independent altogether of the financial aspect of the question, the Government has a direct interest in the encouragement of forestry on our extensive prairie regions, in view of the ameliorating effects which a system of forest planting would undoubtedly exert on the climate and rainfall, and consequently on the healthiness and productiveness of the country. Conversely, without a counteracting influence in the shape of practical forestry on a liberal system, the wholesale destruction of natural timber by ordinary consumption, by prairie fires, and last, though not least, by sheer extravagance and wanton carelessness, is not at all unlikely in a few years to affect unfavourably the climate of the Province as well as the health of the inhabitants.

The legitimate consumption of wood for fuel alone, in Manitoba, to say nothing of fencing and building timber, is rather startling when the limited resources of the Province are considered.

Taking the population at the present time, at 32,000 souls, or 6,400 families, and estimating the consumption of fuel at

thirty cords per family per annum, which, when

it is remembered that the wood is, almost without exception, Poplar, cannot be considered an excessive allowance, we have a consumption of 192,000 cords per annum say, including rails and log building timber, equal to 200,000 cords, which quantity, taking the average character of the Poplar woods in the Province, will involve the stripping annually of at least 10,000 acres of the timbered lands looked to for future supply, and this, independent of prairie fires and waste, which may be put down safely at as much more.

In addition to all this, we have to remember, that the consumption will rapidly increase while the natural supply will decrease in inverse ratio with the progress of development of the country.

There is little doubt but that, in addition to the great want that would be met by a system of tree-planting on the extensive tracts of magnificent prairie land in the Province, the practical operation of such a system would tend to a better appreciation of the value of the natural woodlands remaining, and of the expediency of looking more carefully after and protecting the timber.

In my humble opinion it would be greatly in the interests of the country to encourage a liberal system of forest tree-planting in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and I would respectfully submit for your consideration the expediency of legislation with that view.

To the various trees for culture mentioned above, should be added the following varieties indigenous to the Province, that is to say: the Poplar, Aspen, Ash-leaved Maple, and Elm, the rapid growth of which under ordinary circumstances, proves that they would abundantly repay for cultivation.

The White Poplar, referred to above, should, by all means, be added to the list.

Messrs. George Leslie & Sons, the well-known owners of the Toronto Nurseries, write as follows respecting this tree.

"This would, doubtless, be one of the very best rapid growing trees for the North-West. Its wood is light and very tough, suitable for many manufacturing purposes, while for fuel it is almost equal to the Hard Maple."

Messrs. Leslie recommend also the Silver Maple (Acer dasycarpum) and the Norway Maple (Acer platanoides) as both hardy rapid-growing trees of great beauty and usefulness, and likely to succeed well in that country.

In the meantime, I have thought the subject of sufficient importance to append a few practical suggestions on forest tree-planting, taken from the Essay (Appendix 5.) by Mr. Hodges, whose experiences In Minnesota, I feel assured by the earnest zeal exhibited by him, he would be glad to see turned to valuable account north of the forty-ninth parallel.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.S. DENNIS,
Surveyor-General.

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PART III.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF

DOMINION LANDS.

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1875.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following progress report of the Special Survey of meridians and bases in North-West Territory.

Of the twelve months since my report in January last, the party for the three months to 1st April was occupied in the survey of block outlines east of the Lake of the Woods, with (at the breaking up of winter communication) a few days interval at Winnipeg to refit. The party was, in the beginning of April, started westward to the last season's termination of the special survey triangulation, but owing to water on the prairies from spring thaw, and lack of feed at that early date for horses, cannot be said to have been able to work to advantage until second week of May.

During the period from May to 15th November, the triangulation was carried 145 miles westward to the meridian of 102 west longitude from Greenwich, and 112 miles of that meridian established. At the end of September a section of the survey comprising one-half the assistants and a couple of labourers was discharged, the, change in the nature of the work at 102° meridian not requiring the force that had hitherto been employed.

The party thus reduced was intended to winter in the Territory. Though the extreme severity of winter weather in that region would prevent anything being done of the more precise instrumental work of the survey, yet much valuable topographical information could be procured, and arrangements were made for sealing, during the winter, the Rivers Qu'Appelle, Souris and Upper Assiniboine, from Fort Ellice as a central depot of supply.

In accordance with the order given by the Minister of this Department for the recall of all the surveys, instructions were sent for the return of the party and the discharge at Winnipeg of its members, with the exception of those who had been engaged at Ottawa, who will be discharged on arriving here.

The foregoing is an outline of the manner in which the special survey force has been employed during the interval from date of my last report to the present time. The following gives some details of the work done and of the nature of the country traversed. The final returns, notes, computations, etc., of the season's work are in course of preparation. The data having only lately arrived from the field there has not been time to put them in proper shape to be handed in with this report: -

BLOCK SURVEY EAST OF LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Between the block outlines in the Province of Manitoba, already run, and the Lake of the Woods, there was an interval of unsurveyed ground; therefore, in projecting the meridians and bases east of that lake, to insure conformity of position with the existing surveys to westward, it was necessary to produce the 49th parallel, as established by the International Boundary Commission, across the lake, to serve as a tie and basis of projection for all blocks to the eastward.

The course of the parallel crossed 30 to 40 miles of open lake. This, at a season of the year when the thermometer was sometimes registered there below 40°, entailed the expense of arrangements for dragging, camping fuel and further, the inaccuracy that is likely to attend instrumental work done under so unfavorable conditions of extreme exposure. It therefore seemed preferable to get the position

of the parallel on the eastern shore by the more indirect method of a diagonal tie-line from the before-mentioned Commissions' point at the North-west Angle, which line would traverse a part of the lake fairly-sheltered by occasional wooded islands furnishing fuel.

In the computation of the triangle this involved, the differences of latitude and longitude were calculated by that known as "Gauss' Second Method," and frequent and close azimuthal verification obtained for the tie-line which was twice measured; it is, therefore presumed that the intersection of the 49th parallel with the eastern shore of the Lake of the Woods was established with very little if any less accuracy than by direct production of the line, the probable difference being only in the greater effect of any possible departure, in that region, of the figure of the earth from that assumed and in the greater length of survey by the detour.

The instruments for an astronomic check on the latitude were not in the field, even were they available the season would have made any dependence on their results precarious.

Of the several townships southeast of the Lake of the Woods whose boundaries are concerned, the judgment formed, respecting their fitness for agriculture, was rather unfavorable.

Though but a small portion of their area could be seen on an outline survey, yet the prevalence of rough and rocky ground was apparent; and, with little exception, the level or even ground traversed was wet spruce swamp, or of a light sandy soil.

Some scattered white and red pine timber of moderate size was noted, spruce of large size, and in considerable quantities, was also met with.

TRIANGULATION FROM WESTBOURNE TO 102° MERIDIAN.

From Westbourne to the Little Saskatchewan, the best route for the purpose that could be found, is sufficiently wooded to impede very seriously a triangulation survey in a flat country. While in this section but slow progress was made.

Westward of the Little Saskatchewan it became more open; the work advanced more rapidly, but still subjects though in a lesser degree, to the retarding difficulty that has existed throughout the survey of getting triangular points in a country of so even a surface.

Lateral refraction was, as in the first season's work, a constant cause of loss of time, and injurious to precision. To it, principally, are to be attributed all the larger closing errors that appear in the reduction of the triangles, and the resulting differences between computed and measured lengths of sides.

From the first or Winnipeg meridian to that of the 102° west longitude, six bases were measured at as nearly equal intervals as circumstances permitted. The average difference between computed and measured bases of verification was a little less than 1/20000 of their length.

The base-measuring apparatus proved this season, as last, fairly equal to the work expected of it; though necessarily much inferior in precision to the more complex and delicate apparatus usually employed on extensive national trigonometric surveys, it can be used with greater rapidity and gives sufficiently accurate results for triangulation of second order. The average departure from mean of different measures of same distance being about 1/75000 of the length.

Of the nature of the country through which the triangulation ran from Westbourne to Fort Ellice, the descriptive extracts from returns of block outline and sub-division surveys, published already with your report of last year, have given full details. From Fort Ellice to the second principal meridian, the soil is, for the first 15 or 16 miles, too sandy to be fit for cultivation, it then becomes rather better in the valley of Scissors Creek, which is crossed at 22 miles from Ellice, and continues so to the meridian and about it, the notes taken affirming that the soil is comparatively good and might be cultivated to advantage.

From the Qu'Appelle trail southward, Mr. Aldous, who, as assistant to Mr. A.L. Russell, was in charge of the section

engaged in tracing that portion of the

meridian, reports that for about 18 miles to the north, or main branch of Pipestone Creek, the country is undulating, the first five miles being covered with scattered bluffs of poplar, that the soil is poor, and that there is a succession of gravelly ridges.

Pipestone Creek, a small stream of good fresh water, about 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep, flows to the eastward through a valley about half a mile in width and 170 feet lower than surrounding plain. Continuing thence for 18 miles further southward, the line traversed a country broken up by hills and deep ravines, with a sandy soil ill suited to cultivation.

For four miles towards the termination of this last distance groves of poplar of nine inches or a foot diameter occurred; the remainder was an open prairie.

Mr. Russell speaks more favorably of the country passed over on the meridian north of the Qu'Appelle.

He says that it is well adapted for settlement, that the soil is good throughout for seventy miles, the extent surveyed of that section. He transmits average samples, which would indicate a similar character to that of the excellent soil about the Portage la Prairie in Manitoba.

He further states that the country traversed is well supplied with wood for fuel and with good water.

This satisfactory information is of the more value in that, from the position of the meridian, relatively to the courses of the Big Cut Arm and Assiniboine Rivers, it is to be inferred that the greater part of the tract between these streams and on the first of them an area of about 2,500 square miles, is equally well fitted for cultivation.

In relation to the further prosecution of the survey, I would beg leave to make the following suggestions: -

The greater part of next season's work will be in a country more thickly wooded than any yet passed through. On this account, and that the newly-constructed telegraph lines afford facilities for frequently checking the differences of longitude, it would be advisable to change the method hitherto pursued, and dispensing with the triangulation, confine the actual measurements in the field to surveying carefully, in the ordinary manner, the parallels and meridians that are to serve as a basis Tor the extension, at any point desired, of the block outline system.

This would reduce materially the expenditure for the survey. A further economy may be effected by doing away with the levelling party, which will, for some time, be unnecessary, for the following reasons: -

From Fort Pelly to near Fort Edmonton the special survey will be in the vicinity of that of the Canada Pacific Railway. It would be an unprofitable repetition to level over ground of which its engineers have, in location of their line, already obtained profiles.

Respecting meteorological observations next season, it is probable that more satisfactory results would be secured, by applying, in the following manner, the outfit of instruments got for this service: -

That instead of the necessarily itinerant observations taken in the course of the survey, these be made at fixed stations, choosing for that purpose points where the operators of the newly-constructed telegraph, or the gentlemen who have charge of Indian missionary schools, could keep the registers, and with whom arrangements to that end would, I have no doubt, be easily made. The mission at the Qu'Appelle trading post, and the Prince Albert's Mission on the Saskatchewan, or a telegraph office near the Elbow would form good stations embracing a wide stretch of country. Better meteorological data would be thus procured, and the risk of breakage of instruments, incidental to their continuous transport, be removed.

It may not be out of place to suggest, here, that most valuable information would be obtained, for it comparatively small outlay, by sending a few good thermometers, a barometer and a rain guage to Fort McLeod, and the same to, say Dunvegan, on the Peace River, at both of which places there should be little difficulty in getting some one to record observations.

These stations nearly include, the one to the North the other to the Southward, the belt of agriculturally promising country that extends, between them, along the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The importance of definite knowledge of the degree of heat and moisture during growing months, and of the date and Intensity of earliest frosts, at these comparatively extreme points of the region in question, is self evident.

Enough is now known of the fertility of large areas of our North-Western Territory, to make the question of their future profitable cultivation purely a climatic one. Its practical solution, however, we have certainly some approach to, in the fact, that good samples of grain have been brought from what we regard as nearly the northern limit of our possible wheat-growing country. Many valuable, observations of temperature have also been made in the course of their journeyings by those engaged in travel or exploration. But the confirmation of these favorable evidences that might be afforded by the systematically obtained meteorological data from fixed stations would be exceedingly desirable.

In closing, I would report favorably the willing and industrious attention to their duties shown by my assistants on this service.

I have to express my regret for the unfortunate but unavoidable hindrance to some of the operations of the survey, caused by my being prevented by a serious accidental injury received in the field, from giving them my personal attention, and also to point out that, for the same reason, on Mr. A.L. Russell, fell the greater share of the responsibility and labor of conducting the field work during this season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Assist. Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1875.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office and branches during the first ten months of the present year: -

Owing to the Province having suffered so severely from the ravages of grasshoppers, the number of emigrants coming in has been much smaller than that of last year; the homestead entries made in this office and branches being only 503, as against 1,376 in the year 1874.

By reference to the schedule hereto attached, marked A, it will be seen that the total amount of land entered during the past ten months, is 163,917 acres, as against 364,544 acres during the year 1874. Of this amount 80,480 acres were free grant lands, granted under the homestead law of 1872; 61,553 acres have yet to be paid for at the rate of one dollar per acre, under the provisions of the law of 1873, by which each homesteader may preempt an adjacent quarter-section for which he is not required to pay until the expiration of three years; the remainder has been either sold for cash or taken up as military bounty land.

Although the actual number of persons acquiring lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territory has been so much smaller than in the previous year, it would not appear that this has arisen from any lack of interest in the country, or of faith in its future, as the number letters received on subjects connected with the settlement of Dominion lands has been very greatly increased, amounting, during the last ten months, to 2,300, while the number of letters sent was no less than 2,660; these figures not including the large correspondence of the branch offices at Westbourne and Emerson.

I have found it very difficult to form a reliable opinion regarding the extent of the devastation in the Province caused this year by the incursion of the grasshoppers.

Very many of the older settlements and parishes have suffered a total destruction of their crops; this was especially the case with settlements on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers; the newer settlements, however, in the vicinity of the Pembina Mountains, in the south-western part of the Province, suffered but slightly; while in the other districts the loss was, to a greater or less extent, only partial.

Taking the Province as a whole, I am of the opinion that not more than one-half of the crop escaped destruction, and the effect of the loss of this very large proportion is rendered more serious from the fact that only about one-half of the usual crop was sown, the loss of both seed and labour from this plague having been anticipated by the settlers.

There would not appear to be any reason to apprehend that the Province will again be afflicted by this scourge, as the locusts are not known to have deposited their ova in any portion of the territory whence they are likely to invade the settlements next year. The past history of the colony also affords encouragement in this respect.

The first settlers brought out under the auspices of the Earl of Selkirk, suffered severely from grasshoppers in the years ISIS and 1819, after which period about thirty years elapsed during which they were entirely free from their ravages. They were again visited by this calamity in 1857 and 1858, and also from 1864 to 1868.

From this it may reasonably be hoped that the Province is about to enter on another period of exemption from this plague, similar to those enjoyed by the early settlers between 1820 and 1856, and from 1858 to 1864.

I cannot close this report without referring to the very satisfactory settlement made by the German Mennonites from Southern Russia. Although eight townships were set apart, at the instance of the Minister of the Interior, in the year 1873, for their exclusive settlements no considerable number of them arrived in Manitoba until the summer of 1874. The Mennonite Settlement may therefore be said to have originated only some eighteen months ago.

Three of the townships above referred to have been found by them unsuitable for settlement, so that the whole number of Mennonites arriving in 1873 and 1874, have settled within five townships.

On a recent visit to this reserve, I could not but be struck with the progress made. Eighteen villages or dorfs have been established, each consisting of from eight to eighteen large well-built and well-finished houses, besides which many isolated houses have been erected upon farm the excellence of which, the owners, consider fully compensates for the deprivation of the advantages to be derived from congregating in villages.

These five townships comprise, in all, from 1,900 to 2,000 souls; in fact, this reservation may be regarded as completely and satisfactorily settled.

In addition to the above, the Mennonites who arrived this year having received from the Government the exclusive right to settle with their compatriots, seventeen townships situate westerly of the Red River, near the International Boundary Line, have already commenced with vigor to lay the foundations of what will doubtless prove, in a very few years, a populous and wealthy settlement. These townships are almost completely destitute of timber, and would, consequently, hardly have been chosen for settlement by the ordinary immigrant. In view of this, the fact of their having, nevertheless, attracted the Mennonites, invests this new colony with a peculiar interest, being likely to result in showing that even the absolutely treeless plains may be successfully colonized, notwithstanding that, for many years, the fuel required by the settlers will have to be brought by them from great distances.

Little or no progress has, as yet, been made in settling the five townships placed by the Government at the disposal of the Manitoba Colonization Society for settlement by French Canadians at present residing in the United States, but I am informed that the promoters of the scheme entertain sanguine hopes of being able to induce many of their countrymen to make Manitoba their home, during the course of the coming year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

Lieut.-Col. DENNIS,
Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT showing the transactions at the Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg, and Branches, for the first ten months of the year 1875; also the total acreage of Lands disposed of, with amount received to date,

NATURE OF GRANT, & c.	FIRST TEN MONTHS OF YEAR 1875.			FROM ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1875.			REMARKS
...	No.	Acres.	Receipts.	No.	Acres.	Receipts.	...
...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...	$ cts.	The difference between acreage and amount received arises from Military Bounty Walrrants having been accepted, in certain cases, in payment for land.
Homesteads	499	79,840	4,990 00	3,036	485,760	30,360 00	...
Sales	77	5,008	4,642 00	430	55,191	54,775 00	...
Military Bounty Warrants	105	16,876	...	829	135,116	...	...
Preemptions	391	61,553	...	1,027	163,313	...	...
Timber Dues, etc.	...	...	291 00	...	...	867 40	...
Sale of Maps	...	...	69 50	...	...	129 10	...
Totals	1,072	163,277	$9,992 50	5,322	839,380	$86,131 50	...

Certified correct.

DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1875.

SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING the new Settlements and Villages formed in the Province of Manitoba during the year 1875.

No. of Land District.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Name of Settlement.	REMARKS. Distances estimated as the crow files.
No. 1. - Office at Winnipeg	14	1 E	...	Township of Brant	23 Miles North-west of Winnipeg.
No. 2. - Office at Emerson	1	3 E	...	Township of Hudson	60 Miles South of Winnipeg
...	2	3 E	...	Township fo Franklin	54 Miles South of Winnipeg
...	1	4 E	...	Township of Belcher	60 Miles East of South of Winnipeg
...	2	4 E	...	Township of Parry	54 Miles East of South of Winnipeg
...	3	1 E	...	Township of Whitehaven	49 Miles West of Winnipeg
...	2	2 E	...	Township of Marais	54 Miles South of Winnipeg.
...	3	3 E	...	Township of Melwood	47 Miles South of Winnipeg
...	7	6 E	35	Village of Blumenhof	30 Miles South-east of Winnipeg. German Mennonite villages or dorfs.
...	7	6 E	30	Village of Hochfeld	27
...	7	6 E	22	Village of Blumenort	31
...	7	5 E	26	Village of Bergthal	26
...	7	5 E	20	Village of Schontal	25
...	7	5 E	15	Village of Chortitz	27
...	7	5 E	12	Village of Rosenthal	29
...	7	5 E	4	Village of Tannenan	28
...	6	6 E	35	Village of Steinbach	33
...	6	6 E	30	Village (Not yet named)	32
...	6	5 E	32	Village of Grinfeld	29
...	6	5 E	27	Village of Rosenfeld	30
...	6	5 E	18	Village of Schonwiese	31
...	6	5 E	9	Village of Steinreich	33
...	6	5 E	3	Village (Not yet named)	34
...	7	4 E	...	3 Villages not yet named	...
No. 3 - Office at Westbourne	14	12 W	...	Township of Livingstone.	87 Miles West of Winnipeg.

DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1875.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, Man., 7th December, 1875.

SIR, - I have the honor, in compliance with the directions contained in your letters of the 8th and 10th ultimo, to report on the progress of the surveys in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as follows: -

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS.

A large number of wood lots were laid out during the spring of this year by D.L.S. McPhillips, south of the River Assinniboine, in the Parishes of Portage la Prairie and High Bluff. Mr. McPhillips also finished the posting of some of the parish lots, which had only been done temporarily during the winter, the ground having been frozen too hard in some places to admit of posts being permanently planted. He also completed the compilation of the field notes of the surveys of several parishes, which had accumulated, owing to his previous constant employment in the field.

Mr. McPhillips was lately instructed to lay out a village plot on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, for the Icelandic Colony. This has been effected.

Mr. D.L.S. Harris has laid out a portion of the town plot of Selkirk, on the east side of the Red River, at the proposed crossing of the Canada Pacific Railway.

OUTER TWO MILES.

Plans of the "outer two miles" of the Parishes of Headingly, St. François Xavier, St. Norbert, St. Vital, St. Boniface, and St. Charles (the surveys of which were finished at date of last report) have been completed.

In the Parishes of St. Andrews and St. Clements (west) D.L.S. Vaughan completed his field notes, and report on the "Park" claims in rear of these parishes early in the year, and D.L.S. Harris also completed the posting of the rear line of Kildonan and St. Paul (west), and plan of the same, but in the parishes of St. Paul and Kildonan (east), St. John and St. James, no further progress has been made since the last report, for the reason then given. Plans have been prepared, showing the various "parks" and other claims lying within the "outer two miles" of the above-named parishes. As soon as these claims, have been settled, and it is decided how they shall be posted; this can be proceeded with, and the plans be completed without further delay.

INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS.

See Schedule "D" herewith.

TIMBER LIMIT SURVEYS.

The following have been surveyed during the year, viz.: Mr. Fowler's, at Rainy Lake, by D.L.S. Sinclair; Messrs. Fuller & Co's., at the Lake of the Woods, by D.L.S. Kennedy, and "Big Island," in Lake Winnipeg, by D.L.S. Kennedy.

Part of the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, including "Grindstone Point" was surveyed by D.L.S. Vaughan.

The plans and field notes of the above, together with the reports of the surveyors, being in the head-office, I need say nothing further regarding these surveys.

BLOCK SURVEYS.

Schedule "B" shows the progress of these surveys since the last report, and is compiled from the latest reports received from the surveyors, and from information furnished by Inspector Hart, prior to his departure for the Riding Mountain District lately, whither he has gone on business connected with the surveys.

The block surveys being principally in timbered localities, and owing to the rough character of some parts of the country, the numerous lakes and muskegs met with by several of the parties, together with the difficulties of transport, & c., the mileage shown as completed is, in some instances, small, especially as compared with that in former reports, when the surveys were being carried on in more favorable localities.

Except in those cases where final returns have been received, theoretical mileage is given.

SUB-DIVISION SURVEYS.

The Schedule "C" shows sub-division surveys effected by the contract surveyors during the year.

The maps and field notes of the townships surveyed by Messrs. Bayne, Martin, Grant and Eaton, have been forwarded to Ottawa; most of the others will reach you before the close of the year, but in case they should not do so, I have obtained from the surveyors, descriptive reports of those townships, and the same are now forwarded.

Enclosed herewith are the following Schedules in connection with this report: -

"A." - Showing surveyors employed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories in 1875.

"B." - Showing block surveys effected in 1875.

"C." - Showing sub-division surveys effected in 1875.

"D." - Showing Indian Reserves surveyed in 1875.

"E." - Synopsis of block and sub-division surveys.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys,
In charge of Surveys Office, Winnipeg.

The Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing Surveyors employed on Surveys in Manitoba and North-west Territory during 1875.

No.	Name.	Residence	Character of Survey.
1	Brown, C.P.	Palestine, Man	Sub-division.
2	Bayne, George A.	Pictou, N.S.	Sub-division and Indian Reserves.
3	Bolton, Lewis	Listowell, Ontario	Block.
4	Broy, Edgar	Oakville, Ontario	Block.
5	Caddy, E.C.	Cobourg, Ontario	Indian Reserves.
6	Doupe, Joseph	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Block.
7	Eaton, W. Case	St. James, Manitoba	Sub-division.
8	Forneri, C.C.	Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont	Sub-division.
9	Grant, John	Winnipeg, Man	Sub-division.
10	Holmes, John	The Carp, Ontario	Sub-division.
11	Hermon, R.W.	Listowell, Ontario	Block.
12	Harris, J.W.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Settlement.
13	Kennedy, Lachlan	Toronto, Ontario	Sub-division and timber limits.
14	Kingston, G.M.	Toronto, Ontario	Block.
15	McPhillipps, George	St. Charles, Manitoba	Settlement.
16	Martin, F.A.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Sub-division.
17	Miles, Charles F.	Weston, Ontario	Indian Reserves.
18	Ogilvie, William	Ottawa, Ontario	Block.
19	Pearce, William	Toronto, Ontario	Block.
20	Reid, J. Lestock	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Block.
21	Russell, Alexander L.	Ottawa, Ontario	Block.
22	Ross, Robert J.	Frampton, Quebec	Indian Reserves.
23	Sinclair, Duncan	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Sub-division.
24	Stewart, Elihu	Collingwood, Ontario	Sub-division.
25	Vaughan, A.H.	St. Clements, Manitoba	Settlement.
26	Wagner, William	Ossowa, Manitoba	Indian Reserves.
27	Webb, A.C.	Brighton, Ontario	Block.

SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING Block Surveys completed between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

Name.	Description of Survey.	Extent of Line Surveyed since 31st December, 1874.	Remarks.
...	...	Miles	...
A.C. Webb	North Limit of 4th Concession Line, across Ranges 29 and 30, West	187.56	Undulating land, soil generally of good quality, water good, and a fair amount of timber. Mr. Webb will probably send in his returns before the 1st January, 1876.
...	5th Base Line, across Ranges 29 and 30, West	...	...
...	North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30, West	...	...
...	South Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 29 and 30, West	...	...
...	6th Base Line, across Ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30, West	...	...
...	North and South Limits of 6th Concession Line, across Ranges 27, 28, and part of 29, West	...	...
...	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 28 and 29 West, Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22	...	...
...	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 30 and 31 West, Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, West	...	...
G.M. Kingston	North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 25 and 26, West	79.50	South-western portion, undulating prairie; remainder, wooded and cut up by small lakes and muskegs.
...	6th Base Line, across Ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26, West	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 26 and 27 West, Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 24 and 25, West, Townships 19, 20, and 21	...	...
Wm. Ogilvie	6th Base Line, across Ranges 21 and 22, West	48.90	Wooded, and cut up by small lakes and swamps; parts very hilly; no progress reports received lately.
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 22 and 23, West, Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22	...	...
...	North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 21 and 22, West	...	...

Edgar Bray	7th Base line, across Ranges 15, 16, 17, and 18, West	61.12	Tolerably dry part of country, of an open nature, though not prairie; remainder partly timbered.
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 14 and 15 West, Townships 23 and 24	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 18 and 19 West, Townships 23, 24, 25, and 26	...	...
Lewis Bolton	7th Base Line, across Range 14, West	42.78	Very swampy, with timbered ridges between swamps.
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 14 and 15, West, Townships 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29	...	...
...	8th Base Line, across Range 14, West	...	...
Joseph Doupe	Meridian Extension between Ranges 4 and 5, West, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24	65.20	Level country, interspersed with swamp and belts of timber.
...	7th Base Line, across Ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 9, West	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 8 and 9, West, Townships 23 and 24	...	...

Name	Description of Survey.	Extent of Line Surveyed since 31st December, 1874.	Remarks.
William Pearce	3rd Base Line, across Ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, East	185.27	Rough and rocky, with numerous lakes and swamps. Returns of part of this are in Head Office, Ottawa.
...	North Limit of 2nd Concession Line, across Ranges, 15, 16, 17, and part of 18, East	...	...
...	South Limit of 3rd Concession Line, across Ranges 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, East	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 12 and 13, East, tps. 7, 8, 9, and 10	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 14 and 15, East Tps. 7 and 8	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 16 and 17, East, Tps. 7, 8, 9, and 10	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 18 and 19, East, Tps. 9 and 10	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 20 and 21, East, Tps. 9 and 10	...	...
J. Lestock Reid	Meridian Extension between Ranges 22 and 23, East, 1 and 2	208.28	Belt of good land along Rainy River, from half a mile to two miles in width; timbered country north of that, and very swampy. East of the Lake of the Woods reported to be rocky, with numerous lakes, unfit for agricultural purposes. The timber, with the exception of some small pines, unserviceable. Returns of part of this are in Head Office.
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 22 and 23, East, Tps. 1, 2, 3, and part of 4, South	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 24 and 25, East, Tps. 3, and part of 4, South	...	...
...	Meridan Extension between Ranges 26 and 27, East, Tps. 3, 4, and part of 5, South	...	...
...	North and South Limits of 1st Concession Line (South), across Ranges 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, East	...	...

...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 28 and 29, East, Tps. 5, and part of 6, South	...	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 30 and 31, East, Tps. part of 5, South	...	...
...	2nd Base Line (South), across Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, East	...	...
...	1st Base (or 49th Parallel), across Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, East	...	...
...	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 26, and 27, East, Tps. 3 and 4	...	...
Alexander L. Russell	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 24 and 25, East, Tps. 1 and 2, South	31.56 35.00	Returns are in Head Office.
...	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 24 and 25, East, Tps. 1, and part of 2.	...	...
...	1st Base and 49th Parallel, across Ranges 23 and 24, East	...	...
...	Lake of the Woods. Traverse	...	...
F.A. Martin	South Limit of 1st Concession Line, across Range 7, East	30.55	Surveyed in connection with sub-division.
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 5 and 6, East, Township 1	...	...
...	North Limit of Road Allowance along 1st Base, Ranges 5, 6, and 7, East	...	...
Geo. A. Bayne	Meridian Extensions between Ranges 8 and 9, West, Township 7	18.23	...
...	North Limit of 2nd Concession Line, across Ranges 9 and 10, West	...	...
C.P. Brown	South Limit of 3rd Concession Line, across Ranges 13 and 14, West	12.18	...
Lachlan Kennedy	North Limit of Road Allowance along 1st Base, across Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, West	47.84	...
...	Meridian Extension between Ranges 2 and 3, West, Township 1	...	...
	Meridian Extension between		

...	Ranges 4 and 5, West, Township 1	...	...

A.H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING Sub-division Surveys effected in 1875, between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

...	Extent Contracted for.			Extent Completed.			...
Name of Surveyor.	Townships and Ranges.	No. of Tps.	Miles.	Townships and Ranges.	No. of Tps.	Miles.	Remarks.
F.A. Martin	Township 1, Ranges 5, 6, and 7, East	4	269.45	All, except 3 1/2 miles in swamp	4	265.98	Returns forwarded to Ottawa.
...	Township 2, Ranges 7, East	...	...	...	...	...	.
John Grant	Township 3 and 4, Range 7, East	2	140.59	All	2	140.59	Returns forwarded to Ottawa.
C.C. Forneri	Township 5, South, Range 27, East	8	...	One Township completed	...	...	Fractional Townships on Rainy River.
...	Township 5 and 6, South, Ranges 28, 29, and 30, East	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Township 5, South, Range 31, East	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachlan Kennedy	Township 1, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, West	8	513.45	Township 1, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, West, and part of Township 1, Range 6, West	5 5/6	372.75	Returns not received.
Geo. A. Bayne	Township 7, Ranges 9 and 10, West	2	128.34	All	2	128.34	Returns forwarded to Ottawa.
C.P. Brown	Township 9 and 10, anges 13, 14, 15, and 16, West	8	537.77	All	8	537.77	Returns not received.
W. Case Eaton	Township 21 and 22, Range 14, West.	2	140.52	All	2	140.52	Returns forwarded to Ottawa.
John Holmes	Township 17, Range 20, West	1	67.24	All	1	67.24	Returns not received.
Duncan Sinclair	Township 17 and 18, Ranges 21 and 22, West	3 2/3	252.	All, except traverse of lakes	3 2/3	252.	Part of Township 18, 21, West, is an Indian Reserve.
Elihu Stewart	Township 3, South, Ranges 23, 24, and 25, East	5	...	No report from Mr. Stewart	...	...	Townships in Rainy River District.
...	Township 3 and 4, South, Range 26, East	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SCHEDULE D

SHOWING Indian Reserves surveyed in 1875, between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

Band.	Locality.	Under which Treaty Surveyed.	Area.	By whom Surveyed.	Remarks.
Sioux Indians, Enoch's Band	Bird Tail Creek, near Fort Ellice, North-West Territory	No. 2	6,885	D.L.S., Wagner	In Township 15, Range 27 West.
Sioux Indians, White Eagle's Band	On the River Assiniboine, near Fort Ellice, North-West Territory	No. 2	7,936	D.L.S., Wagner	In Township 10, Range Range 22 West.
Mekis Band	Riding Mountain House, N.-W. Ter.	No. 2	5,785	D.L.S., Wagner	In Township 18, Range 21 West.
Fairford Band	Fairford River, North-West Territory.	No. 2	15,200	D.L.S., Wagner	...
Chief Pierre and Band	Lac des Mille Lacs, wild and farming lands	No. 3	3,750	D.L.S., Ross	...
Chief Blackstone and Band	Lac la Croix, wild and farming lands.	No. 3	...	D.L.S., Ross	Survey not yet completed.
Chief Rat McKay and Band	River la Seine wild land	No. 3	8,476	D.L.S., Ross	Farming Reserve remains to be surveyed.
Chiefs Little Eagle and Gobay and Bands	West side of Rainy Lake, wild and farming lands	No. 3	...	D.L.S., Caddy	Survey not yet completed.
Chief Kitchekoka and Band	Rainy River, farming land	No. 3	...	D.L.S., Forneri	Wild land in large Wild Land Reserve for Rainy River Indians
Chiefs and Bands	Lake of the Woods*	No. 3	...	D.L.S., C.F. Miles D.L.S., Bayne.	Survey not yet completed.

NOTE. - D.L.S. Wagner is now engaged on the survey of Reserves set apart under Treaty No. 4, and D.L.S.'s Miles, Caddy, Ross and Bayne are laying out the Reserves under Treaty No. 3 at Rainy Lake, Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

*These Reserves being scattered among the Islands and at different points on the shores of the Lake, it has been rendered necessary to survey the greater part of the Lake in order to locate them. Another season will be required to complete laying them out.

A.W. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SCHEDULE E.

SHOWING Subdivision Surveys contracted for and completed, and of Block Surveys performed between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

Townships Subdivided.	Section Lines Surveyed.	Block Lines.	Line Surveyed.
...	Miles.	...	Miles.
5th Range, East; Township 1	67.44	1st Correction Line, South	65.34
6th Range, East; Township 1	57.73	2nd Base Line, South	38.91
7th Range, East; Township 1, 2, 3 and 4	281.40	1st Base Line, South	90.68
31st Range, East; Township 5, South	35.40	1st Correction Line,	6.10
1st Range, West; Township 1	60.82	2nd Correction Line,	32.40
2nd Range, West; Township 1	67.01	3rd Base Line,	48.90
3rd Range, West; Township 1	60.95	3rd Correction Line	42.74
4th Range, West; Township 1	67.03	4th Correction Line,	12.27
5th Range, West; Township 1	60.94	5th Base Line,	12.22
6th Range, West; Township 1	56.00	5th Correction Line,	61.22
9th Range, West; Township 7	61.20	6th Base Line,	61.12
10th Range, West; Township 7	67.14	6th Correction Line,	28.55
13th Range, West; Township 9 and 10	128.33	7th Base Line,	50.09
14th Range, Township 9, 10, 21 and 22	281.00	8th Base Line,	6.11
15th Range, West; Township 9 and 10	128.36	1st Meridian Exterior, West	6.09
16th Range, West; Township 9 and 10	140.60	2nd Meridian Exterior, West	30.53
20th Range, West; Township 17	67.24	4th Meridian Exterior, West	18.30
21st Range, West; Township 17 and 18	112.00	7th Meridian Exterior, West	42.78
22nd Range, West; Township 17 and 18	140.00	9th Meridian Exterior, West	24.45
...	...	11th Meridian Exterior, West	24.45
...	1,940.59	12th Meridian Exterior, West	18.33
...	...	13th Meridian Exterior, West	12.22
...	...	14th Meridian Exterior, West	48.90
...	...	15th Meridian Exterior, West	24.45
...	...	3rd Meridian Exterior, East	6.11
...	...	6th Meridian Exterior, East	24.45
...	...	7th Meridian Exterior, East	12.22
...	...	8th Meridian Exterior, East	24.45
...	...	9th Meridian Exterior, East	12.22
...	...	10th Meridian Exterior, East	12.22
...	...	11th Meridian Exterior, East	30.93
...	...	12th Meridian Exterior, East	30.56
...	...	13th Meridian Exterior, East	37.13
...	...	14th Meridian Exterior, East	8.82

...	...	15th Meridian Exterior, East	3.71
...	...	Total Mileage of Block Lines	1,018.97
...	...	Area of Subdivision Surveys	665 000

A.H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

APPENDIX 4.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Commissioners - Half-Breed Lands, and Scrip.
Claims investigated by Mr. Commissioner Machar.

Parishes.	Children under 18.	Children over 18.	Heads of Families.	Total.
Headingley	101	41	47	189
Kildonan	29	25	23	77
Portage la Prairie and White Mud	122	47	74	243
St. Andrews	519	252	384	1,155
St. Clements	177	65	125	367
Poplar Point and High Bluff	267	79	151	497
St. James	105	47	80	232
St. John	64	31	40	135
St. Pauls	71	56	66	193
St. Peters	50	9	33	92
...	1,505	652	1,023	3,180
...	Children.	...	...	...
Absentees in all the Parishes	32	...	18	50
Claims disallowed	164	...	194	358
Claims of White Settlers and their Children investigated	...	...	...	717
...	...	...	...	4,305

Claims investigated by Mr. Commissioner Ryan.

Parishes.	Children under 18.	Children over 18.	Head of Families.	Original White Settlers.	Heirs of persons deceased.	Total.
St. Vital	105	47	59	44	56	311
St. Charles	132	41	91	3	8	275
St. François-Xavier	647	182	445	22	336	1,632
St Laurent	118	65	75	...	48	296
St. Annes	142	68	72	32	29	343
St. Boniface	273	168	205	18	140	804
St. Norbert	368	149	224	19	126	886
Ste. Agathe	167	62	127	...	75	431
...	1,952	782	1,298	138	818	4,988
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,293

APPENDIX 5.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON FOREST TREE PLANTING.

Preparation of the Soil.

A proper and thorough cultivation of the soil is an indispensable prerequisite to success. Without this thorough preparation, failure and disappointment are inevitable.

To secure the best results the ground must have been previously broken and the sod thoroughly decomposed then, with a common stirring plough, the ground to be planted should be given a thorough ploughing to the depth of ten inches, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed until the ground is finely pulverised.

It is recommended that the ground for a single row, for a fence, or for a hedge, should be prepared in the above manner, -in a strip eight feet wide in the centre of which the cuttings should be set, leaving a margin for cultivation four feet wide on each side of the row.

Method of Planting Cuttings.

Stretch a small rope of suitable length tightly over the exact place where it is desired to plant the cuttings, each end of the rope to be staked firmly to the ground.

The ground immediately beneath the rope should be smoothed off with a small iron rake.

The planter should then take up as mainly cuttings as he can conveniently carry under one arm, and proceed to stick them in the ground close up to the rope. They should be stuck deep, leaving not more, in any case, than two buds out of the ground. If stuck in the full length it is just as well.

It is advised that they should be stuck in slanting, say at the angle of from 30 to 45 degrees, and, invariably, butt end first.

For a live fence or hedge, they should be stuck, as nearly as possible, one foot apart.

5,280 cuttings will plant a mile of live fence.

Two good hands can plant this mile in a day, if the ground is properly prepared for them.

Method of Cultivation.

As soon after planting as the weeds and grass shew themselves, hoeing should be commenced: every cutting should be carefully hoed.

All of the four feet margin on each side of the row should be hoed thoroughly. As soon afterwards as the cuttings have started so that the row may be distinctly seen, use the horse and cultivator, passing up and down the row often enough to kill the grass and weeds, leaving all of the four feet margin on each side of the row perfectly mellow. Then hoe carefully.

This process should be repeated two or three times during the season before harvest. Not a weed or bunch of grass should be allowed to go to seed.

Great care should be exercised, in hoeing and cultivating, not to disturb the cutting or the young tree.

After harvest, all the weeds, and grass found within the four feet margin should be gathered and burned. Look out for Prairie fires, and, if the plantation is danger, burn round it.

It cannot be sufficiently impressed upon the tree planter, that thorough cultivation the first season will ensure the success of the plantation. If this is neglected, it will be found difficult to atone satisfactorily by subsequent good treatment.

The second year, the plants will do with half the cultivation; and the third year no further cultivation will be required, as they will protect themselves from weeds and grass.

At this stage Mr. Hodges recommends a liberal mulching of manure.

By pursuing this treatment the cuttings will be grown in five years to a size and height which will form an impenetrable barrier to horses and cattle as well as a valuable wind break.

Mr. Hodges asserts that ten acres planted in this way in rows eight feet apart, will, in that period, not only furnish all the fuel and fencing necessary to support a farm, but will also bring a handsome little income from the fence poles which may be spared to less fortunate neighbors.

The earlier the cuttings are planted after the frost is out of the ground the better, but the planting may be continued to the 1st of June with success.

When it can be done, fall ploughing is preferable to spring ploughing, as the ground is less liable to suffer from drought.

Cuttings set in spring ploughing should have the earth pressed each side of them as fast as the planting progresses.

The procuring of Cuttings, Young Trees and Seeds.

White willow cuttings at the present time may be most conveniently and advantageously purchased in Minnesota.

Arrangements will probably be made by which the information necessary to enable persons in Manitoba to obtain the above, together with any others of the trees which it may be desired to procure from Minnesota, as also the seeds of forest trees not indigenous, which may be suited to Manitoba, may from time to time be had at any one of the Regular Dominion Lands Offices, on application.

Young aspen and poplar, one or two years old, may be gathered in waggon loads in the vicinity of groves now existing in different parts of the Province.

The seeds of the ash-leaved maple, the ash and the elm, may be found in abundance along the margins of some of the streams in Manitoba and the North-West. These may be gathered to most advantage late in the fall.

Forest tree seeds are likely to succeed best if planted just before the ground freezes.

The latter should be finely pulverized and the seed planted in drills in small furrows previously made by the hoe.

The seed should be liberally sown, then covered with a small iron rake to a depth of from one to two inches.

Seed necessary to be kept throughout the winter should be kept in moist sand in boxes or barrels, two parts of sand to one of seed. Keep where the mice will not find them, and where they will be cool and at about their natural moisture.

Young trees gathered in the fall should be heeled in, that is to say, placed side by side in a trench on dry ground, where water will not stand.

This trench should be large enough to lay in the roots, and from a half to two thirds of the young tree, which should then be covered with earth, to protect them during the winter.

Care should be taken to keep the roots of the young trees moist until they are totally planted.

They should not be allowed to be exposed to the sun or wind, but kept in as nearly their natural condition as possible, and when planted should be planted with care, the roots being all straightened out, and the title fibrous roots given plenty of rich moist earth.

APPENDIX 6.

INDEX TO TOWNSHIP DESCRIPTIONS.

Range.	Township.	Page.	Range.	Township.	Page.
1 East.	18	...	8 West.	7	...
5 East.	1	...	9 West.	7	...
6 East.	1	...	10 West.	7	...
7 East.	1, 2, 3, 4	...	11 West	20	...
...	...	...	12 West	20	...
1 West.	1	...	13 West.	9, 10	...
2 West.	1	...	14 West.	9, 10	...
3 West.	1	...	18 West.	16	...
4 West.	1	...	19 West.	18	...
5 West.	1	...	21 West.	17, 18	...
6 West.	1, 7, 8	...	22 West.	17, 18	...
7 West.	7	...	...	...	...

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYORS' REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SURVEYS EFFECTED DURING SEASON OF 1875.

This appendix contains extracts from the Reports of the Township Surveys in the Province of Manitoba and part of the North-West Territory adjoining, describing the nature of the surface, the kind and quality of the soil and timber, and the supply of water afforded by lakes, streams, and springs, and to be obtained by digging, with such other information respecting the fitness of the several townships for agricultural or lumbering operations as would aid the intending settler in selecting a suitable location.

RANGE I - EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Township No. 18. - Is well wooded and watered, the timber being principally poplar with a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality, a large proportion suitable for settlement. There are a few swamps and muskegs which may easily be drained.

RANGE V - EAST.

Township No. 1. - Is well wooded with small timber. A good deal of the best timber has been destroyed by fire. The soil of the southern portion is of very inferior quality and very swampy, that of the northern half is generally a rich sandy loam. Good water can be obtained in any part of the township by digging a few feet.

RANGE VI. - EAST.

Township No. 1. - Is unfit for farming purposes, being very low and wet and covered in the greater party with long willows. There is some fair poplar scattered through it.

RANGE VII - EAST.

Township No. 1. - Is useless (without thorough draining) for agricultural purposes, three-fourths being covered with either water, floating bog, or swamp willows. The few dry spots are stony and strewed with large boulders, and are the only parts on which the timber (poplar) grows to any size. This township could be easily drained into the River Roseau which flows through it.

Township No. 2 - The greater portion is covered with swamps, in which long marsh willows, reeds, sedge, grass tied rushes predominate. The only sections at all fit for settlement are the western tier which are wooded with poplar. The south branch of Rat River flows through the middle of the township.

Township No. 3. - The soil is unfit for agricultural purposes, being of an inferior quality with many bogs and swamps. The timber on the dry land is poplar and willows, of little value except for fuel. In some parts there are boulders of various sizes.

Township No. 4. - The soil is poor, thin and sandy, with frequent marshes; unfit for farming, but there is much good poplar, tamarac and Norway pine in this township.

RANGE I - WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Township No. 1. - Comprises very rich soil, well drained by water courses, and commands a beautiful view of the belt of timber along the Pembina River to the south, as also of that along the Red River to the east.

The only timber that this township contains stands in section 31, and will soon be appropriated for building purposes. Generally the township is rolling prairie adapted for immediate cultivation, there being little or no low land.

RANGE II - WEST.

Township No. 1. - Is more or less intersected by dry water courses, of which the head of the Marais River is the principal, its bed in many places containing ponds of water which must prove of great value during the dry season. The water is better adapted for domestic use than that obtained by sinking. A few solitary second-growth trees exist along its banks. The soil is first-class, and the township generally well adapted for immediate cultivation.

The Mennonites are in possession and rapidly pushing forward improvements by way of building dwellings and securing hay for their stock.

RANGE III - WEST.

Township No. 1 - Comprises rolling prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass, more particularly in the northwest corner, is also well drained by water courses. During the dry season water is found only by sinking. The township commands an imposing view of the Pembina Mountains to the west. It is already rapidly filling up with Mennonite settlers. No timber exists.

RANGE IV - WEST.

Township No. 1. - Assumes more of a low character, well supplied with water in some places by small lakes or ponds, and others by pools in dry water courses. The land is more adopted for stock raising, owing to the abundance of hay land and water.

The principal settlement, which is Mennonite, and designated "Bloomfield," stands on Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22.

In the southwestern portion we come across the first timber, along the western boundary.

RANGE V - WEST.

Township No. 1. - We begin to enter scrub and timber in Section 1, along the international Boundary, and also to ascend the Pembina Mountains, which encroach upon the southwest corner of the township, extending from Section 33 on the north to Section 2 on the south. As we leave the prairie and approach the base of the mountains the land gradually becomes lighter and boulders abound.

The ascent for about one and a-half miles is gradual by different terraces of table-land, until finally the steep ascent of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet brings us to the first grand elevation, which stilt further ascends to Section 5 on the International Boundary, from which point to the westward it gradually assumes the character of a table-land, which is covered with dense scrub and poplar, and more to the north, oak groves. This township in many places presents beautiful locations for settlement, well supplied with water and fuel, although in some places difficult of access.

RANGE VI - WEST.

Township No. 1 - Is altogether comprised of the mountain range and for the most part intersected with deep ravines of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, occasioned by the various small streams which take their rise from the low lands and marshes met with on the top of the mountains. It is along these streams and ravines that the greater part of the timber stands. It is composed of poplar, with some elm in the central and southern portions of the township. The timber on the northern tier of sections is, for the most part, oak of fair dimensions The south-west portion of the township is intersected by fare Pembina River and valley, the latter being of an average width of about one mile and three-quarters, although frequently the section-lines cross the valley for a distance of two to three and a quarter miles. The different terraces which comprise the formation of the ravine are more or less covered with poplar and scrub, more particularly on the east side, aud the elevation from the bed of the river to height of land must be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

The formation is generally a bluish shale (slate), and unstable when exposed.

The Pembina River is about one chain wide, strong current, and an average depth of one foot and a half, where the course is rapid, but where the current is not so strong the depth is greater; the bed of the river is stony; the banks on each side indicate a general overflow during the early part of the summer. Willows abound along its banks, and farther away from the river dense scrub, and alders.

Owing to the prevalence of fallen timber and the abundance of grass the mountains are visited with many destructive fires.

RANGE VI - WEST.

Township No. 7. - Is timbered with a dense growth of willows, with a sufficient quantity of poplar and oak for settlement purpose. The water is good, and there is an abundance of hay. The soil is of a black sandy nature and very fertile.

Township No. 8. - Is well adapted for settlement, being well watered, with abundance of timber and hay. The soil is light but fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar and oak, of sufficient size for building and fencing.

RANGE VII - WEST.

Township No. 7. - The soil is of second quality being sandy, but improves somewhat in the southerly tier of Sections, especially along the north branch of the Riviere aux Islet du Bois, a stream about three feet deep and thirty feet wide, which flows in a southeasterly direction across Sections 6, 5 and 4. There are many marshes and several patches of prairie. The timber is poplar with willows and brush. The poplar is generally so small as to be fit only for fencing and fuel.

RANGE VIII - WEST.

East half of Township No. 7. - Is nearly equally divided by north branch of the Riviere aux Islets des Bois, which is from two to three feet deep and about twenty-five feet wide, and flows with a good current in a general south-easterly direction.

The soil northerly portion is sandy, that of southerly sandy loam of second quality, and the slope of Pembina Mountain, rough and hilly. The greater part is well wooded with poplar, with some oak, birch and baswood on the mountain.

RANGE IX - WEST.

Township No. 7 - Is heavily wooded with poplar, oak, ash, birch and elm, and is well watered by brooks, taking their rise in springs. The surface is very rugged and hilly but the soil excellent.

RANGE X - WEST.

Township No. 7. - Although hilly is well adapted for settlement. The Riviere aux Islet du Bois flows through the northern half. Its Valley is well adapted for grazing. The water in the lakes is of a good quality. The timber is chiefly hazel and small oak.

RANGE XI - WEST.

Township No. 20. - Is timbered with poplar and spruce, much of which is fit for manufacturing for the wants of the adjoining townships. There are many small muskegs, on the borders of which there is a considerable quantity of hay-land. The soil is only of a medium quality.

RANGE XII - WEST.

Township No. 20. - Is timbered with poplar and spruce, with underwood of willows. Much of the spruce is of sufficient size to supply the wants of the townships lying to the south. There are several marshes in the township, and a lake about three miles and a half long in the middle thereof. The water is excellent, and the land well adapted for stock raising.

RANGE XIII - WEST.

Township No. 9. - The western part consists of sand bills with bush but no timber. The eastern part has considerable oak and the southern part quantities of spruce and tamarac, situated on a stream adapted to floating it. Excellent timber for railway ties, with good water everywhere abundant.

Township No. 10. - The northeast and southwest parts are sandy and of no value. The remainder, fine prairie, with oak and poplar scattered and in clumps.

RANGE XIV - WEST.

Township No. 9. - The northern and southern parts sandy, with good grass - the central portion well timbered with pine, tamarac, spruce & c. Pine River running through the midst, is clear and rapids 4 ft. deep, 33 ft. wide - banks 100 ft. high.

Township No. 10. - Southern part broken and with sand hills, but growing good poplar and scrubly oak - the remainder is fine prairie, well watered by Pine Creek, with a fair quantity of timber and hay.

Township No. 21. - Is low and wet, nearly one-half being covered by lakes and muskegs. The timber consists of poplar, balm of Glead, spruce and oak from four to twelve inches in diameter. The soil of the timbered portion is good but not first-rate.

Township No. 22. - The soil, timber and surface are similar to those of the last-mentioned township.

RANGE XVIII - WEST.

Township No. 16. - Is well adapted for settlement, the land throughout being very fertile and well wooded with poplar, willow, and hazel. There are numerous small lakes round which there is good hayland. The little Saskatchewan River flows across the southwest quarter of the township and presents some good mill sites.

RANGE XIX - WEST.

Township No. 18. - Is well watered by two large lakes, several small ones; Whirlpool River and a few small water-courses, and heavily timbered with poplar, white birch and spruce and larch in the low lands. The timber ranges from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good, being loam on top with a yellow clay sub-soil.

RANGE XXI - WEST.

Township No. 17. - About one-third is undulating prairie, one-sixth burned woods with undergrowth of various kinds, and one-half wooded with a fine heavy growth of poplar fit for fuel and building purposes. The soil is first class except on the high and dry banks of the Little Saskatchewan River which flows through the easterly part of the township.

Township No. 18. - About one-fourth is partial prairie with small scrub willow, & c., the other three-fourths is covered with large poplar in many places scorched by fire. There are a good many fresh water lakes in the northwest quarter and a beautiful clear watered and sandy beached lake at the northeast corner of this township and the Little Saskatchewan River flows through the easterly part. The soil is first-class every where.

RANGE XXII - WEST

Township No. 17 - Is nearly all rolling prairie and the soil first-class except a few salt and alkaline patches in the southern half, where there are a few very salt lakes, yet every quarter section has three-fourths of it good arable land.

Township No. 18 - Is half prairie and half woodland. The soil is everywhere good. The timber is large, sound and clear, much of it fit for sawn lumber. There are a great number of lakes, many of which are brackish, unpalatable to our taste, but relished very much by our cattle.