

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1874.

*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 to Your Excellency to be laid before Parliament in conformity with the law, the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended June 30th, 1874.

The Department was established under the provisions of the 36th Vic., cap. 4, and dates from the 1st July, 1873, when that Act came into force. The present report covers, therefore, the operations of the Department during the first year of its existence.

The subjects placed by the Act under the control and management of the Minister of the Interior as head of the Department are the following:

- 1st. The affairs of the North-West Territories.
- 2nd. The lands and affairs of the Indians of Canada.
- 3rd. The Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, and all other public lands not under the control of the Department of Public Works, or of those of Militia and Defence, and Marine and Fisheries.
- 4th. The Crown Lands in Manitoba and North-West Territories, styled by 35th Vic., cap. 23 "Dominion Lands," and,
- 5th. The Geological Survey of Canada.

Prior to the 1st July, 1873, the management of the North-West Territories and the lands and affairs of the Indians devolved upon the Department (abolished by the Act above cited) of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to which

vey, while the accession of some 55,000 red men, for the most part utterly uncivilized, has added still more seriously to the labors and responsibilities of the Indian Branch.

Again, the Dominion Lands Branch, specially charged as it is with the duty of surveying and allotting to settlers the rich and boundless prairies of the west, has in the few years of its existence grown up with a marvellous rapidity, and is plainly destined in the near future to assume still more formidable proportions.

The administration of the affairs of the North-West must also, it is clear, as population pours into the country and settlements are made, bring up for solution new questions of more than ordinary complexity and gravity.

The Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch is the one branch of the Department which does not possess this characteristic of rapid growth. Here the work, though it has increased somewhat of late years, cannot continue to extend.

I.—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Two Acts passed during the recent session of Parliament claim special notice in connection with Indian affairs in the Territories, viz., 37 Vic., cap. 7, and 37 Vic., cap. 22. The former prohibits the importation into or manufacture in the North-West Territories of all intoxicating liquors, and enforces such prohibition by the most stringent provisions. The latter authorizes the establishment of a Mounted Police force in the Territories, and clothes the officers thereof with ample powers to carry out the provisions of the liquor law.

The united operations of these acts has already done much towards the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Territories, and their provisions, if vigorously enforced, must ere long stamp it out altogether.

The satisfactory results of those acts, taken in connection with the friendly communications which officers of the Government held last September with the Indians and Metis at Qu'Appelle, have tended largely to secure the sympathy and good will of the native tribes and of the half-breeds, and to establish the *prestige* of the Canadian Government in the North-West.

MESSENGERS IN ADVANCE OF POLICE.

Fears had been expressed by some, who spoke with a knowledge of Indian character, that the entrance into the Territories of the Mounted Police might arouse the suspicions of the Indians, and possibly result in bloodshed and serious trouble.

Pains, however, had been taken at the suggestion of the North-West Council, who shared the fears above mentioned, to communicate beforehand with the Indian tribes through whose territories the force was to pass, and explain to them, by means of trustworthy persons having their confidence, the nature and objects of the movement. As a result, the force has everywhere been welcomed by the Indians as their friends and benefactors.

Department the Geological Survey was also attached. On the other hand, the Dominion Lands and the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands were under the control of the Secretary of State for Canada.

My predecessor, the Honorable Alexander Campbell, was the first Minister of the Interior, and continued to hold that office until the change of Government in November, 1873.

ORGANIZATION.

Each of the five branches of the Department above enumerated come under the general supervision of the head of the Department and his deputy.

Three of them, viz., the Indian, the Ordnance Lands, and the Dominion Lands Branches, have each their separate staff of officers under the immediate control of the Chief Officer of the branch. In addition to the staff at the seat of Government the Indian and Dominion Lands Branches have also each of them a numerous outside service, confined in the case of the latter to the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, but extending in the case of the former over every Province of the Dominion.

The staff of the Geological Survey has its headquarters at Montreal, where it has been continuously since its first organization, and where it now possesses a very valuable museum and suitable apparatus for purposes connected with the survey.

The work of organizing the Department and of initiating a system of conducting the business of the five distinct and important services, for the first time brought together, had been in a large measure accomplished before I came into office; and I bear willing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which this necessary labor was carried out by the Deputy Head of the Department. The changes required in the mode of conducting the business in the Ordnance Lands and Dominion Lands Branches were comparatively trifling. In the Indian Branch it was different. The method of conducting the business in that branch was somewhat obsolete, the papers and records were in a state of confusion (the older ones being quite inaccessible when required), and, as a natural consequence, there was a heavy accumulation of arrears of work. Prompt measures were, however, taken to classify and arrange the papers and records and to introduce a simple and more efficient system of registering and filing papers, and of transacting business generally. The arrears of work in the branch were also taken in hand as rapidly as the current business would allow, and, before the close of the first year of the operations of the new Department, a large proportion of these arrears had been finally disposed of.

It is characteristic of at least four of the branches which make up the Department of the Interior that they are rapidly growing in importance. The enormous extension of the area of the Dominion within the last few years has necessarily added proportionately to the work thrown upon the staff of the Geological Sur-

 NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

During the course of the year His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories has from time to time transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, acts, resolutions and minutes passed by the Council of the North-West on matters connected with the government of the territories.

These acts and resolutions have received consideration. Some of the resolutions have been approved and acted upon with advantage to the Territories, and a few of the acts have also been approved.

MAGISTRATES.

A few ordinary magistrates have been appointed in the Territories, but they have not been able to effect much in the way of punishing offenders. The North-West Council have consequently strongly urged upon the Government the necessity of appointing stipendiary magistrates at certain important points in the Territories, and it is probable the time has now come, since the Mounted Police force is fairly stationed in the country, when this suggestion may be acted upon.

Such a measure, it may reasonably be hoped, will go far to establish law and order, and to increase the security of life and property in these distant territories.

To have appointed stipendiary magistrates in the Territories, when there was no force there competent to carry out their decision, could hardly have had any other result than to make the administration of justice contemptible in the eyes of the Indians and of others hunting and trading in the North-West.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.

This seems the proper place to mention the despatch, communicated by your Excellency to this Department from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering a report from Captain Cameron, R.A., to the Foreign Office, announcing the completion of the field work of the North American Boundary Commission.

The commission under Captain Cameron was appointed in conjunction with commissioners named by the United States Government to determine, in accordance with the Second Article of the Convention of London of the 20th of October, 1818, the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the most north-west point of the Lake of the Woods due south to the parallel of (49) forty-nine of north latitude, and thence westward to the Stoney or Rocky Mountains.

Captain Cameron states that the whole of the international boundary line, with the exception of about nineteen miles at the western end, has been cleared of trees. As the line for this length of nineteen miles traverses impracticable ground in the Rocky Mountain ranges, it was considered sufficient to mark only two points, namely, the passage of Belly River and the crossing of Lake Waterloo. Along the south of the Province of Manitoba iron pillars have been placed at two mile intervals. West of the Province the line is indicated by cairns, generally about three miles apart;

east of the Province to the Lake of the Woods, and thence northward to the north-west angle of said lake, iron pillars will be placed along the line on such available sites as the swampy character of the country will admit of.

The Chief Astronomer on the Commission and his assistants, with six of the Royal Engineers, are now engaged at the seat of government in completing the maps and office work, generally, in connection with the survey.

Frequent difficulties and disputes, which might have led to grave international complications, have within the last two or three years occurred in consequence of the uncertainty of the international boundary line in this region; and, in the interests of peace as well as on other grounds, the authoritative determination of this missing link in our international boundary line cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the Imperial and Dominion Governments, who have agreed to share equally the cost of this national undertaking.

II.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The number of small bands into which most of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada are divided, and the distance which some of the bands must necessarily be from any officer of the Department, render it difficult to procure satisfactory information as to their actual condition. In the older Provinces, however, more might be accomplished in this respect. The local superintendents and agents should carefully observe the movements of those under their supervision, and report every sign of material, mental and moral improvement or retrogression. The adoption of this course would, no doubt, tend to mitigate some of the evils under which the Indians labor by bringing them prominently into notice; and, on the other hand, it would furnish examples of achievements in certain quarters which might help to guide and encourage others elsewhere who are less successfully, yet faithfully, striving to elevate the Indian race.

With this object in view circulars were sent out from the Department in August last to the Indian superintendents and agents, with such queries as would elicit the desired information. Something has been gained, as the papers accompanying this report will show. In future it is to be hoped that these reports will be still more complete, as I am satisfied that the attainment of full and accurate knowledge of the real state of our Indian population will be attended with the best results.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY.

It is gratifying to observe that the Indians on several of the reserves are beginning to acquire individual property. They are making small clearances on their allotments, raising patches of grain and vegetables, and procuring farm stock. But the progress is slow. Habits formed by a people generations back are difficult to overcome. The system of living with the rude savage is from hand to mouth. He has no inducement to acquire property, because it would only further expose him to

the attacks of his enemies. He is active on the war-path or in the chase; but when danger is over, revenge satisfied, or his immediate wants appeased, he relapses into his accustomed indolence. It may be said that this *inertia* is the chief legacy which he bequeaths to his children. The great difficulty with the Indian is that he cannot all at once rid himself of this inheritance. Even under the most favorable circumstances time must be given him to understand the motives and acquire the habits of the white man, who labors to accumulate wealth in order that he may have the means of support in sickness or old age, or of giving his offspring a start in life. But when these motives come to be understood and acted upon by the Indian, the evidence of which is the possession of considerable property acquired by his own industry and thrift, it shows that he may safely be entrusted with the rights of full citizenship. To grant enfranchisement to the intelligent and well-behaved Indians would probably train them to still further self-reliance, and encourage their brethren who are lagging behind to make greater exertions to overtake the Anglo-Saxon in the race of progress. Accompanied with enfranchisement, they should obtain, probably, at first an allotment of their proper share of the reserve to which they belong; then, after four or five years continued good behavior, the fee simple of said share; and, perhaps, eventually, after a still longer probationary period, they might receive some proportion of the invested capital funds of their band.

EDUCATION.

Education is gradually extending among the Indian population, but in some quarters, especially in the Lower Provinces, little is being done. The ordinary day school is the principal agency employed, and the assistance given through the Department is mostly in the character of grants in aid. For young children this agency is doubtless necessary; but from the tenor of my remarks in the preceding paragraph it may readily be observed that regard it as highly important that the Indian youth, where practicable, should be afforded an industrial school training. They require not merely the elements of an English education, but also to be taught and trained in some useful industrial pursuit.

On my recent visit to the Mohawk Institute near Brantford, Ontario, which is supported by the New England Company for the benefit of the Six Nations, I was confirmed in this impression. The beneficial effects of that excellent institution are very apparent on the Tuscarora Reserve; and I believe that similar schools in other parts of that Province, and in British Columbia, are accomplishing a like good result

EFFORTS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Though this Department is very properly not charged with any care of the religious concerns of the Indians, yet I might fail in my duty did I withhold commendation from the efforts put forth by the English, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches to civilize, by means of christianity, the aborigines of the Dominion. During my tour last summer in the North-West I had occasion to visit the St. Peter's reserve on the

Red River, and was pleased to observe around the mission, under the charge of the Venerable Archdeacon Cowley, nearly all the indications of as high Christian civilization as may be seen in many rural districts of the older Provinces. The happy effect also of the Wesleyan mission near Edmonton on the Saskatchewan, presided over for many years by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, is well-known throughout the Dominion; and the self-denying labors of the Roman Catholic missionaries to the Indians in the North-West Territories, in British Columbia and other Provinces, have long been a matter of history. The Presbyterian mission at Prince Albert, one of the Hudson Bay Company's Posts, has been bereaved of the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, both he and his wife having last autumn fallen in the missionary service; probably, however, their place will be supplied, and the Presbyterian and other churches, which are supporting missionaries in distant parts of the world, will ere long consider the claims of the Indians, who number somewhere about 85,000 of the population of our own country.

INDIAN BOARDS.

The Indian Boards established in Manitoba and British Columbia have not, I regret to say, been a success. This has arisen mainly from the fact that the Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces regarded the principle on which the Boards were constituted as placing them in a somewhat anomalous position. It may therefore be a matter for consideration at an early day whether an organization similar to that which exists in Ontario, with superintendents and agents, should not be adopted in British Columbia and in the North-West. The distance from Ottawa may, perhaps, be urged as an objection to this arrangement; but the Pacific Railway Telegraph will within a year or two connect the Capital with most of the principal points in the western half of the Dominion, consequently the aid of Indian Boards will not be so much required. These, to be efficient, should be composed of men qualified to advise by reason of the knowledge which they possess, through communication with the Indians, and perhaps actual visitation of them on their camping grounds. But the sittings of a Board so composed could be seldom held, owing to the long and tedious journeys which, at least some of its members would have to take to the place of meeting; therefore upon the whole, it appears to me that it would be more satisfactory for each commissioner or superintendent to have the superintendence of a special district and to advise directly with the Department.

TREATIES.

On the 3rd of October, 1873, a treaty was concluded at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods with the Salteaux tribe of Ojibbeway Indians inhabiting the country between Ontario and Manitoba. The negotiations were somewhat tedious, though ably conducted by the Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-West Territories, assisted by Messrs. J. A. N. Provencher and S. J. Dawson. This delay arose from the length of time the Indians require to deliber-

ate in council, the difficulty being in this case probably increased by questions connected with the failure of previous efforts at negotiation, and with the constant summer travel which had been going on through the territory referred to ever since the opening of the Dawson route—a privilege for which the Indians evidently thought the Dominion ought to pay liberally. They consequently demanded indemnity for the past, and pressed for higher annuities than had been granted under Treaties one and two. Under the circumstances of the case it was deemed prudent partially to accede to their demands.

By this treaty about 55,000 square miles of territory were opened up for safe travel, settlement, and railway operations. It may be said, however, to have had one drawback, which seemingly could not be avoided. The high terms which it conceded have in some degree tended to cause discontent among the Indians less favored under former treaties, as also to raise the expectations of all those bands whose lands remain to be surrendered.

A copy of the Treaty, which is No. 3 in the order of negotiation in the North-West Territories, together with Lieut.-Governor Morris's despatch transmitting the same, is appended.

It may be remarked, in connection with the above-named treaty, that S. J. Dawson, Esq., and Mr. Robert Pither, agent at Fort Francis, were appointed in July last to carry out its stipulations that the reserves thereunder should be selected by officers of the Government after conference with the Indians. This duty, except in the case of two or three scattered bands, they successfully accomplished during the autumn. The reserves will be surveyed as soon as arrangements for that purpose can be conveniently made.

Though not within the financial year for which this report is prepared, it may not be out of place to mention that another treaty was concluded on the 15th of last September. The place of meeting was at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, and the Indians treated with were a portion of the Salteaux and Cree tribes, as also a few others of mixed breeds. About 75,000 square miles of territory were surrendered, on terms similar to those contained in the treaty of the previous year, much of which land, north of the Qu'Appelle River, is valuable for farming purposes.

It has been deemed advisable to include a copy of this last treaty, No. 4, with the papers accompanying this report.

The boundaries of the tract ceded by the said treaty, as well as by the other treaties, will be best understood by referring to the accompanying map.

In the negotiations last referred to, as Your Excellency is aware, I had the honor of taking a part, and the information which I acquired at Qu'Appelle and Manitoba will greatly aid me in discharging the responsible duties of my department. In this connection I cannot speak too highly of the tact displayed by the commissioners associated with me on that occasion, namely, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Morris and W. J. Christie, Esq., of Brockville, the latter formerly for many years a resident of the

North-West Territories. Nor can I omit to mention the valuable services of Lieut. Colonel Smith, who commanded our escort, and of his brother officers; likewise to compliment the men on their successful march and general good behavior. The kindness and hospitality shown by the Hudson Bay Company's officers at the several posts which the Commissioners' party visited contributed much to their comfort. To the Chief Commissioner of the Company, Mr. Graham, for his letter of advice, and to the officers in question and their families, our acknowledgements are due.

THE SIOUX.

During my visit to the North-West I met several of the chiefs and head men of that portion of the Sioux tribe who fled to British territory after the Indian massacre in 1862. I was pleased to observe numbers of them working in the harvest fields of the settlers near Portage La Prairie; and on enquiry found that, generally speaking, they had conducted themselves as a peaceable and honest people. Lieut.-Governor Morris and myself strongly urged them to remove to the reserve which the Government had assigned them near the confluence of the Little Saskatchewan with the Assiniboine. They were evidently fully sensible of their position as exiles, and seemed to feel that having no territorial rights in the country they had been kindly dealt with in being assigned a reserve. They, however, begged for a little assistance in seed grain and agricultural implements, and they were promised, provided they settled on their reserve without delay, that they would receive some aid of this kind.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND QUESTION.

The position of the Indian land question in British Columbia has from the first organization of the Department been felt to be a great obstacle in the way of the satisfactory administration of Indian affairs in that Province.

The Indians of British Columbia complain that the quantity of land which the Local Government propose to assign them as reserves is utterly inadequate to their necessities; and they further allege that, where land matters are concerned, their rights are ignored and their claims subordinated to those of the white settlers. The result of this state of things is that there is a universal and growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the Indian population of the Province, and a corresponding uneasiness and alarm among the white settlers.

The satisfactory adjustment of this important question involves, as will be seen, the united action of the Dominion and Local Governments; and to the attainment of this end the efforts of the Department have been directed for the past two years, heretofore, unfortunately, without any satisfactory result. To understand rightly the positions which the Dominion and Local Governments occupy relative to each other and to the Indian, as regards this question, it is to be remembered:

- 1st. That under the general provisions of section 146 of the British North

America Act of 1867 all the public lands in the Province of British Columbia are under the control of the Local Government.

2nd. That by the thirteenth article of the terms of admission of British Columbia into the union it is provided, "that the charge of the Indians and the trustee-ship 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 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 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."

Shortly after the admission of British Columbia into the Union the Local Government transmitted to the Government of the Dominion a schedule of the Indian reserves in that Province. The areas thus set apart for the Indian in no case exceed the proportion of ten acres for each Indian family interested in them. In March, 1873, the Government of the Dominion passed an Order in Council recommending that eighty acres of land should be assigned by the Local Government to every Indian family of five persons in the Province. This recommendation was made in accordance with the general policy previously pursued towards the Indians in Old Canada, where eighty acres to each family of five was the usual allowance. In Manitoba and the North-West that allowance has been more than doubled. To this recommendation the Government of British Columbia declined to accede, alleging that the amount of land thus proposed to be given to the Indians was greatly in excess of what had been found sufficient by the Local Government; and stating that they were not prepared to go beyond twenty acres to each family of five persons, that being a larger amount than has been previously granted to the Indians of that Province, and more, therefore, as they contended, than they were bound, under the terms of the union above referred to, to convey to the Dominion Government for the use of the Indians.

This concession on the part of the Local Government of twenty acres to each Indian family of five persons (inadequate as it would have been considered by the Indians) was subsequently declared by them to apply to those cases only where the Indians, at the time of the union with Canada, were not provided with reserves, and not to apply to the old reserves, however much these latter might fall below the average of twenty acres to a family.

It may be proper to state in this connection that since the Government of the

Dominion became charged with the management of Indian affairs in British Columbia they have acted with great liberality towards the Indians of that Province. During the last two years no less a sum than \$54,000 has been voted by the Dominion Parliament for their benefit, and before the expiration of the current financial year, it is probable that the greater part of this large sum will have been expended for Indian purposes in that Province. This liberality of the Dominion Parliament stands in marked contrast with the policy previously pursued towards the Indians by the Local Government, whose entire annual expenditure on behalf of the Indians, prior to the admission of British Columbia into the union, did not exceed at most a few hundred dollars. Pending the result of the correspondence now going on between the Dominion and Local Governments on this question, it is not necessary, perhaps, to discuss it further in this report. I shall, therefore, content myself with expressing the hope that before many months some satisfactory solution of this grave and complicated question will have been arrived at.

It may here be stated that early last year the large sum of \$6,000 was appropriated by the Government of the Dominion, for the purpose of making a survey of the Indian reserves in British Columbia, with a view to their being allotted among the Indians living upon them. This work was undertaken at the urgent request of the Indian Commissioner, Doctor Powell, and to meet the wishes of the Indians who were most anxious to have their holdings on the reserves marked out and assigned to them. Two surveying parties were accordingly organized and equipped at considerable expense during the summer, and some progress had been made in the surveys when, owing to some difficulty arising out of the position the Local Government has assumed on the Indian land question, the Commissioner found himself reluctantly compelled to arrest the surveys. Dr. Powell, while so doing, expresses his great regret that this step should have been necessary, feeling that it was calculated further to aggravate the discontent of the Indians, and to keep up disputes of long standing between the Indians and the white settlers in regard to their respective land claims. So soon as any definite conclusion is arrived at as to the quantity of land to be allotted, the surveys of the reserves will be at once resumed where it is deemed desirable.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Deputy Superintendent General shows in detail the ordinary working of the machinery for the administration of Indian affairs, and the results of the year's operations. It embraces a great deal of information, which has been arranged with care.

III.—ORDNANCE LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of Ordnance Lands, prepared in his usual clear and concise style, contains all that need be said respecting this branch of the Department. It is gratifying to observe that the receipts from sales exceed those of any previous year.

Several valuable properties once held for military purposes, but now transferred to this Department, remain to be disposed of. Notable among these are the ordnance lands at Amherzburg, St. John's and Chambly. They will be brought into the market as soon as may be deemed expedient, keeping in view the interests of the country and of the public service.

IV.—DOMINION LANDS

The increasing importance of the operations under this branch will naturally direct attention to the report of the Surveyor General. The full and satisfactory manner in which he treats of the several subjects more immediately under his supervision, is well calculated to supply the eager public desire for information respecting all that pertains to the settlement of the North-West.

Colonel Dennis has very properly brought up his report to the close of the calendar year. It is very desirable that there should be no break in presenting a summary of each season's operations before Parliament. Not only is the latest information on the progress of settlement in the North-West important, in view of the large expenditure that is being incurred in opening up the country, and of the legislation necessary to regulate the affairs of so extensive a territory; but also as an encouragement to the intending immigrant.

SURVEYS.

Under this head I may remark, in addition to the particulars given by the Surveyor General, that but little was done last season to extend the block line surveys. It was deemed advisable not to incur any further heavy expenditure of this kind, until the route of the Pacific Railway to and across the Province of Manitoba should be determined. Next summer, however, it will probably be necessary to prosecute this work vigorously.

With respect to the special survey of meridians and bases in the North-West Territories, I regret the unavoidable delay at its commencement; but I fully join in the expectation of the Surveyor General, that next year the Department will receive from the officer in charge, Lindsay Russell, Esq., an interesting progress report. The well-known skill, energy, and resource of that gentleman is a reasonable guarantee to the country that the survey will be pushed to a successful completion.

SETTLEMENT.

It is gratifying to observe that the homestead entries in 1874 largely exceed in number those of the previous year. The quantity of land sold is also encouraging, and had it not been for the grasshopper visitation the entries and sales would undoubtedly have been much more numerous.

It seems to be the general impression in the West that these destructive insects last year culminated one of their periods, and that a long time may elapse

before they again appear in such force. As the country becomes settled, however, they will probably gradually decrease in number every periodic return.

LAND OFFICES.

The distance of the Lands Office at Winnipeg from some of the most fertile townships in Manitoba, coupled with the great expense of travelling in that Province, rendered it highly desirable that greater facilities should be afforded intending settlers to make their entries. The Department, therefore, last spring, established branch offices at Westbourne and Dufferin which have contributed greatly to the convenience of applicants for lands.

While in Manitoba last summer I gave much earnest attention to the affairs, in the Lands Office at Winnipeg. In the interest of the public service I deemed it my duty to report one clerk for dismissal. I have, however, much pleasure in expressing my full confidence in the then acting agent, Mr. D. Codd. But the system of conducting the business in the office, though by him much improved in practice, had been continued pretty much the same in form since the Agency was established. Mr. Codd, however, felt that he had not the power to introduce reform as he was only *acting* agent. I instructed him to assign each clerk his particular duties, and to adopt a more strict system of checks than had previously obtained in the office. Mr. Codd has since been appointed agent, and will now be enabled to exercise proper authority over his subordinates. Already as a consequence of the division of labor adopted, the staff has been reduced in number; and the careful checking of entries, together with the additional authority which the officer in charge has acquired by his appointment as agent, will, I feel confident, tend to remove some of the abuses which had crept into the office under the administration of his predecessor.

DISPUTED CLAIMS.

The legal and the equitable bearing of certain reputed claims to lands in Manitoba have been under careful consideration. Some of them have been disposed of, and it is hoped that an adjustment of the remainder of all such questions will be effected at an early day. Pending a decision on some of these claims, it was found impracticable to proceed with the allotment of the half-breed lands. The delay may have been inexplicable to persons interested in such lands; but it has arisen from a desire on the part of the Government to do justice to all parties.

V.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Director of the Geological Survey publishes annually a very full and interesting report of the explorations and researches of himself and staff, which is separately laid before Parliament. It affords me pleasure, however, to remark that under the careful management of Mr. A. R. Selwyn, F.R.S., the present laborious and competent Director, the survey is performing a most valuable work for this Dominion.

I would also add that Members of the Senate and House of Commons visiting Montreal, and also scientific men from any of the Provinces, would do well to call at the Museum of the Geological Survey, where they will find, apart from other interesting objects, a collection of upwards of 7,000 specimens of Canadian minerals, rocks and fossils, carefully arranged, with a view to illustrate the economic and scientific geology of the Dominion. There is probably no place in the Dominion where a better idea can be obtained of the rich mineral resources of Canada; nor where an hour can be more profitably spent by any person whose tastes lead him to contemplate the wonderful works of the Great Creator in the geologic ages of the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
January 20th, 1875.

Lieut.-Governor Morris to the Honorable Minister of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, October 14th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a treaty made by myself, Mr. Provencher, Indian Agent, and S. J. Dawson, Esq., Commissioners of Indian Affairs, acting on behalf of Her Majesty, of the one part, and the Salteaux tribe of Ojibbeway Indians on the other, at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, on the 3rd of October, for the relinquishment of the Indian title to the tract of land therein described, and embracing 55,000 square miles. In the first place, the holding of the negotiation of the treaty had been appointed by you to take place at the North-west Angle before you requested me to take part therein, and Mr. Dawson had obtained the consent of the Indians to meet there on the 10th of September, but they afterwards changed their minds, and refused to meet me unless I came to Fort Francis. I refused to do this, as I felt that the yielding to the demand of the Indians in this respect, would operate injuriously to the success of the treaty, and the results proved the correctness of the opinion I had formed. I therefore sent a special agent (M. Pierre Levallier) to warn them that I would meet them as arranged at the North-west Angle on the 25th, or not at all this year, to which they eventually agreed.

I left here for the Angle on the 23rd September, and arrived there on the 25th, when I was joined by Messrs. Provencher and Dawson, the last named of whom I was glad to find had been associated with the Commissioners in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Lindsay Russell, thereby giving us the benefit as well of his knowledge of the country to be dealt with, as of the several bands of Indians therein. Mr. Pither, of Fort Francis, was also in attendance, and Mr. Provencher was accompanied by Mr. St. John of his department.

On arriving, the Indians, who were already there, came up to the house I occupied in procession, headed by braves bearing a banner and a Union Jack, and accompanied by others beating drums. They asked leave to perform a dance in my honor, after which they presented to me the pipe of peace. They were then supplied with provisions and returned to their camp. As the Indians had not all arrived, and for other reasons, the 26th, 27th and 28th were passed without any progress, but on the 29th I sent them word that they must meet the Commissioners next morning. Accordingly, on the 30th, they met us in a tent, the use of which I had obtained from the military authorities. I explained to them the object of the meeting, but as they informed me that they were not ready to confer with us, I adjourned the meeting until next day. On the 1st October they again assembled. The principal cause of the delay was divisions and jealousies among themselves. The nation had not met for many years, and some of them had never before been assembled together. They were very jealous of each other, and dreaded any of the chiefs having individual communications with me, to prevent which they had guards on the approaches to my house and Mr. Dawson's tent. On the 2nd October they again assembled, when I again explained the object of the meeting, through McPherson, an intelligent half-breed trader, whose services I secured. M. Chatelan, the Government Interpreter, was also present. They had selected three spokesmen, and had also an Indian reporter, whose duty was to commit to memory all that was said. They had also secured the services of M. Joseph Nolin, of Pointe du Chêne, to take notes in French of the negotiations, a copy of which notes I obtained from him and herewith enclose. The spokesman informed me they would not treat as to the land until we settled with them as to the Dawson route, with regard to which they alleged Mr. Dawson had made promises which had not been kept, and that they had not been paid for the wood used in building the steamers, nor for the use of the route

itself. Mr. Dawson explained that he had paid them for cutting wood, but had always asserted a common right to the use of wood and the water way. He asked them what promise had not been kept, and pointed out that the Government had twice before endeavored to treat with them for a settlement of all matters. He referred them to me as to the general question of the use of the route. They were unable to name any promises which had not been kept. Thereupon I told them I came on behalf of the Queen and the Government of the Dominion of Canada to treat with them with regard to the lands and all other matters, but that they refused to hear what I had to say; had closed my mouth; and as we would not treat except for the settlement of all matters past and future I could not speak unless they asked me to do so. They conferred among themselves, and seeing that we were quite firm, the spokesman came forward and said that they would not close my mouth, after which they would make their demands. The Commissioners had had a conference and agreed, as they found there was no hope of a treaty for a less sum, to offer \$5 per head, a present of \$10, and reserves of farming and other lands not exceeding one square mile per family of five, or in that proportion, sums within the limit of our instructions, though I had private advices if possible not to give the maximum sum named, as the Government had been under a misapprehension as to amounts given to the bands in the United States. The chiefs heard my proposal, and the meeting adjourned until next day. On the 3rd October the chiefs again assembled and made a counter proposition, of which I enclose a copy, being the demand they have urged since 1869. I also enclose an estimate I had made of the money value of the demand, amounting to \$125,000 per annum. On behalf of the Commissioners I at once peremptorily refused the demand. The spokesmen returned to the chiefs, who were arranged on benches, the people sitting on the ground behind them, and on their return they informed me that the chiefs, warriors and braves were of one mind, that they would make a treaty only if we acceded to their demand. I told them if so the conference was over, that I would return and report that they had refused to make a reasonable treaty; that hereafter I would treat with those bands who were willing to treat, but that I would advise them to return to the Council and reconsider their determination before next morning, when, if not, I should certainly leave. This brought matters to a crisis. The chief of the Lac Seul band came forward to speak. The others tried to prevent him, but he was secured a hearing. He stated that he represented four hundred people in the north; that they wished a treaty; that they wished a school-master to be sent them to teach their children the knowledge of the white man; that they had begun to cultivate the soil and were growing potatoes and Indian corn, but wished other grain for seed and some agricultural implements and cattle. This chief spoke under evident apprehension as to the course he was taking in resisting the other Indians, and displayed much good sense and moral courage. He was followed by the Chief "Blackstone," who urged the other chiefs to return to the Council and consider my proposals, stating that he was ready to treat, though he did not agree to my proposals nor to those made to me. I then told them that I had known all along they were not united as they had said; that they ought not to allow a few chiefs to prevent a treaty, and that I wished to treat with them as a nation and not with separate bands, as they would otherwise compel me to do; and therefore urged them to return to their council, promising to remain another day to give them time for consideration. They spent the night in Council, and next morning having received a message from M. Charles Nolin, a French half-breed, that they were becoming more amenable to reason, I requested the Honorable James McKay (who went to the Angle three times to promote this treaty,) Charles Nolin and Pierre Levailier to go down to the Indian Council, and as men of their own blood, give them friendly advice. They accordingly did so, and were received by the Indians, and in about half an hour afterwards were followed by Messrs. Provencher and St. John, who also took part in the interview with the council of chiefs. The chiefs were summoned to the conference by the sound of a bugle and again met us, when they told me that the determination to adhere to their demands had been so strong a bond that they did not think it could be broken, but that they had now determined to see if I would give them anything more.

The Commissioners had had a conference, and agreed previously to offer a

small sum for ammunition and twine for nets, yearly—a few agricultural implements and seeds, for any band actually farming or commencing to farm, and to increase the money payment by \$2 per head if it should be found necessary in order to secure a treaty, maintaining the permanent annuity at the sum fixed. The Indians on the other hand had determined on asking \$15, with some other demands. In fixing the \$10 the Commissioners had done so as a sum likely to be accepted in view of \$3 per head having been paid the Indians the first year the Dawson route was used, and that they had received nothing since. In reply to the Indians, I told them I was glad that they had reconsidered their decision, and that as they had done so, being desirous of inducing them to practice agriculture and to have the means of getting food if their fishing and hunting failed, we would give them certain implements, cattle, and grain, once for all, and the extra \$2 per head of a money payment. This proposal was received favorably, but the spokesmen again came forward and said that they had some questions to ask before accepting my proposal. They wanted suits of clothing every year for all the bands, and \$50 for every chief annually. This I declined, but told them that there were some presents of clothing and food which would be given them this year at the close of treaty. They then asked free passes forever over the Canada Pacific Railway, which I refused. They then asked that no “fire-water” should be sold on their reserves, and I promised that a regulation to this effect should be introduced into the treaty. They then asked that they should not be sent to war, and I told them the Queen was not in the habit of employing the Indians in warfare. They asked that they should have power to put turbulent men off their reserves, and I told them the law would be enforced against such men. They asked what reserves would be given them, and were informed by Mr. Provencher that reserves of farming and other lands would be given them as previously stated, and that any land actually in cultivation by them would be respected. They asked if the mines would be theirs; I said if they were found on their reserves it would be to their benefit, but not otherwise. They asked if an Indian found a mine would he be paid for it, I told them he could sell his information if he could find a purchaser like any other person. They explained that some of the children had married in the States, and they wished them to return and live among them, and wanted them included in the treaty. I told them the treaty was not for American Indians, but any *bonâ fide British Indians* of the class they mentioned who should *within two years* be found *resident* on British soil would be recognized.

They said there were some ten to twenty families of half breeds who were recognized as Indians, and lived with them, and they wished them included. I said the treaty was not for whites, but I would recommend that those families should be permitted the option of taking either status as Indians or whites, but that they could not take both. They asked that Mr. Charles Nolin should be employed as an Indian Agent, and I stated that I would submit his name to the Government with favorable mention of his services on that occasion. They asked that the chiefs and head men, as in other treaties, should get an official suit of clothing, a flag, and a medal, which I promised. Mawedopinias produced one of the medals given to the Red River Chiefs, said it was not silver, and they were ashamed to wear it, as it turned black, and then, with an air of great contempt, struck it with his knife. I stated that I would mention what he had said, and the manner in which he had spoken. They also stated that the Hudson Bay Company had staked out ground at Fort Francis, on part of the land they claimed to have used, and to be entitled to, and I promised that enquiry would be made into the matter. They apologised for the number of questions put me, which occupied a space of some hours, and then the principal spokesman, Mawedopinias, came forward and drew off his gloves, and spoke as follows: “Now you see me stand before you all. “What has been done here to-day, has been done openly before the Great Spirit, and “before the nation, and I hope that I may never hear any one say that this treaty “has been done secretly. And now, in closing this council, I take off my glove, and “in giving you my hand, I deliver over my birthright, and lands, and in taking your

“ hand I hold fast all the promises you have made, and I hope they will last as long as the sun goes round, and the water flows, as you have said.” To which I replied as follows: “ I accept your hand, and with it the lands, and will keep all my promises, in the firm belief that the treaty now to be signed will bind the red man and the white man together as friends forever.” The conference then adjourned for an hour to enable the text of the treaty to be completed, in accordance with the understanding arrived at. At the expiration of that period the conference was resumed, and after the reading of the treaty, and an explanation of it in Indian by the Hon. James McKay, it was signed by the Commissioners and by the several Chiefs, the first signature being that of a very aged hereditary chief. The next day the Indians were paid by Messrs. Fether and Graham, of the Department of Public Works; the latter of whom kindly offered his services, as Mr. Provencher had to leave to keep another appointment. The negotiation was a very difficult and trying one, and required on the part of the Commissioners, great patience and firmness. On the whole I am of opinion that the issue is a happy one. With the exception of two bands in the Shebandowan District, whose adhesion was secured in advance, and the signatures of whose Chiefs Mr. Dawson left to secure the Indian title has been extinguished over the vast tract of country comprising 55,000 square miles lying between the upper boundary of the Lake Superior treaty, and that of the treaty made by Mr. Commissioner Simpson at Manitoba Post, and embracing within its bounds the Dawson route, the route of the Canada Pacific Railway, and an extensive lumber and mineral region. It is fortunate, too, that the arrangement has been effected, as the Indians along the lakes and rivers were dissatisfied at the use of the waters, which they considered theirs, having been taken without compensation, so much so indeed that I believe if the treaty had not been made, the Government would have been compelled to place a force on the line next year.

Before closing this despatch, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the hearty co-operation and efficient aid the Commissioners received from the *Metis* who were present at the Angle, and who, with one accord, whether of French or English origin, used the influence which their relationships to the Indians gave them, to impress them with the necessity of their entering into the treaty. I must also express my obligations to the detachment of troops under the command of Captain Macdonald, assigned me as an escort, for their soldierly bearing and excellent conduct while at the Angle. Their presence was of great value, and had the effect of deterring traders from bringing articles of illicit trade for sale to the Indians; and moreover exercised a moral influence which contributed most materially to the success of the negotiations. I have further to add, that it was found impossible, owing to the extent of the country treated for, and the want of knowledge of the circumstances of each band, to define the reserves to be granted to the Indians. It was therefore agreed that the Reserves should be hereafter selected by officers of the Government, who should confer with the several bands, and pay due respect to lands actually cultivated by them. A provision was also introduced to the effect that any of the reserves, or any interest in them, might hereafter be sold for the benefit of the Indians by the Government with their consent. I would suggest that instructions should be given to Mr. Dawson to select the reserves with all convenient speed; and, to prevent complication, I would further suggest that no patents should be issued, or licenses granted, for mineral or timber lands, or other lands, until the question of the reserves has been first adjusted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieut.-Governor.

TREATY No. 3.

(Copy—Treaty 132—Indian Office.)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, 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; JOSEPH ALBERT NORBERT PROVENCHER, and SIMON JAMES DAWSON, of the one part; and the Saulteaux Tribe of the OJIBBEWAY 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 a meeting at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, 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 of 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:—Kee-tak-pay-pi-na* (Rainy River), Kitihi-gay-kake (Rainy River), Note-na-qua-hung (North-West Angle), Mawe-do-pe-nais (Rainy River), Pow-wa-sang (North-West Angle), Canda-com-igo-wi-ninie (North-West Angle), Pa-pa-ska-gin (Rainy River), May-no-wah-tau-ways-kung (North-West Angle), Kitchi-ne-ka-be-han (Rainy River), Sah-katch-eway (Lake Seul), Muka-day-wah-sin (Kettle Falls), Me-kie-sies (Rainy Lake, Fort Francis), Oos-con-na-geist (Rainy Lake), Wah-shis-kince (Eagle Lake), Rah-kie-y-ash (Flower Lake), Go-bay (Rainy Lake), Ka-me-ti-ash (White Fish Lake), Nee-sho-tal (Rainy River), Kee-jee-go-kay (Rainy River), Sha-sha-gance (Shoal Lake), Shah-win-na-bi-nais (Shoal Lake), Ay-ash-a-wash (Buffalo Point), Pay-ah-bee-wash (White Fish Bay), Rah-tay-tay-pa-o-cutch (Lake of the Woods.)

And thereupon, in open council, the different Bands having presented the men of their choice to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and headmen 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 headmen 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 Saulteux Tribe of the Ojibbeway 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 a point on the Pigeon River route where the International boundary line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg, thence northerly, westerly and easterly, along the height of land aforesaid following its sinuosities, whatever their course may be, to the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the water-shed from which the streams flow to Lake Nepigon, thence northerly and westerly, or whatever may be its course along the ridge separating the waters of the Nepigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg, thence westerly and north-westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson's Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg to a point on the said height of land bearing north forty-five degrees east from Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south forty-five degrees west to Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence southerly along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of the White Mouth River; thence southerly by the line described as in that part forming the eastern boundary of the tract surrendered by the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, to Her Majesty on the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, namely, by White Mouth River to White Mouth Lake and thence on a line, having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the Lake of the Woods and from thence by the International boundary line to the place of beginning.

The tract comprised within the lines above described embracing an area of fifty-five 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 also to lay aside and reserve 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, in such a manner as shall seem best, other Reserves of land in the said territory hereby ceded, which said Reserves shall be selected and set aside where it shall be deemed most convenient and advantageous for each Band or Bands of Indians, by the officers of the said Government appointed for that purpose, and such selection shall be so made after conference with the Indians: Provided, however, that such Reserve, whether for farming or other purposes, shall in nowise exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, and such selection shall be made if possible during the course of next summer, or as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, it being understood, however, that if at the time of any such selection of any Reserves as aforesaid, there are any settlers within the bounds of the lands reserved by any Band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to Indians, and provided also that the aforesaid Reserves of lands or any interest or right therein or appurtenant thereto, may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the said Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto 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 twelve 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 Her 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 on

Indian Reserves, until otherwise determined by the 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 as 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 fifteen hundred dollars 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.

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 actually 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 one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone, one augur 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 in 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; that 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 tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble

any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any 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 hands, at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, this day and year herein first above-named.

[L.S.]

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:—

(Signed,)

JAMES MCKAY.

MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN.

ROBERT PITHER.

CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS.

CHARLES NOLIN.

A. McDONALD,
*Captain commanding escort to
Lieutenant-Governor*

JAMES F. GRAHAM.

JOSEPH NOLIN.

A. McLEOD,

GEORGE McPHERSON, SEN.

SEDLEY BLANCHARD.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, L.G.
J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.
S. J. DAWSON,
Indian Commissioner.

KEE-TA-KAY-PI-NAIS his
 +
 mark.
KITIHI-GAY-KAKE his
 +
 mark.
NO-TE-NA-QUA-HUNG his
 +
 mark.
MAWE-DO-PE-NAIS his
 +
 mark.
POW-WA-SANG his
 +
 mark.
CANDA-COM-IGO-WI-NINIE his
 +
 mark.
PA-PA-SKA-GIN his
 +
 mark.
MAY-NO-WAH-TAU-WAYS-KUNG his
 +
 mark.
KITCHI-NE-KA-BE-HAN his
 +
 mark.
SAH-KATCH-EWAY his
 +
 mark.
MUKA-DAY-WAH-SIN his
 +
 mark.
ME-KIE-SIES his
 +
 mark.
OOS-CON-NA-GEIST his
 +
 mark.
 his

W. FRED. BUCHANAN.

FRANK G. BECHER.

ALFRED CODD, M.D.

GORDON S. CORBAULT.

PIERRE LEVIELLE.

NICHOLAS CHATELAINE.

WA-SHIS-KINCE +
mark.
hisRAH-KIE-Y-ASH +
mark.his
GO-BAY +
mark.his
KA-ME-TI-ASH +
mark.his
NEE-SHO-TAL +
mark.his
KEE-JEE-GO-KAY +
mark.his
SHA-SHA-GANCE +
mark.his
SHAH-WIN-NA-BI-NAIS +
mark.his
AY-ASH-A-WASH +
mark.his
PAY-AH-BEE-WASH +
mark.his
RAH-TAY-TAY-PA-O-CUTCH +
mark.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of the original articles of Treaty of which it purports to be a copy.

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
*Lieutenant-Governor.*J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
*Indian Commissioner.*S. J. DAWSON,
Indian Commissioner.

WE having had communication of the Treaty, certified copy whereof is hereto annexed, but not having been present at the Councils held at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said Treaty were agreed upon, hereby, for ourselves and the several Bands of Indians which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us and the said Bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privilege whatsoever, which we, the said Chiefs, and the said Bands which we represent, have held, or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of Treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors forever.

AND WE HEREBY AGREE to accept the several provisions, payments and Reserves of the said Treaty as therein stated, 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, and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, this Thirteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Signed by S. J. Dawson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's said Commissioners, for and on behalf, and with the authority and consent of the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and J. A. N. Provencher, Esq., the remaining two Commissioners, and himself, and by the Chiefs within named on behalf of themselves and the several Bands which they represent, the same, and the annexed certified copy of articles of Treaty having been first read and explained in presence of the following witnesses:—

(Signed), THOS. A. P. TOWERS,
JOHN AITKEN,
A. J. McDONALD,
UNZZAKI,
his
JAS. LOGANOSH, +
mark.
PINLLSISE.

For and on behalf of the Commissioners, the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Joseph Albert Norbert Provencher, Esq., and the undersigned:—

(Signed,) S. J. DAWSON,
Commissioner.
his
PAY-BA-MA-CHAS, +
mark.
his
RE-BA-QUIN, +
mark.
his
ME-TAS-SO-QUE-NE-SKANK, +
mark.

LAC SEUL, 9th June, 1874.

We, the Chiefs and Councillors of Lac Seul, Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes subscribe and set our marks, that we and our followers will abide by the articles of the treaty made and concluded with the Indians at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods on the third day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Joseph Albert N. Provencher, and Simon J. Dawson, of the one part; and the Saulteaux tribes of Ojibwas Indians, inhabitants of the country as defined by the Treaty aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's Indian Agent and the Chiefs and Councillors have hereto set their hands at Lac Seul, on the 9th day of June, 1874.

(Signed,) R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.
his
CHIEF JOHN CROMARTY, +
mark.
his
Councillor ACKEMENCE, +
mark.

Councillor. MAINEETAINEQUIRE, his
+
mark.
his
" NAH-KEE-JECKWAKE, +
mark.

The whole treaty explained by R. J. N. Pither.

Witness
(Signed,) JAMES MCKENZIE,
LOUIS KITTSON,
his
NICHOLAS × CHATELAINE.
mark

(Copy.)

TREATY No. 4.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, 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; the Honorable DAVID LAIRD, Minister of the Interior, and WILLIAM JOSEPH CHRISTIE ESQ., of Brockville, Ontario, of the one part; and the Cree, Saulteaux and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and headmen, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part:—

WHEREAS, the Indians inhabiting the said territory have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at Qu'Appelle Lakes, 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, trade, 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 between them and Her Majesty's other subjects; and that Her Indian people 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 Councils 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: Ka-ki-shi-way, or "Loud Voice" (Qu'Appelle River), Pis-qua or "the Plain" (Leech Lake), Kea-wez-ance or "the Little Boy" (Leech Lake), Ka-kee-na-wup, or "One that sits like an Eagle," (Upper Qu'Appelle Lakes), Kus-kee-tow-mus-coo-mus-qua or "Little Black Bear" (Cypress Hills), Ka-ne-on-us-ka-tew or "One that walks on four claws" (Little Touchwood Hills), Can-ah-ha-cha-pew or "Making ready the Bow," (South side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan), Ku-si-can-ah-chuck or "Day Star" (South side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan), Ka-wa-ca-toose or "The Poor Man" (Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Lakes), Ka-ku-wis-ta-haw or "Him that flies round" (Towards the Cypress Hills), Cha-ca-chas (Qu'Appelle River), Wah-

pii-moose-too-siis or "the White Calf" or "Pus-coos," (Qu Appelle River,) Gabriel Cote or Mee-may, or "The Pigeon" (Fort Pelly);—

And thereupon in open council the different Bands having presented the men of their choice to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and headmen for the purpose 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 Cree and Saulteaux 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 for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the United States' frontier due south of the north-western point of the Moose Mountains, thence due north to said point of said mountains, thence in a north-easterly course to a point two miles due west of Fort Ellice, thence in a line parallel with, and two miles westward from, the Assiniboine River to the mouth of the Shell River, thence parallel to the said river, and two miles distant therefrom, to its source, thence in a straight line to a point on the western shore of Lake Winnipigoosis due west from the most northern extremity of Waterhen Lake, thence east to the centre of Lake Winnipigoosis, thence northwardly through the middle of the said lake (including Birch Island) to the mouth of Red Deer River, thence westwardly and south-westwardly along and including the said Red Deer River and its lakes, Red Deer and Etoimami to the source of its western branch, thence in a straight line to the source of the northern branch of the Qu'Appelle, thence along and including said streams to the Forks near Long Lake, thence along and including the valley of the west branch of the Qu'Appelle to the south Saskatchewan, thence along and including said river to the mouth of Maple Creek, thence southwardly along said creek to a point opposite the western extremity of the Cypress Hills; thence due south to the International Boundary, thence east along the said boundary to the place of commencement. Also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wheresoever situated within Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees, through the said Commissioners to assign reserves for said Indians, such Reserves to be selected by officers of Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada appointed for that purpose, after conference with each Band of the Indians, and to be of sufficient area to allow one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families.

PROVIDED, however, that it be understood that if, at the time of the selection of any reserves as aforesaid there are any settlers within the bounds of the lands reserved for any band, Her Majesty retains the right to deal with such settlers as she shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians; and provided further that the aforesaid Reserves of land, or any part thereof, or any interest or right therein, or appurtenant thereto, may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the said Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as Reserves.

In view of the satisfaction with which the Queen views the ready response which Her Majesty's Indian subjects have accorded to the invitation of Her said Commissioners to meet them on this occasion, and also in token of their general good conduct and behavior, she hereby through Her Commissioners, makes the Indians of the Bands here represented, a present:—For each Chief, of twenty-five dollars in cash, a coat, and a Queen's silver medal; for each head-man, not exceeding four in each Band,

fifteen dollars in cash, and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child, twelve dollars in cash; and for those here assembled some powder, shot, blankets, calicoes, strouds, and other articles.

As soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, Her Majesty shall cause a census to be taken of all the Indians inhabiting the tract hereinbefore described, and shall next year, and annually afterwards, forever, cause to be paid, in cash, at some suitable season to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the Territory ceded: each Chief, twenty-five dollars; each headman, not exceeding four to a Band, fifteen dollars; and to every other Indian, man, woman and child, five dollars per head; such payments to be made to the heads of families for those belonging thereto, unless for some special reason, it be found objectionable.

Her Majesty also agrees that each Chief, and each head-man, not to exceed four in each Band, once in every three years during the term of their office, shall receive a suitable suit of clothing, and that yearly and every year, she will cause to be distributed among the different Bands included in the limits of this Treaty, powder, shot, ball and twine, in all to the value of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and each Chief shall receive hereafter, in recognition of the closing of the Treaty, a suitable flag.

It is further agreed between her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band thereof who are now actually cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter settle on their Reserves and commence to break up the land, that is to say—two hoes, one spade, one scythe, and one axe for every family so actually cultivating; and enough seed, wheat, barley oats and potatoes to plant such lands as they have broken up; also one plough and two harrows for every ten families so cultivating as aforesaid; and also to each Chief, for the use of his Band, as aforesaid, one yoke of oxen, one bull, four cows, a chest of ordinary carpenter's tools, five hand-saws, five augers, one cross-cut saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, and one grind-stone; all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all, for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in the Reserve, allotted to each Band, as soon as they settle on said Reserve, and are prepared for a teacher.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that within the boundary of the Indian Reserves, until otherwise determined by the 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 the North-West Territories, from the evil effects of intoxicating liquors shall be strictly enforced.

And further, Her Majesty agrees that her said Indians shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, or other purposes under grant, or other right given by Her Majesty's said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indian subjects that such sections of the Reserve above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of whatever nature, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land or money for the area of the Reserve so appropriated.

And the undersigned Chiefs and headmen 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; that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her

Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, now inhabiting, or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof; and that they will 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 and headmen, have herunto subscribed and set their hands at Qu'Appelle, this day and year herein first-above written.

(Signed,)

Signed by the Chiefs and Headmen with-
in named in presence of the following
witnesses, the same having been first
read and explained by CHARLES PRATT:

(Signed.)

W. OSBORNE SMITH, *C. M. G.*,
Lieut.-Col., D. A. G.,
Commanding Dominion
Forces in North-West.

PASCAL BRELAND.

EDWARD MCKAY.

CHARLES PRATT.

PIERRE POITRAS.

his

BAPTISTE + DAVIS.

mark

his

PIERRE + DENOMME.

mark

JOSEPH MCKAY.

DONALD McDONALD.

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
North-West Territories.

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

WILLIAM J. CHRISTIE.

KA-KII-SHI-WAY, his
+ mark.

PIS-QUA, his
+ mark.

KA-WE-ZAUCE.

KA-KEE-NA-WUP, his
+ mark.

KUS-KEE-TEW-MUS-COO-MUSQUA, his
+ mark.

KA-NE-ON-US-KA-TEW, his
+ mark.

CAN-AH-HA-CHA-PEW, his
+ mark.

KH-SI-CAW-AH-CHUCK, his
+ mark.

KA-RA-CA-TOOSE, his
+ mark.

KA-KII-NIS-TA-HAW, his
+ mark.

CHA-CA-CHAS, his
+ mark.

fifteen dollars in cash, and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child, twelve dollars in cash; and for those here assembled some powder, shot, blankets, calicoes, strouds, and other articles.

As soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, Her Majesty shall cause a census to be taken of all the Indians inhabiting the tract hereinbefore described, and shall next year, and annually afterwards, forever, cause to be paid, in cash, at some suitable season to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the Territory ceded: each Chief, twenty-five dollars; each headman, not exceeding four to a Band, fifteen dollars; and to every other Indian, man, woman and child, five dollars per head; such payments to be made to the heads of families for those belonging thereto, unless for some special reason, it be found objectionable.

Her Majesty also agrees that each Chief, and each head-man, not to exceed four in each Band, once in every three years during the term of their office, shall receive a suitable suit of clothing, and that yearly and every year, she will cause to be distributed among the different Bands included in the limits of this Treaty, powder, shot, ball and twine, in all to the value of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and each Chief shall receive hereafter, in recognition of the closing of the Treaty, a suitable flag.

It is further agreed between her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band thereof who are now actually cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter settle on their Reserves and commence to break up the land, that is to say—two hoes, one spade, one scythe, and one axe for every family so actually cultivating; and enough seed, wheat, barley oats and potatoes to plant such lands as they have broken up; also one plough and two harrows for every ten families so cultivating as aforesaid; and also to each Chief, for the use of his Band, as aforesaid, one yoke of oxen, one bull, four cows, a chest of ordinary carpenter's tools, five hand-saws, five augers, one cross-cut saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, and one grind-stone; all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all, for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in the Reserve, allotted to each Band, as soon as they settle on said Reserve, and are prepared for a teacher.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that within the boundary of the Indian Reserves, until otherwise determined by the 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 the North-West Territories, from the evil effects of intoxicating liquors shall be strictly enforced.

And further, Her Majesty agrees that her said Indians shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, or other purposes under grant, or other right given by Her Majesty's said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indian subjects that such sections of the Reserve above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of whatever nature, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land or money for the area of the Reserve so appropriated.

And the undersigned Chiefs and headmen 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; that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her

enjoy of, in, and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof; also, all our right, title, and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limit of any treaty formerly made, or hereafter to be made, with the Saulteaux tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West territories, or any of them, to have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and Reserves of the said Treaty, signed at the Qu'Appelle Lakes as therein stated, and solemnly promise, and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of 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 and the Band which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian chief and headman, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort Ellice this twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Joseph ROBILLARD.

(Signed,)

ARCH. McDONALD.
GEORGE FLETT.
A. MAXWELL.
DAVID ARMIT.
HENRY McKAY.
ELLEN McDONALD.
MARY ARMIT.

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories.

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

W. J. CHRISTIE,
Indian Commissioner.

WA-WA-SE-CAPOW,
Or, The man proud of standing upright.

his
+
mark.

OTA-MA-KOO-EWIN,
Or, Shapous-e-tung's first son—The man who stands on the earth.

his
+
mark.

METIS OF QU'APPELLE.

From the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, MANITOBA,
October 17th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an address from the Metis of Lakes Qu'Appelle, which was presented to me on the thirteenth of September last by the Honorable Pascal Breland. I also enclose copy of my reply thereto, bearing date the 16th of September.

For convenience, I also enclose translations from the French of the address and reply.

Before replying, I had the opportunity of consulting with the Minister of the Interior. The request of the Metis, with regard to the lands occupied by them, and as to the Catholic mission who have a church and residence there, seemed reasonable, and I felt at liberty to reply in a manner to relieve their minds of anxiety as to their holdings, having been authorized by a despatch from the Minister of the Interior to communicate similar information to Bishop Grandin with regard to the Metis in the

Saskatchewan District. I trust that the tenor of my reply, with regard to this and the other questions treated of in the address in question, will receive approval. I was gratified to receive from the Metis their assurances of respect, and, as they themselves phrased it, "of their perfect submission to the Government," as at one period a feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the Metis of the region in question, but which I believe is now happily allayed. I would suggest that steps should be taken to secure the laying off of the Indian reserves early next season so as open the land for occupation in the vicinity of the Qu'Appelle settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Lieutenant-Governor North West Territories.

(Translation.)

LAKE QU'APPELLE, September 11th, 1874.

To His Excellency Governor Alexander Morris.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Half-breeds of the Lakes Qu'Appelle and environs, offer you to-day their homage, and submit to you the following petitions, which they present in their name and in the name of all their brethren scattered over the prairies. And beseech you to give them a favorable hearing, and to remember them in the various arrangements that the Government may make with the Indians.

They ask you, 1st, That the Government allow to the Half-breeds the right of keeping the lands which they have taken or which they may take along the River Qu'Appelle.

The right of fishing in all the lakes of the above mentioned river. The right of hunting freely in the prairies west and south-west of the lakes Qu'Appelle without being arbitrarily hindered by the Indians but only in virtue of the regulations that the Indians, in concert with the Half-breeds and the Government, shall establish hereafter for the good of all. The right of trading at the Lakes and environs of the Lakes Qu'Appelle.

They ask, 2nd, That the Roman Catholic Mission may have the free and tranquil enjoyment of its possessions, and participate in all the privileges and rights of the Half-breeds.

They ask, 3rd, That the Government, in concert with the Indians and the Half-breeds, do make with regard to winter quarters and Buffalo hunting laws which will be of great use to all, such as to prevent wintering too far out in the prairies, and to compel every one to start together for the chase, &c., &c.

Moreover, that the Government establish an authority composed of persons who have the confidence of the people of the place, and charged to manage the affairs of the country, make its laws, see that they are put in force, and judge differences.

In all these demands the half-breeds have no intention of depriving the Indians of their rights, but merely claim the recognition and respect of their own, and are disposed to live with the Indians, as with brothers and with friends.

Hoping that these demands will be favourably received, they beg Your Excellency to accept the assurance of their profound respect for you, and of their perfect submission to your Government.

The half-breeds of Lake Qu'Appelle.

(Signed,)

AUGUSTIN BRABANT,

BAPTISTE DAVIS,
MICHEL DEJARLAIS,
MICHAEL KLYNE,
PETER LAPIERRE,
ANTOINE LAROCQUE,

JOHN FISHER,
ALEXANDER FISHER,
FRANCOIS SEIGNIER,
ALEX. SWAIN,
PIERRE FLAMMAND,

FRANCOIS ST. DENIS,
 NORBERT DELORME,
 THOMAS KAVANAGH,
 PIERRE PELTIER,
 MICHEL DUNARAI,
 SIMON BLONDEAN,
 PIERRE POITRAS,
 JEAN MONET,
 JOSEPH PETIER,
 CORBERT SEIGNIER,

PATRIN MONET,
 MOISE OUELLETTE,
 JOSEPH MCKAY,
 JOSEPH POITRAS,
 ANTOINE OUELLETTE,
 ANTOINE GLARNE,
 ANTOINE HAMLIN,
 LOUISON FLAMMAND,
 PIERRE DENOMME,
 ANDRE FLAMMAND.

(Copy.)

REPLY.

To Augustin Brabant, Baptiste Davis, and others, Half-breeds, of the Lakes Qu'Appelle and environs.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge your address, dated September 11th, presenting me your respects, and submitting to me certain petitions with regard to various matters.

I thank you for your expressions of satisfaction towards the Government of our Queen, whose servant I am, and for the respect you have expressed for myself.

With regard to your petitions to keep the lands that you have taken along the river, I shall present it before the Privy Council of Canada in Ottawa, and I have communicated your wishes to the Minister of the Interior who is here with me.

I can, however, assure you that I am confident the government will, with great pleasure, respect the rights of the Half-breeds to the lands which they have cleared and cultivated, because it has always been the custom to regard the rights of actual possessors of lands. The same remark applies to the possessors of the Roman Catholic Mission, and I think that the zeal of these devoted men who follow the Half-breeds and Indians in the vast lands of our North-west should be recognized by giving them a certain portion of land suitable for their object.

With regard to the lands which the Half-breeds wish to take in future, I would remark that as we have just made a Treaty with the Indians, it will be necessary to make the Reserves for them as soon as possible, with a view of leaving the other lands open to be taken up by the settlers.

With regard to the chase, you have the same rights that the other subjects of the Queen have, and I shall be happy to put before the North-west Council, charged as that Council is with the government of these Territories, your views on the chase, so as to see if it be necessary to make some good laws and provisions for the regulation of buffalo hunting. This subject is of great importance to the Half-breeds, the Indians and to the whole country, and I believe that the North-West Council will be ready to give the matter their most serious consideration. It is the wish of the government to establish its authority every where in these vast territories of the Queen, and I would be glad, if the Council and Government in Ottawa are able to find competent persons, having your confidence, and capable of executing the laws that the Parliament of Ottawa has a right to make from time to time, or those that the North-West Council, in the exercise of their powers as a Local Legislature may exact but I do not think that the Privy Council will be willing to give the power of making laws to such small communities as the Half-breeds and others in these remote territories. I am very glad to know your dispositions towards the Indians, and I hope that the treaty which the Queen's Commissioners have just had the good fortune to make with them will greatly tend to propagate a spirit of contentment amongst the Half-breeds and Indians.

With the best disposition towards you, and wishing you all prosperity,

I have the honor to be,

your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

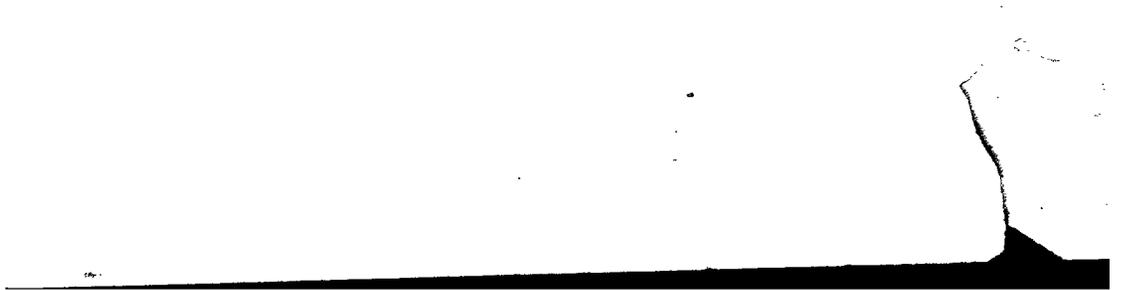
ALEXANDER MORRIS.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Sept. 16th 1874.

FOLD OUT

CHART

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.



REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, January 28th, 1875.

SIR,—In consequence of the demise in April last of my predecessor, Mr. Deputy Superintendent General Spragge, the duty has devolved upon me, as his successor in office, of preparing the Departmental Report on Indian Affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1874, which I have now the honor of submitting.

The usual tabular statements, arranged in alphabetical order, are appended, showing the staff at head-quarters, their respective positions and salaries; the allowances and payments made to officers and others on the outside staff; also the condition of the various tribal accounts on the 30th June last; the expenditure made from, and the amount placed at the credit of each such account during the year ended on that date; the quantity of land sold during the year and the quantity remaining unsold.

A return is likewise added showing the state of the various schools established for the benefit of the Indians, and another detailing, so far as can be ascertained, the population of each Indian band or tribe; this last return is, as regards British Columbia and the North West Territories, to some extent conjectural, but so far as the older Provinces are concerned, it will be found generally correct.

In compliance with the valuable suggestion made by yourself, a schedule descriptive of the position and area of the Indian reserves in the several Provinces, is appended to this report. This schedule supplies in a convenient form very valuable information, which previously could only be had after much labour.

With a view to obtain more accurate and complete statistics than the Department had heretofore possessed in Indian matters, at your desire, the various Indian Superintendents and Agents were directed to furnish annual reports containing information upon various matters, interesting alike to the Department and to the public generally which reports will be found herewith, arranged in numerical order.

In recounting the principal incidents which have marked the history of Indian affairs within the Dominion during the past year, each Province is treated of separately.

 ONTARIO.

Indian matters in this Province have progressed satisfactorily during the year, though nothing has occurred of such importance as to distinguish it from former years.

It was thought desirable in the interest of the Indians concerned to appoint one visiting superintendent and two new agents at the undermentioned posts.

1st. Mr. William Livingston, Indian Commissioner of Delaware, was appointed Local Agent to the Chippewas and Munsees, residing in the Township of Carradoc, and to the Oneidas in the Township of Delaware.

These bands had previously come under the Sarnia Superintendency, but owing to their remoteness from that point, it was deemed advisable to appoint a local agent.

2nd. Mr. Chas. Skene was appointed Visiting Superintendent at Parry Sound, with a district extending from Penetanguishene northward to French River, including Lake Nipissing, and eastward to the Ottawa.

This section had, up to the time of Mr. Skene's appointment, been under the charge of the Visiting Superintendent of the Indians on Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Lake Huron; but, as in the case last described, the extent of the district over which that officer's supervision was required, and the impossibility of his giving the necessary attention to Indian interests within such a wide compass, rendered it desirable to divide the Superintendency.

3rd. Mr. J. B. Cowan was appointed Indian Lands' Agent at Gananoque. Mr. Cowan's duties embrace protecting from trespass the Islands in the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville, belonging to the Mississaguas of Alnwick. Had such an appointment been made years ago it would doubtless have resulted in the preservation of much valuable timber on the Islands, and thus have greatly enhanced their value.

With regard to the subject of the education of Indian children in Ontario, it is gratifying to observe from the reports furnished that the attendance at the schools continues good, and in some instances there is an increase when compared with that of last year. In this connection it is sad to have to record the total destruction by fire of the substantial buildings at Garden River Indian Reserve, erected for the purposes of an industrial school and an infirmary, with funds supplied by the united contributions of a number of benevolent persons in England and elsewhere. This catastrophe happened very soon after the completion of the structures. It is gratifying, however, to observe that the promoters of this worthy object, undeterred by the calamity from their noble efforts to advance the welfare of the Indians, in a remarkably short space of time after the occurrence above mentioned, proceeded to erect similar buildings for the same purposes in the neighborhood of Sault Ste. Marie. These buildings are nearly completed, and the school is already in operation. The Department contributed \$1,000 towards the expense of building, and has undertaken to pay annually \$60 per head toward the education and maintenance of not more than twenty of the pupils in attendance at the school, and \$75 per head towards the support at the infirmary of aged Indians, not to exceed eight in number, and to be selected by the Superintendent General. The balance of the income towards the maintenance of the institution comes from Great Britain and elsewhere. The object of the industrial school is not only to instruct the children in the ordinary branches of education, but also, as the name indicates, to give them each a knowledge of a trade, and thus enable them to procure their own subsistence upon leaving the establishment. The children are boarded and clothed while at the institution. A similar establishment is in operation at Mount Elgin, on the Carradoc Reserve, in the County of Middlesex, for the benefit of Indians generally, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and another in Brantford maintained by the New England Company, in the interests of the Six Nation Indians. The former of these institutions receives from Indian Funds, towards its support, a subsidy similar to that

granted to the institution near Sault Ste. Marie. The Brantford institution is supported by the New England Company independently of aid from Indian Funds. The efforts made by both of these societies to promote the civilization and education of the Indians are certainly deserving of high commendation. Both the school at Brantford and that at Mount Elgin appear to be in a satisfactory condition, and we acknowledge with thankfulness the direct benefit derived therefrom by those of the rising generation of Indians privileged to attend them, and the indirect advantage which will doubtless be conferred thereby upon the older members of the band. As indicative of the increasing interest taken in education by the Indians at large, it may be noted that the Chippewas, of the Saugeen Peninsula, this spring expressed a desire to have an industrial school for Indians established in that locality. This movement on the part of the Saugeen Indians has not as yet resulted in anything, but it is hoped that with the large amount of revenue derived from capital standing to their credit, they will not hesitate to devote a liberal proportion towards securing to their children the blessings of education and of instruction in avocations calculated to enable them when arrived at years of maturity to support themselves in a creditable manner.

A new school-house has been recently completed on the Sarnia Reserve, at an expense of \$1,500, a sum which the Chippewas, much to their credit, agreed to contribute from their own funds. These Indians have also erected, at their own expense, a mission-house for the Wesleyan Minister stationed on the reserve. The school is under the care of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

A grant of \$50 per annum has been made from Indian funds in aid of each of the Indian day schools established among the Six Nations by the New England Company, and by the several denominations.

Adverting to the reserves belonging to the Six Nations, it is gratifying to notice the increased interest taken and the advancement made by this people in agriculture, and it is hoped that the measures this year adopted by the Department to put a stop to the illegal practice of Indians stripping the reserves of timber, and selling it for their private benefit, will have the effect of causing many other members of the tribe to resort to agriculture as a means of support. The results of the efforts of the Department have been most satisfactory, the pillaging of timber having been almost entirely suppressed, and the Indians, it is hoped, secured from further injury in this respect. Orders were given at the same time for the removal from the Six Nation Reserves of all intruders thereon, and steps have been taken by the Local Superintendent and Council of Chiefs to carry these orders into effect.

The year's transactions in connection with land and timber in this Province, show an increase in receipts of about \$24,000 over those of the preceding year. In timber, however, but little has been done, owing to the lumber market being so glutted.

The increasing demand for mineral lands in the vicinity of Garden River rendered it advisable to advance the price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre for this class of lands.

QUEBEC.

In connection with the Indians of this Province, the principal business of the office consists in distributing their income among such bands as have any, relieving distress by means of grants from the annual Parliamentary appropriation, protecting as far as possible the different reserves from spoliation, encouraging education, and preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The Indians of Quebec have, with the exception of the Montagnais of Point Bleu, and the Amalacites of Viger, no lands for sale. Three of the bands, viz., at St. Regis, Caughnawaga, and St. Francis, Yamaska, derive a revenue from lands leased to white people. The Department, through its agents, collects the rent, and divides it every spring and fall among the members of each band, share and share alike. The Algonquins of the River Desert, receive also a revenue from capital acquired by sales of timber, and from a small number of rented farms on their reserve in the Township of Maniwaki. The Indians last mentioned surrendered during the year three lots fronting on the

River Desert, with a view to the same being divided by survey into village lots, and leased for their benefit. This it is proposed to do at an early date, when it is expected that their present income will be thereby considerably increased.

The remaining Indian bands on the Lower St. Lawrence, and elsewhere in the Province, have no revenue, but are assisted in the spring and autumn out of grants from the Parliamentary appropriation towards their support. The amount hitherto voted, though in former years it was probably sufficient to meet the cases of distress among these Indians, is found to be now quite inadequate for that purpose, owing to the scarcity of game, and the restrictions as to fishing under the present law—the two sources which have hitherto furnished the Indians with their chief means of support. It is hoped that the Parliamentary appropriation will be increased to such an extent as will enable the Department to relieve the pressing wants of these poor Indians in a more liberal manner than it heretofore has been in its power to do.

Turning to the Saguenay District, the Agent of the Montagnais band at Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, who had hitherto resided at some distance, was ordered to take up his residence on the reserve, whereon a house has been built for him, in which accommodation is provided for a school (now in operation.) It is hoped the Indians will be induced by the precept and example of the agent, who is a practical farmer, to resort to agriculture as a means of procuring a livelihood. To further this object a yoke of oxen has been purchased for them, and money for seed, grain, &c., is provided every spring.

With regard to the lands in the Township of Viger,—surrendered several years since by the Amalacite Indians, to be sold for their benefit,—as the Department had no regularly appointed agent there, and one was required to collect moneys already due, to dispose of unsold land, and to attend to the interests generally of those Indians, it was decided to appoint as agent there Mr. George Deschenes, of St. Epiphane; and an effort is being made to collect these Indians (who have been scattered in various directions since the surrender of their lands) and to concentrate them on a location in the Township of Whitworth, County of Temiscouata, which it is proposed to purchase for them, with some of their own money, from the Quebec Government.

Mr. J. E. R. Pinsonneault has been appointed at Caughnawaga in the place of Mr. Edward N. De Lorimier, resigned. The residence of the present agent is on the reserve, while the former resided some miles distant therefrom. The change will, it is trusted, conduce to the welfare of the Iroquois band. The proximity of this reserve to Montreal, and the number of people of all descriptions from the country in rear of it, who are obliged to pass through it in order to cross the river at this point, renders the presence of a trustworthy agent highly necessary. The collection of the rents from the tenants of the Indian lands, the distribution of their moneys among the Indians, and supervision of the affairs in general of the band, comprise the agent's duties. Steps were taken in the spring to repair the roads leading to and through the reserve. This was done at the cost of the Indians, being paid for by the Department from their funds. This much needed work was effected economically and satisfactorily, in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Penner, an officer of the Department, who was sent to the locality for that purpose.

In consequence of trespasses committed by white men upon the reserve of the Huron band at Lorette, measures were adopted to protect it from intrusion, and with this object a proclamation was issued by the Governor General extending thereto the 18th to 22nd sections of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 42, and a local agent and two forest bailiffs were appointed.

The attempt has been made by purchasing nets for them to induce the Micmacs of Restigouche to engage in seine fishing, but poor success has as yet attended the effort; the Indians evidently have an objection to this style of fishing, preferring to hire a man to do it on shares for them, to doing it themselves.

As regards the subject of education, I have to report that none of the Indian schools on the several reserves in Quebec have been suspended, and the attendance thereat appears to be not less than in previous years.

The establishment of a new school at Lac St. Jean has already been noticed.

Aid has been promised towards the support of a school which the Roman Catholic Church proposes establishing on the Temiscamingue Reserve, Upper Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Another Indian District has been added to the seven into which this Province had previously been divided. District No. 6 which formerly embraced the Counties of Richmond and Cape Breton, being found too extensive to be supervised by one agent, was divided; and the Rev. Mr. McIsaac appointed to the new district thus created. This district comprises the County of Cape Breton, but Mr. McIsaac having shortly after his appointment left that county, the Rev. Mr. McGillivray has been appointed to succeed him.

Considerable trouble had been caused by the intrusion of squatters upon the reserves at Whycocomah, Middle River and Malagawatch, and so determined were they to hold on to the lands occupied by them that the Department was obliged to adopt the most stringent legal measures to effect their removal. Mr. J. B. Macdonald, the Indian agent for the locality, has displayed commendable zeal and energy in the successful performance of this unpleasant and somewhat dangerous duty.

A school for the Indians has been established at Whycocomah, in a tenement vacated by one of the intruders. This is the only school for the benefit of the Indian youth in the Province of Nova Scotia. The importance of education has been frequently pressed by the Department upon the notice of the local agents, and it is hoped that they will be able at an early day to induce the Indians to take an interest in this important matter.

As the land reserved for the Indians near the harbor of Pictou is devoid of timber, and the Indians were suffering from the want of fuel, measures were initiated for the purchase of a lot containing 89 acres of wood land at Fisher's Grant, in the county of Pictou. This purchase has recently been fully effected.

The duties of the Indian agents of this Province consist, in distributing among the Indians the aid sent them every spring and autumn, in protecting their reserves from trespass and the timber from spoliation, in seeing that the sick receive proper medical attendance, and in looking generally after the affairs and wants of the Indians.

A statement of the amounts sent to each agent for distribution will be found in tabular form attached to this report, as well as details of expenses paid on account of medical services &c., to Indians within the Province.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Province is divided into two Indian Superintendencies; Mr. Fisher, stationed at Fredericton, being in charge of Indian affairs for the south and west, and Mr. Sargeant, resident at Chatham, having supervision of Indian matters in the northern and eastern counties of the Province.

Owing to the extensive pillaging of timber from the reserve on the Tobique River, which had been carried on for some years, and the seeming impossibility of putting a stop to it, Mr. Superintendent Fisher was instructed to submit to the Indians owning the reserve a proposal to allow the Department to sell the timber for them, and thus to obtain the highest possible value for it, instead of its being appropriated by trespassers, the Indians receiving nothing in return. The Indians, however, declined to accede to the request of the Department. This action on their part would seem to indicate that they are being tampered with by parties who have been in the habit of stealing the wood. The Indians would prefer disposing of it for a trifling sum received in hand, rather than allow the Department to dispose of the timber for them. Too ready is an unscrupulous speculator to take advantage of the shortsighted Indian in this respect. However, orders were given to the agent to seize and confiscate all timber cut on the reserve by parties other than Indians; and under these orders a considerable quantity was last spring seized, and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, there is an apparent lack of interest manifested by the Indians in regard to the education of their children, though within Mr. Fisher's Superintendency a movement in that direction has lately been made by some few of the bands, and it is trusted it may result in the establishment of one or more schools, and that others will follow in due course.

The moneys provided and disbursed on Indian Service in this Province will be found duly detailed in the accompanying tabular statements.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This Province has but a small Indian population, who for the most part reside on Lennox Island, situated in Richmond Bay, on the north side of the Province.

The said Island was purchased in the year 1870, for the benefit of the Indians, by the "Aborigines Protection Society" of London, England. It contains about 1,300 acres, of which a fair proportion is available for agricultural purposes.

There is also a small reserve of 189 acres situated in Township 39, granted by the Provincial Government in 1859 to trustees for the benefit of the Indians, in lieu of 204 acres of land on the Morell River, which had been appropriated by the late Honorable Chas. Worrell, to some eight Indian families and their descendants; this latter having been taken possession of by certain white settlers, the Government called upon the settlers to pay for the same, and in lieu thereof gave the grant above alluded to for the benefit of the Indians in exchange for the said 204 acres.

A complaint is made on the part of the Indians that the land thus assigned them is less in quantity, and ninety-nine acres thereof inferior in quality to that left them by Mr. Worrell.

It is claimed on behalf of the Indians that as good and sufficient land should be granted to them as was taken from them.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

On the 20th August, 1873 a Commission was issued under authority of an Order in Council of the 16th June previous, appointing a Board of Indian Commissioners for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, to consist of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Indian Commissioner for the time being, and the Chief Officer for the time being of the Dominion Lands Granting Department at Winnipeg. The duties of the said Board are to suggest the general principles upon which the Indians in that portion of the Dominion are to be dealt with, to arrange all negotiations and treaties with any Indian Tribes with whom it may be deemed advisable to treat, and to report from time to time the basis upon which the general policy in Indian Affairs in those parts should be settled.

Mr. Lindsay Russell, the gentleman who was at the time the Commission was issued the Chief Land Granting Officer at Winnipeg, finding it impossible to discharge simultaneously his important duties as Land Granting Officer and Indian Commissioner, felt constrained to decline the latter, and under these circumstances Mr. S. J. Dawson, of the Public Works Department, was appointed in Mr. Russell's place to act as Commissioner, with the two others, in negotiating a treaty with the Saulteaux Indians of Rainy Lake.

The three Commissioners met the Saulteaux Indians by appointment at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods about the end of September, and after a conference which extended over several days, succeeded in effecting a treaty with the said Indians on the 3rd October, 1873. (A copy of the treaty accompanies this Report).

In the protection of the Indians of the North-West from injury and imposition at the hands of unprincipled traders, and in the prevention of the spread of intemperance among them, the establishment of the mounted police force under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 35, will doubtless have a good effect; as will also the Act passed last Session to restrain the importation or manufacture of intoxicating liquors into or in the North-West Territories, and also the Act 37 Vic., cap. 21.

extending the Indian Acts generally to the Province of Manitoba; the provisions of this Act are of the most stringent character, and if faithfully carried out will go far towards stamping out in the North-West the liquor traffic, the curse of the Red man.

In order to give the Indians, and also others interested in the matter, the earliest notification of the stringent measures adopted by Parliament for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Territories, the Acts above referred to were printed in pamphlet form, with a proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General on the subject, and the same was distributed generally among the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West.

The adoption of these measures, as regards the North-West Territories, was rendered imperatively necessary in the interests of law and order generally from the fact that bands of desperadoes from the United States had established themselves in fortified posts, at various points between the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers and Fort Edmonton, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. In these transactions, liquor, adulterated with strychnine and other poisonous drugs, was freely sold or given, and as a consequence the Indians were greatly demoralized and imposed upon, and the meetings were not unfrequently attended with scenes of bloodshed and often with loss of life.

On one occasion, indeed, at Cypress Hills, these outlaws, in the spring of 1873, massacred a number of Assiniboine Indians (estimated at 26) for a real or alleged theft of horses.

The policy to be pursued with the Sioux Indians, who had come into British Territory from across the line, was a subject of some anxiety; after careful consideration by the Government it was decided to offer the said Indians a reserve at the confluence of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers, and it is hoped that these Indians will ere long be induced to settle down either on this reserve or on some other in that locality. These Indians, it may be remarked, are industrious, and evince a special aptitude for agricultural pursuits. They are very much appreciated by settlers for the help they render them at harvest time.

The subject of the education of Indians in the North-West has received the careful consideration of the Government. In addition to the grants of \$300, \$350 and \$300 per annum respectively, made last year to the three schools at St. Peter's Reserve, Fairford River and Fort Alexander, grants of \$300 per annum were sanctioned to each of the three Wesleyan Methodist schools proposed to be brought into operation at Berens River, Norway House and Nelson, on the condition that each school so aided should have an attendance of at least twenty-five pupils. Similar grants are authorized to three Roman Catholic schools on like terms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The difficulties and embarrassments in the administration of Indian matters which have arisen out of the unsatisfactory position of the Indian *Land* question in this Province, will naturally be referred to in the report of the Superintendent General.

With regard to the education of the Indian youth in this Province, three schools established with this object have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government, towards which grants corresponding to the respective attendance and the character of each have been made.

These institutions consist of —

1st. The industrial school at St. Mary's under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, whereat forty-two children are boarded; the boys receiving instruction in farming, and the girls in housewifery, needle work, etc.

2nd. A similar but still larger institution at Metlakahla, under the supervision of Mr. Duncan, (a man whose earnest labours on behalf of the Indians of British Columbia are above all praise), supported by the Church Mission Society of London, having an attendance of 304 children.

3rd. A day school at Nanaimo with fifty pupils, under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

The grants made to these several institutions are \$350, \$500 and \$250 per annum respectively.

There has also been authorized the payment of \$300 per annum to each of such seven other schools as may already or hereafter be established, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and approval of the Indian Commissioner; and having each an attendance of not less than thirty pupils.

The extension to British Columbia of laws already in force for the government of Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion, and the passage last session of a stringent law to put a stop to the liquor traffic amongst Indians of this as well as of the other Provinces, are notable circumstances connected with the year's transactions.

There is also to be recorded the appointment, under Order in Council of the 9th February 1874, of a Board of Indian Commissioners for the Province, consisting of the Lieut.-Governor, the Indian Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel Powell, and Mr. James Lenihan. The duties of the said Board to consist *inter alia* in suggesting the general principles under which the Indians of British Columbia should be dealt with, and reporting from time to time the basis upon which the question of the general policy in Indian affairs should be settled.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Before drawing this report to a conclusion I beg to make the following statement respecting the general work of this branch of the Department:—

During the past two or three years the business of this office has been greatly augmented, and is still increasing, in consequence principally of the additional labor attendant upon the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

Under the direction of the Deputy of the Minister a large amount of time and labor has been expended, and to a great extent after the usual office hours, by the officers of this branch, in disposing of heavy arrears of business which had accumulated before its connection with the Department of the Interior. Much has also been done in rearranging the old papers and records which were found in a state of great disorder, and also in introducing a more perfect system of registering and filing papers received.

It is satisfactory to have to add that not only have the arrears of business been almost entirely disposed of, but, in consequence of the improved system introduced, the work of the branch is conducted with much more ease and regularity, and (it is believed) with much more satisfaction to the public.

The accounts of this office, prior to its becoming a branch of the Department of the Interior, on the creation of that Department in July 1873, were from a variety of causes not managed as systematically as they should have been, and no audit of the accounts had taken place for several years.

Since that date, however, quarterly statements, with supporting vouchers embracing all transactions on Indian account, have been regularly laid before the Auditor General at the end of each quarter; and the books are kept with strict regularity and precision; and while the system which prevailed before July 1873, has not been materially changed, the efforts of the Department have been successfully directed towards effecting such simplification of that system as is consistent with thorough correctness.

It is right to add that the present very satisfactory state in which the Indian accounts are kept is mainly the result of the intelligence and efficiency of Mr. Robert Sinclair, the officer who was appointed accountant of the Indian Branch shortly before the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General Indian Affairs.

The Honorable David Laird,
Minister of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 1. Departmental Circular of 28th August, 1874.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No. 2.	Grand River Superintendency,	J. T. Gilkison,	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
3.	Western	do	1st Division, R. Mackenzie, do do
4.	do	do	2nd do W. Livingston, Agent and do
5.	Eastern	do	Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
6.	Northern	do	1st Division, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.
7.	do	do	2nd do Charles Skene, do
8.	do	do	3rd do W. Van Abbott, Agent.

QUEBEC SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No. 9.	Caughnawaga Agency,	J. E. R. Pinsonneault,	Agent.
10.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency,	do	do
11.	St. Regis	do	W. Colquhoun, do
12.	St. Francis	do	H. Vassal, do
13.	Yiger	do	No report from Geo. Deschenes, Agent.
14.	Lake St. John	do	L. E. Otis, Agent.
15.	River Desert	do	No report from C. L. Baudin, do

NOVA SCOTIA SUPERINTENDENCIES.

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

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 N. W. TERRITORIES.

No. 27.	Annual Report of J. A. N. Provencher,	Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
28.	Report of Molyneux St. John,	Indian Agent at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on summer visits to the Indians.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 29.	Lieut.-Col. I. W. Powell,	Indian Commissioner.
30.	James Lenihan	do

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

A. 1.	Return of Officers and Employés.
A. 2.	do do at Outposts.
B.	Schedule of salaries and allowances for services at Outposts and Stations.
C.	Statements of Special Payments.
D. 1.	Payments on account of Indians in Nova Scotia.
D. 2.	do do New Brunswick.
D. 3.	do do Prince Edward Island.
D. 4.	do do Manitoba and North-West.
D. 5.	do do British Columbia.
E.	Statement and condition of the Indian Fund.
F.	do of Indian Lands sold and unsold.
G.	Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.
H.	School Returns.
I.	Census Returns.

No. 1.

Circular addressed to Visiting Superintendents and Agents.

August 28th, 1874.

SIR,—I have to request that you will transmit, as early as practicable, a succinct Report, for the year ended the 30th June, 1874, on Indian matters coming under your supervision, specially referring to the following subjects, so far as the same may be applicable to your District:—

1. Present number of the band, stating increase or decrease since last census and causes.
2. Aggregate amount of real and personal property owned by the band.
3. Description and number of habitations.
4. Area of reserve.
Quantity of land under cultivation.
Do do pasture.
Do do wood.
5. Name of sub-agent, bailiff, or other official acting under you, or in your absence.
6. Quantity and description of produce raised.
7. Description of agricultural implements used.
8. Description and number of live stock.
9. Quantity of timber and wood cut, and sold under license by Indians.
10. Quantity of fish taken, and amount realized from sale thereof.
11. Number and description of fur-bearing animals killed, and amount realized from sale of fur.
12. Amount of money sent by the Department, and amount distributed.
13. Quantity of seed-grain distributed, and manner in which proportioned.
14. Advancement of band in wealth and civilization.
15. Moral status of the band.
16. Number of children in band.
Do do who have attended school.
17. Number of schools.
Do Indian teachers.
18. Under the supervision of what denominations and societies the schools are.
19. Branches of education taught.

And such other matters in connection with the different bands as may seem to you of general interest.

It is proposed that your Report, in whole or in part, shall be included in an Appendix to the Annual Report on Indian Affairs to the 30th June, 1874.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

No. 2.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, January 22nd, 1875.

SIR,—I have now the honor to transmit my replies to your circular* of the 28th August last.

I have to express regret in not sending this report earlier, but I had unfortunately overlooked the circular; and lately domestic anxiety caused me to postpone it. I trust, however, it may yet be in good time, and prove satisfactory.

I hope, ere another year, to have accurate *details* as to the lands and personal property of the Indians here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

The Six Nations and the Mississagua Indians of the Credit are in occupation of lands in the Townships of Tuscarora, Onondaga and Oneida, in the counties of Brant and Haldimand, Province of Ontario, comprising about 52,000 acres of excellent land, which for the most part is uncleared. Of these lands the Mississaguas hold, under license of occupation from the Six Nations, 6,000 acres off the south-east corner of the reservation.

1. The Six Nations population, 2,992; increase since last year, 15; natural increase during the past eleven years, 392, or an average of about 35 each year.

The Mississagua population, 215; increase since last year, 2; natural increase of 10 in eleven years.

2. The real property, estimated value \$1,300,000; personal property, \$160,000; total, \$1,460,000.

3. Frame and log dwellings, from the hut to the two-story house, probably 500 in number.

4. About 52,000 acres, one-fourth of which in pasture and cultivated, the remainder more or less timbered.

5. Mr. Henry Andrews, Clerk.

6. A variety of produce raised, such as fall and spring wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, &c., in fair proportions.

7. All the usual farming implements are owned and used by the Indians, including reapers, mowers and thrashing machines.

8. A considerable number of horses, cows, oxen, some sheep, and pigs and poultry.

9. 2,017 cords of firewood cut and sold by Indians under license, for their own benefit, such license being issued by the Visiting Superintendent on report of a Committee of Council.

10. A few fish are caught on the Grand River for home use.

11. None of consequence.

12. \$44,394.78 divided among the Six Nations, equal to about \$15 a head; and \$4,543.84 among the Mississaguas, equal to about \$21 per head.

13. No seed grain distributed; they provide it themselves.

14. Both the Six Nations and the Mississaguas are gradually increasing their comforts and means.

15. Morality, through the influence of education and religion is improving, though a want of chastity prevails to some extent.

16. The children number 1,504, of whom 547 attend school.

17. Thirteen schools are on the reserve, and an "Institute" near Brantford; and of the teachers, eight are of Indian origin.

*See page 12.

18. The "Institute" and nine of the schools are maintained by the New England Company of London, England; two under the Wesleyan Conference, and two by the voluntary efforts of Indians.

19. The ordinary branches of an English education are taught, and in the "Institute" the boys are also taught practical farming, and the girls household work and other work of a domestic nature.

In the absence of full statistics, which have never yet been taken, except under the General Dominion Census, I have answered in somewhat general terms, conveying the fact that the Indian people in this Superintendency are in a progressive state, and that year after year is tending to develop an improved condition.

The Six Nations have a flourishing Agricultural Society, with annual shows, while the cause of temperance is fostered by several native societies.

Of the Six Nations, the larger portion are members of the Church of England, having five missionaries; some are Methodists and Baptists, with a Missionary to each; a few Plymouth Brethren and Universalists, and about 800 Pagans, who worship the Great Spirit in the manner of their fathers. Their speakers inculcate moral precepts.

The Mississagua band are all of the Wesleyan Church, and have a Missionary.

The Six Nations have an excellent large frame building for a Council House; and several members have opened stores on the reserve, one of which would do credit to a town.

Three medical gentlemen are attending physicians, and the health of the people is good.

During the past two years the Six Nations have expended upon roads and bridges over \$3,000, besides the usual statute labor, which is very well executed, a good deal of zeal being shown to have better roads.

J. T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

Indian Office,
Brantford, Ontario.

No. 3.

RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserve.	Quantity of Land under Cultivation.	Quantity of Land in Pasture.	Quantity of Land in Wood.	Aggregate value of Personal Property.	Number and description of Habitations.	Amount of Money Distributed.	Name of Bailiff or Sub-Agent.	Moral Status.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	\$		\$		
Chippewas of Sarnia	6,500	700	500	5,300	22,800	55 log, 30 frame houses	6,650	{ Robert Miller. A. L. Smith ...	Good for the most part. The influence of Christian teaching largely felt. The love of strong drink confined to a small number.
do Kettle Point and Sable	5,096	150	150	4,796	4,200	8 " 4 " }			
Pottawottamies of Sable—squatters on Chippewa lands						4 log houses			Generally good, with considerable exceptions. Missionary work on the island is very effective, though some who remain Pagans are morally fully abreast of the Christians.
Chippewas of Walpole Island } Pottawottamies of do } Ottawas of do }	10,00	1,300	200	Wood, prairie & marsh	20,300	113 log, 12 frame houses	2,350 180	} Jas. Cameron	
				8,500	3,300				
Moravians of the Thames.....	3,100	600	200	2,300	12,500	30 " 13 "	7,500	J. G. Bryson.....	Average moral status rather low, with many bright exceptions. Love of strong drink very damaging to many of them.
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	7,770	500	500	6,770	9,500	10 " 9 "	3,250	Wm. Borrowman	Good moral standing, with a few exceptions; but the Indian blood by admixture is almost eliminated.

Indian Office,
Sarnia, 2nd February, 1875.

ROBT. MACKENZIE,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 4.

DELAWARE, ONTARIO,
January 30th, 1875.

The Honorable

The Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the telegram received by me last evening, I have the honor herewith to transmit a report according to printed circular* of 28th August last, regretting that for the reasons assigned in said report, I have not given it earlier attention; and that even now it should be so meagre and incomplete.

As I become more accustomed to the duties incident to my new position, however, I trust in the future to make fuller and more satisfactory returns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. LIVINGSTON,
Indian Agent and Commissioner.

REPORT.

THE CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDA INDIANS OF THE THAMES.

The Local Agent of the above mentioned bands, begs to state that although he has had the honor of acting as a Commissioner for the protection of Indian property for the last twelve years, it was only a year ago, last September, that he was appointed and put in full charge of these bands, which up to that time had been under the superintendency of V. S. Mackenzie, of Sarnia; and the comparative shortness of the time, and the difficulty of procuring reliable data from or about Indians must plead his apology for the delay in furnishing, and the consequent incompleteness of his return.

1.	Number of Chippewas, 30th June, 1874.....	429	}	Decrease 10
	do do do 1873.....	439		
	do Munsees, do 1874.....	129	}	do 5
	do do do 1873.....	134		
	do Oneidas, do 1874.....	609		

A slight increase for the last, making the increase or decrease of the whole so trifling as to call for no comment.

2.	Area of the Chippewa Reserve.....	Acres. 15,360
	do Oneida do	5,022

The Munsees live upon a part of the Chippewa Reserve. Cannot speak as to personal property: while some have a good deal, others, the bulk of them, indeed, have very little.

3. Habitations: While some have good brick houses, the generality of them live in tolerably comfortable log and frame houses—mostly log.

4. Area given in No. 2,

I cannot say what quantity of these reserves are under cultivation, pasture, and still in a primitive state respectively.

5. Mr. Benj. Bolton has taken the place of Cawthorp, who has removed to Strathroy.

6. Not much produce for their facilities.

7. They are procuring and making a greater use of agricultural implements.

8. Have not been able to ascertain about live stock.

9. About sixty acres under timber license.

10. They fish a little in the season; but consume all they catch.

11. No fur-bearing animals of any account now to be found.

*See Page 12.

12. The Chippewas receive annually from the Government, in the shape of annuities, payable half-yearly, from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The Munsees about sixty dollars, half-yearly, being interest on timber sold.

13. No seed grain distributed.

14. The several bands are slowly but surely advancing in civilization, if not in wealth.

15. Moral status hopeful and comparatively good—less intemperance than formerly.

16. See census and school returns,

17 Besides the Mount Elgin Institute, there are four schools among the Chippewas, one among the Munsees, and two or three among the Oneidas, each school being taught by native teachers of the bands respectively.

18. The missionaries of the Church of England, and those of the Wesleyan Methodists share in the supervision of these schools.

19. The branches taught are those elementary ones which are taught in the public schools of the Province, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. LIVINGSTON,
Indian Agent and Commissioner.

Delaware,
30th January, 1875.

No. 5.

INDIAN OFFICE,
TORONTO, ONT., 19th January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a statistical report on Indian matters within my Superintendency for the year ending 30th June, 1874, showing the produce from farms, fishing, and hunting; also, the number of horses, cattle, &c., the property of each Band.

THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

These Indians are steadily increasing in number, and are as a band, as much advanced in civilization as any other in this Superintendency.

They are members of the Church of England, and have two very fine stone churches; one of them quite handsomely finished.

There are three school-houses, one brick and two frame; the branches of education taught being the same as in the Public Schools of the Province. One of these institutions is taught by an Indian woman, and the other two by White men. They are supported partly by the New England Company, and partly from Indian funds; and also by assessment on the White settlers, who are lessees of lands on the Reserve.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

These Indians show a decrease of four since last year. There have been the same number of births as deaths; the decrease arises from two persons having been dismissed for immoral conduct, and two lost by emigration.

My first impression when I went amongst these Indians was that they were more immoral and dishonest than any I had previously met with, and I have since no reason for changing my opinion concerning them.

They have for many years been in the habit of allowing the neighboring settlers to work their lands on shares, which has had the effect here, as elsewhere, of impoverishing the land, as everything is carried away, and nothing returned to the soil in the shape of manure; and, moreover, it has afforded the White settlers the opportunity of robbing the Reserve of much valuable timber. So thoughtless are some of the Indians in this respect that they have often given up their farms for two

or three years, simply to receive as a remuneration the use of a team to convey them to the wild lands, where they are in the habit of going to make their baskets.

I am glad to report, however, that the Missionary states that they are making some improvement in habits of civilization and industry. During the harvest the young men have gone out to work more than formerly. Some of them are cultivating their farms more extensively. Temperance meetings are held, and Church attended more frequently than heretofore.

There is one school on this Reserve, which is taught by a white woman, and supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

CHIPPEWAS OF RICE LAKE.

This Band numbers the same as last year, there having been five births and five deaths.

I believe this is a very unhealthy situation, the miasma arising from the wild rice beds produces fevers; and, from whatever cause, there are more pulmonary diseases among these than are found among Indians generally.

These Indians are more honest, and less immoral, than some of the other Bands. They support themselves mostly by farming; the women making baskets and bark-work, of which a large quantity is manufactured.

I have not heard any complaints of poverty at any of my visits.

They have one good church, a school-house, and other buildings, the property of the Band.

CHIPPEWAS OF MUD LAKE.

The census of this Band is the same as last year. There were, however, seven births and four deaths, the difference being made up by emigration.

They have one school, one teacher, and a resident missionary; the whole of which is supported by the New England Company.

The moral status of the Band is generally good and improving, and progress in civilization very fair, and better than most Indian Bands in the Superintendency. They have an excellent teacher and missionary, who keep a strict supervision over them, both socially and morally.

These Indians live by farming, hunting and fishing, and the women and children supplement the whole by basket-making; they having sold during the last year nearly \$900 worth.

CHIPPEWAS OF SCUGOG.

These Indians stand in number forty-three, being two less than last year.

They have neither school-teacher nor missionary.

I scarcely know how they live. They farm but little; although they have a quantity of land cleared of wood, yet they do not cultivate more than about twenty acres, and that in the most wretched manner. Many of them do not even chop their own firewood, but employ white men, and pay them for their labor by giving them one half of the wood chopped.

They are the most debauched and depraved Indians in this Superintendency. They are surrounded by some very unscrupulous White settlers, who have been in the habit of supplying them with spirituous liquors for the purpose of getting the timber on their Reserve.

Their wretched and destitute condition fills one with intense pity. I have thought over their case a great deal, and the best thing I can suggest, is their removal to some place where they would be less influenced by avaricious White men—such a place as Mud Lake—where they would be comparatively free from this influence, and under the supervision and control of one of the best missionaries in the District. I have ascertained that there would be no objection raised to their going there.

I think they might be persuaded to move, if some inducements were held out, such as a sum of money to each individual, and assistance towards building houses,

&c. I would most respectfully urge this matter upon the attention of the Department.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

This Band shows an increase in number since last year of six. They reside partly on Snake Island, and partly on Georgina Island. The portion residing on the former island do not farm as much as those on the latter; but they are in the habit of working for the farmers and lumbermen near them. There seems to be no want; and there certainly is no complaining amongst them.

Their moral status seems to be about the average; and in habits of civilization they are improving.

Their Reserve consisting of unsurveyed islands, its area and value can hardly be estimated.

They are principally members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, whose missionaries visit the Indians periodically.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

The census of this Band shows an increase of two since last year. There have been thirteen births, nine deaths, three emigrations, and one expelled for immoral conduct.

They have one school, taught by a female teacher; also a resident Missionary, who is supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

This Band has not made as much progress in civilization as it ought to have done. Intemperance is the besetting sin of these Indians, as well as of so many others, and is the prolific source of idleness and profligacy. It is hoped, however, that a change has taken place. Some of them, of late, have become "Good Templars," and if they can be led to form temperate habits they would soon become self-respecting, and good members of society.

Some of the members of this Band are good farmers, and support their families respectably; others devote the greater portion of their time to hunting, and during the last season have realized between \$2,000 and \$3,000 thereby.

CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL.

A natural increase of five has been shown in the census of this Band since last year. The greater portion of them are located on Christian Island in Georgian Bay; but a few of them have emigrated to Manitoulin Island.

These Indians cultivate a considerable quantity of land, and also fish and hunt a great deal; and during the summer they earn a good deal of money by loading lumber barges. They seem to obtain a good livelihood, and the majority are well-behaved.

When visiting them I have been much pleased with their frank and manly bearing, a striking contrast to many of their brethren, who live surrounded by (so-called) civilized White people. During the past season they have cured and sold 212 barrels of fish, valued at \$1,484; and sold upwards of \$1,000 worth of furs.

The statistics of the portion of the Band residing on Manitoulin Island are not included in the accompanying schedule (except the column for the census, and that for money received from the Department for distribution), and will most probably be found in Mr. Superintendent Phipps' Report.

There are also on this Island thirty-seven Indians of the Odawah and Pottawattamie Tribes, who do not participate in any annuity. They are of industrious habits, and seem to prosper quite as well as their neighbors, who receive semi-annual payments.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

These Indians occupy their Reserve at Cape Croker or Nawash.

The census shows an increase in their numbers of eight during the last year. They obtain their subsistence chiefly from farming and fishing, and have, with but few exceptions, given up hunting altogether.

The increase in number has been caused by the admission into the Band of several families from the Saugeen Band.

There are three schools on this Reserve; two taught by Indians, and one by a White girl; but they are not producing the good results I could wish to report, owing to the inefficiency of the teachers generally, and one of them in particular; but owing to the fact that these schools are almost entirely supported from the funds of the Indians, they are unwilling to have their actions interfered with in the matter.

About two-thirds of this Band are Protestants; and the remainder Roman Catholics.

There is a missionary resident on the Reserve, who is supplied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The Indians seem to be religious people, and attend very regularly to their respective churches, especially the women.

This Band is evidently improving in most respects. In agriculture they are commencing to use more of the superior kinds of implements, and likewise exercise more care in their preservation. They pursue a better system of agriculture than formerly, carefully ploughing the land in the fall in order to have it ready for spring sowing. They have a first-class threshing machine, and have of their own motion built a house to protect it from the weather when not in use.

They have also made several miles of excellent roads through their Reserve.

There are several families of foreign Indians, who have been permitted to reside on the Reserve, principally Odawahs, from the shores of Lake Michigan, United States; they receive no annuity, but subsist principally by farming and fishing.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

A decrease of eight is shown in census, arising from emigration.

There are two schools on the Reserve; one taught by a white woman, and paid by Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society; and the other by an Indian woman, who is paid from Indian funds.

There is one resident missionary on the Reserve who is kept at the expense of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. They have also a fine church.

The remarks made in regard to the Cape Croker Indians, will apply to this Band in almost every particular. Hunting is only followed by a very limited number; the entire value of the furs taken amounting to only \$500. They obtain their living by farming and fishing.

There are residing on the Reserve several Indian families, making altogether upwards of 100 individuals, principally from Green Bay, Lake Michigan, United States; they do not receive any annuity, but live by farming and fishing.

There are about 2,900 Indians within my Superintendency, 2,700 of whom participate in the half-yearly distribution.

The total amount of money sent to me by the Department for the year 1874, was \$43,071.64, which was distributed among the different Bands as annuities, pensions and salaries.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

REPORT showing Census, Advancement in Agriculture, &c., of Mohawk, Mississagua, and Chippewa Indians, under the Superintendency of William Plummer.

Name of Band.	Census.			Value of Real and Personal Property.	Dwellings.		Area of Reserves.	Land.			Agricultural Implements.					Live Stock.						
	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.		Number of Dwellings.	Log.		Frame.	Acres under Cultivation.	Under Pasture.	Under Wood.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Wagons.	Fanning Mills.	Thrashing Machines.	Sundry Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.
1 Mohawks, of Bay of Quinte...	784	25	...	\$ 505,000	157	..... 154 3brick	27 sqr. miles.	9,500	4,000	3,500	32	32	34	...	{ 1 reaper. 33 sleighs. }	122	121	55	84	17	57
2 Mississaguas, of Alnwick.....	201	...	4	78,000	40	17 23	3,669 acres.	1,088	117	2,464	13	13	.....	.....	.....	11	11	7	54	16	4
3 do Rice Lake...	121	.....	...	27,500	31	31	1,200 "	160	60	880	9	11	6	.....	.....	9	8	19	61	6	8
4 do Mud Lake ...	138	...	1	35,000	17	17	1,600 "	100	150	1,350	5	3	5	...	{ 1 roller. 1 cart. }	11	18	35	25	6	5	
5 do Scugog.....	43	...	2	32,000	10	10	800 "	25	5	770	4	3	2	1	.....	5	3	.....	7	.....	8
6 Chippewas, of Snake Island..	133	6	...	personal only. 6,390	25	25	Not known.	191	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	12	7	22	42	7	15
7 do Rama	263	2	...	52,328	45	45	2,354 acres.	165	75	2,114	6	5	13	.....	.....	7	13	.....	10	4	...
8 do Beausoliel Island	269	5	...	personal only. 10,588	40	40	Not known.	352	210	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	20	5	21	18	16
9 do Cape Croker.....	378	8	...	73,870	69	30 39	15,586 acres.	2,500	1,000	12,086	17	11	2	4	1	10	26	134	35	17
10 do Saugeen	324	9	...	56,000	65	45 20	8,600 "	350	500	7,750	25	15	18	...	{ 29 sleighs. 4 cutters. }	42	24	.....	10	26	20

REPORT, showing Census, Advancement in Agriculture, &c., of the Mississagua and Chippewa Indians—Continued.

Crops raised in 1874.						Fish.	Furs.	Money.		Value of Timber cut and sold under License.	Children.			Denomination by which supported.	Remarks.			
Bushels Corn.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Peas.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Oats.	Tons Hay.	Quantity taken.	Value.	Description.	Value.		Amount sent by Department.	Amount distributed.	Number.			Attending School.	Number of Schools.	Indian Teachers.
1 2,117	3,985	706	1,702	3,690	187	Brls.	\$		\$	6,996 43	6,996 43	330	110	3	1	Church of England and New England Company.		
	Rye 605	Barley 1,583	Buck wheat 260															
2 222	971	380	1,875	560	19				300	3,925 50	3,925 50	1,284 45	84	57	1	...	Wesleyan Missionary Society.	
3 20	1,050	510	875	740	19	100	1,000	Mink, Otter..	250	1,155 65	1,155 65	92 00	52	19	1	1	do do	
		Barley 130	Wild Rice 10															
4 75	140	140	400	850	20	100	1,000	do	1,405	1,474 85	1,474 85		54	50	1	1	New England Co.	33 boats, value \$185; baskets manufactured, \$850.
5 30	150	100	100	25		Lbs.	5,000	Mink...	216	501 65	501 65	353 80	18	9				
6 296	461	176	958	244	1			Var'us kinds.	110	1,070 00	1,070 00		52	35	2	...	Wesleyan Missionary Society.	Boats, value \$600; baskets manufactured, \$750.
7 328	364	124	1,198	728	53	Brls.	89	do	2,278	2,626 06	2,626 06		102	30	1	...	do do	Canoes, value \$425.
8 500			1,750	146	43		212	do	1,048	2,268 75	2,268 75	113 85	110	39	1	1	do do	Boats and nets, value \$6,000.
9 300	773	300	2,223	190	150	200	1,200			12,921 25	12,921 25		187	82	3	2	Funds of Band, except \$50 from Church of England.	Boats and nets, value \$4,000.
10 700	500	200	2,400	200	50	1,400	6,000	do	500	10,131 50	10,131 50		156	78	2	1	Wesleyan Missionary Society.	Boats and nets, value \$3,000; baskets manufactured, \$1,000.

Indian Office,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

WM. PLUMMER,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 6.

INDIAN OFFICE,
MANITOWANING, September, 12th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward reports upon the Indian lands and settlements within this Superintendency, and, in doing so, I beg to state that I have followed, as far as practicable, the instructions contained in the circular * from the Department, of the 28th August last.

Some of the statistics called for, such as the number and description of fur-bearing animals killed, and the amount realized from the sale of furs, I am unable to furnish, but will endeavor to do so in next year's report.

I may here mention that I obtained information as to the cutting of timber on the various reserves from intelligent Indians who are sent to obtain information when required.

The number of acres of land under cultivation by the Indians is difficult to obtain, their ideas of size being so vague; it varies from two to ten acres per family, the average being about five acres upon this island. The Beaver meadows, where they cut their wild hay, are not included in this average.

The recent Act of the Dominion Parliament (37 Vic., cap. 21) will greatly aid in stopping the illicit sale of liquor to Indians, and will be highly beneficial in many respects.

With regard to the progress of these Indians towards civilization, intercourse with them develops the fact that they are not without many of the finer feelings, which show that the moral and religious training they receive is bearing fruit.

Theft is almost unknown among them, and they are invariably kind to the sick and widows, cultivating their land for them when unable to do so themselves.

While education is dispelling from their minds the mists of superstition, it is also to be hoped that it will have the effect of reclaiming the rising generation from their wandering habits.

In contrasting the condition of the Indians living on the main land with those dwelling on this island, the advantage in moral status, education and progress towards civilization is greatly in favor of the island Indians, who, to a great extent, have the benefit of schools and religious teaching—of all which advantages the main land Indians are almost entirely deprived. (I refer only to those main land Indians embraced in my report.)

The Indians generally seem happy and contented; the only exception I am sorry to have to observe is that of some of the main land Bands who are discontented with the annuity they receive, believing that, under the Robinson Treaty, they are entitled to an increase.

I have, &c.,

J. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

WIKWEMIKONG.

Wikwemikong, the most populous Indian settlement in this Superintendency, is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, and is occupied principally by Ottawas, with a few Chippewas and Pottawattamies. The village contains a population of 712 souls, all of whom are Catholics. There are two churches, a substantial stone residence for the missionaries, a residence for the lady teachers, two school houses—one for boys, the other for girls. The average attendance of the boys at school is 85; girls, 65. They are taught the rudiments of a plain education, and the boys are instructed in mechanical trades, and the girls in sewing, spinning, weaving and knitting.

These Indians possess considerable industry, and each year enlarge their clearings. Some years since they raised only corn and potatoes, they now grow peas and spring wheat. Their style of agriculture is susceptible of great improvement, and they are

*See page 12.

very inadequately supplied with agricultural implements; yet they raise excellent crops and have abundance to supply their wants.

With the exception of the band of Taiyahwenene, and some few Indians of the Spanish River Band, who reside there, and receive annuity under the Robinson Treaty, the Indians, generally, do not receive any money payments from the Department. Assistance is rendered toward the support of their schools, and they have the benefit of medical attendance and are supplied with medicines. The aggregate value of their personal property is \$18,220.

They maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing; are peaceful and orderly; are attentive to their religious duties, and are making considerable progress both morally and socially.

Population.					Buildings.		Live Stock.				
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	
251	234	110	117	712	132	101	215	87	213	179	

Crops Raised.												
Acres In Cultivation.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Wheat.	Peas.	Beans.	Hay.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Boats.	Canoes.	Nets.	Sugar.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.						Lbs.
1,500	4,500	7,900	540	165	65	600	31	4	67	22	579	60,000

Wood cut under license by Indians, 423½ cords of soft wood for steamboat use, value, \$847 00.

These Indians possess an aptitude for mechanical employments, and, although there are but few, if any, who would rank as first-class workmen, almost all can handle an axe and saw, and are competent to do rough carpentering and house-building.

There are in this village thirty-two carpenters and boat builders, nineteen coopers, four blacksmiths and five shoemakers.

There are eight looms and twenty-eight spinning wheels in operation, and a quantity of coarse flannel and cloth suitable for clothing is manufactured. The number of sheep raised increases every year, the wool being spun into yarn by the women.

Great credit is due to their missionaries who are untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of the Indians under their charge.

SUCKER CREEK.

Sucker Creek is situated five miles north of Little Current. The Reserve contains 2,241 acres; the land is of good quality. The census of the Band amounts to sixty-nine, an increase of nine over the previous year. The amount divided amongst them during the past year has been \$112.80, being interest on land sales on this island.

The proximity of this settlement to Little Current, where the Indians have been able to obtain whiskey, has prevented any marked improvement in the moral character of the majority of them; there are, however, exceptions, and some are intelligent and well-conducted.

The school at Little Current, which has been aided by the Department, is too far off to be of much benefit to these Indians, and when the census was taken was closed.

The Indians work for the storekeepers at Little Current, boating wood, and occasionally hire on board steamers; they make sugar in the spring, fish in the fall, and during the summer cultivate small gardens. The quantity of land under cultivation is fifteen acres; there are seven houses, four barns and stables. The crops raised were forty-five bushels of corn and 613 bushels of potatoes. They own one cow, two horses, three oxen, three pigs, also one boat. Value of personal property, \$531.

MICHIGUEDINONG.

This village is situated at the head of West or Honora Bay, and is occupied by Chippewa Indians, the Band of Chief Paimoquonaishkung; they are Catholics, and have recently built a substantial church, the workmanship on which is of a highly creditable character. They have also a school house, which it is intended to have in operation this coming winter, the sum of \$150 per annum having been granted for this purpose by the Department.

The Reserve contains 8,056 acres; the land is of excellent quality; the Indians are generally industrious and raise large crops of corn, potatoes and other produce, and are abundantly supplied with provisions for winter use. The houses are log, are substantially built, and many of them comfortably furnished. The village is laid out with some regard to regularity, and has a comely and prosperous appearance.

This Band receives annuity under the Robinson Treaty, also interest on the timber dues on their Maganettawan Reserve, and interest on land sales on this Island. The amount distributed among them during the past year by the Department is \$506.15. They maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing principally; a few hunt during the winter on the main land.

The aggregate value of the personal property of the Band is \$3,562; the value of fish sold is \$852.

They are under the charge of the missionaries at Wikwemikong, who occasionally visit their village, but have no clergyman resident among them.

This is one of the most prosperous and well conducted Bands on the Island, and the establishment of a school in their village cannot fail to be of material benefit to them both morally and socially.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.	Houses.	Barns & stables.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Acres in cultivation.
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
39	35	26	26	37	33	196	33	20	46	6	58	27	246

the cultivation of their lands; their backward condition is also in a measure attributable to their proximity to the village of Sheguiandah, and the facility with which whiskey could be obtained. This has, to a great extent, been put a stop to, and an improvement in the cultivation of their crops is observable this season. They are, however, badly off for cattle and agricultural implements, and are very poor—their personal property amounting to only \$1,322.

They have a church (used also as a school-house) built by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto; they are regular in their attendance at church. The number of children attending school is 40; average attendance, boys, 32 days; girls, 30 days—for the year. The children also attend Sunday school.

The amount of money received from the Department, and distributed among the bands during the past year, has been \$347.35, viz., \$140.60 annuity under the Robinson treaty, and \$207.35 interest on land sales.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, Church of England Missionary, holds divine service in the church every Sunday, and takes a great interest in the moral and social welfare of the Indians under his charge.

Adults.		Youths.		Children		Total.	Horses.	Barns and Stables.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Beans.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Cows.	Horses.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Hoes.	Boats.	Canoes.	Nets.	Fish Caught for sale.
Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																			
22	25	19	9	23	15	113	20	6	Bush 401	Bush 355	1	10	9	51	2	1	5	1	266	5	13	26	10	

There have been five births, and five deaths during the year.

OBIJGEWONG.

A small settlement containing seven families of Pagan Indians, a portion of a band who left Maganong at the head of Hudge Bay, about fifteen years since. They have been frequently visited by the missionaries without success. They are peaceable and tolerably industrious, and have a reputation for great honesty. They live in wigwams, but intend building houses this fall. They have about fifteen acres of land under cultivation; they raise only corn and potatoes; they fish for their own use only, and hunt occasionally for bears, which are numerous in the vicinity of their settlement. They are included in the census and return from Michiguadinong where land was set apart for them.

COCKBUEN ISLAND.

The village is situated on the western side of the Island, and is settled by Indians who have migrated from Sheshegwaning, and contains a population of thirty-three souls—an increase of ten over last year, caused principally by immigration. There are seven houses and two barns; they own of live stock, five cows, two horses and one hog; the crops raised last year were 89 bushels of corn and 463 bushels of potatoes.

They have about twenty-five acres of land under cultivation. The soil is sandy, but the Indians say they raise good crops, and have always abundance of provisions for winter and some for sale in the spring.

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The Rev. Rowland Hill, Church of England Missionary, holds divine service in the church every Sunday, and takes a great interest in the moral and social welfare of the Indians under his charge.

Adults.		Youths.		Children		Total.	Horses.	Barns and Stables.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Beans.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Cows.	Horses.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Hoes.	Boats.	Canoes.	Nets.	Fish Caught for sale.
Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																			
22	25	19	9	23	15	113	20	6	Bush 401	Bush 355	1	10	9	51	2	1	5	1	266	5	13	26	10	brs.

There have been five births, and five deaths during the year.

OBIJGEWONG.

A small settlement containing seven families of Pagan Indians, a portion of a band who left Maganong at the head of Mudge Bay, about fifteen years since. They have been frequently visited by the missionaries without success. They are peaceable and tolerably industrious, and have a reputation for great honesty. They live in wigwams, but intend building houses this fall. They have about fifteen acres of land under cultivation; they raise only corn and potatoes; they fish for their own use only, and hunt occasionally for bears, which are numerous in the vicinity of their settlement. They are included in the census and return from Michiguadinong where land was set apart for them.

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The village is situated on the western side of the Island, and is settled by Indians who have migrated from Sheshegwaning, and contains a population of thirty-three souls—an increase of ten over last year, caused principally by immigration. There are seven houses and two barns; they own of live stock, five cows, two horses and one hog; the crops raised last year were 89 bushels of corn and 463 bushels of potatoes.

They have about twenty-five acres of land under cultivation. The soil is sandy, but the Indians say they raise good crops, and have always abundance of provisions for winter and some for sale in the spring.

The fisheries surrounding the Island are excellent; the quantity caught for sale during the year was 213 half-barrels, value \$406.

The Indians are Catholics, but say that they have not been visited by any missionary during the past year.

They have no school.

This Island is heavily timbered with hard wood, but no use is made of the wood at present; there is also some valuable pine. The amount of money distributed among them by the Department during the year is \$38.85, being interest on land sales on the Manitoulin Island. Value of personal property owned by the Band, \$981.

The Indians are intelligent and fairly industrious, and, except when whiskey is introduced among them, are peaceable and orderly. They left Sheshegwaning some years since owing to a misunderstanding with the Band at that place.

Small settlements such as this are to be deprecated, as the children miss the benefits of religious and moral training which would be accessible at some of the larger settlements.

WIKWEMIKONGSING.

Wikwemikongsing, situated on the unceded part of the Manitoulin Island, about seven miles south of Wikwemikong, contains twenty-nine men, thirty-five women, thirty-eight boys, and twenty-eight girls—in all, 130 souls. There are one church, twenty-three houses, seventeen barns and stables. The live stock owned is nineteen horses, eight oxen, eleven cows, thirteen sheep, eight pigs. They own seventeen boats, 147 nets, and four ploughs. There are eight carpenters and boat builders, and six coopers; they have one spinning-wheel; they raised, during the past year, 600 bushels of corn, 1,700 bushels of potatoes, and seventy-five tons of hay. Land under cultivation, 150 acres.

The Indians are Catholics, and are frequently visited by the missionaries from Wikwemikong. They are principally Ottawas, with a few Chippewas. They receive no money from the Department. The value of their personal property is \$3,272. The value of fish taken for sale is \$400. The quantity of sugar made is 10,000 lbs., value, \$700. They have no regularly established school; but the children receive instruction when visited by the missionaries.

These Indians are progressing in wealth and civilization; are attentive to their religious duties; orderly and well behaved, and are fairly prosperous. The rising generation would be greatly benefitted by the establishment of a school amongst them.

ATCHITAWAGAMING, OR SOUTH BAY EAST.

This settlement contains sixteen dwelling houses, one church, and seven barns and stables.

The population amounts to ninety-five, which is now being increased by the Indians from South Bay West, who number thirty-four, and are removing to the East side of the Bay, their lands having been sold to white settlers. They are principally Ottawas, with some Chippewas and Pottawattamies. In religion they are mostly Catholics; some few, however, are still Pagans. The missionaries from Wikwemikong occasionally visit them, and hold service in the church, and also instruct the children.

As a rule these Indians do not receive pay from the Department. Some members of the Beausoliel Band reside here who receive pay.

They maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing. The crops raised are corn, potatoes, peas, oats and wheat. Some of them occasionally visit the main land to hunt.

They are peaceable and orderly, except when whiskey is given them.

The establishment of a school amongst them would greatly promote their moral welfare, and be highly beneficial to the rising generation.

	Adults.		Youths.		Children		Total.	Houses.	Barns.	Church.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Atchitawagaming.....	23	29	11	4	17	11	95	16	7	1
South Bay West, now removing.....	5	8	5	5	6	5	34	.....	.....	.....

The Indians from South Bay West participate in the interest on land sales on this Island.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

This Band numbers 420 members, an increase of twenty-eight since last census, principally by births.

The aggregate value of the personal property of this Band is \$6,974.

Part of this Band live at Birch Lake, about forty miles up Spanish River; another portion at Sagamouk, near LaCloche, and some on the Manitoulin Island at Wikwemikong, Michiquedinnong, and Obidgewong.

THE BIRCH LAKE INDIANS,

whose chief is Louis Espagnol, live entirely by hunting, and raise no produce except a few potatoes. They come to the lake shore about the end of June to dispose of their furs. They remain for about two months, and then return inland. Some are Catholics; but they are mostly Pagans.

That part of the Band living at Sagamouk are nearly all Pagans (only six being Catholics).

Their gardens are on the Spanish River, about two miles from the village. The land is good, and they raise good crops of corn and potatoes. They occasionally hunt. They make sugar in the spring, and they fish in the fall.

They have fourteen dwelling houses at Sagamouk. They do not own any live stock, and have no agricultural implements except hoes.

The Indians belonging to this Band, who are living at Wikwemikong and Michiquedinnong, are more advanced than those living on the north shore. Dwelling amongst the Ottawas, who possess more knowledge of agriculture than the Chippewas, they have gradually acquired the habits of their neighbors, and have made great progress in agriculture, and are also accumulating property in the form of live stock. They possess good clearings; some iron ploughs and oxen, and many of their houses are comfortably furnished.

The moral and social status of this portion of the Band is far higher than those living on the north shore, and their advance towards civilization and wealth is satisfactory.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.	Dwellings.	Barns & Stables.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Beans.	Peas.	Oats.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
72	98	46	49	103	80	448	41	34	Bush. 817	Bush. 3,330	Bush. 25	Bush. 108	Bush. 99
Wheat.	Cows.	Horses.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Hoes.	Boats.	Canoes.	Nets.	Fish, half bbls.	
Bush. 160	27	33	25	93	19	11	4	142	25	23	230	384	

WHITE FISH RIVER INDIANS.

This band are Chippewas, and are sixty-two in number, a decrease of three since last year's census, by deaths and emigration. Twenty-six of these Indians are settled at Shegnianhdah, and sixteen on other parts of the Manitoulin Island, twenty only residing on the Reserve; and for these, land has been set apart on the Manitoulin Island.

The settlement is on the eastern side of the Cloche Peninsular, and contains five houses and one barn. The land is fertile, and excellent crops of corn and potatoes are raised.

These Indians are mostly Protestants.

The return of population, crops, &c., is included with the Sheguindah Indians, where the majority of the Band reside.

TAHGAIWENINI.

This Band, for whose use Reserve No. 11 was set aside by the treaty with the Hon. W. B. Robinson, now live on the unceded part of the Manitoulin Island. They number 151, an increase of 10 since last census, by births principally.

They are Catholics; are attentive to their religious duties, and are making considerable progress towards civilization, and increasing in wealth yearly.

The quantity of land under cultivation is 175 acres. Value of personal property, \$3,930. Amount of money received from the Department, and distributed amongst them during the past year, was \$135.85, being annuity under the Robinson Treaty.

They are Chippewas. They maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.	Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Beans.	Corn.	Oats.	Peas.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
21	44	23	4	31	28	151	27	6	14	13	489	33	33
Potatoes.	Wheat.	Hay.	Cows.	Horses.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Harrows.	Hoes.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Nets.	Fish caught, 1/2 bls.
Bush.	Bush.	Tons.											
1178	120	110	17	21	15	44	21	2	64	8	14	99	140

MISSISSAGUA BAND.

These Indians are all hunters. They spend most of their time inland, only coming out to their Reserve for two or three months in each year.

They are mostly Pagans. They maintain themselves by hunting, and pay no attention to agriculture. They live in wigwams.

The number of the Band is 116, a decrease of two from last census by death.

The amount of money received from the Department and distributed amongst them during the past year, is \$63.65, for annuity under the Robinson Treaty; and \$44.39 for interest on timber dues on their Reserve.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
25	29	11	4	28	19	116

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

The Reserve is situated at the mouth of Serpent River, and is unsurveyed.

The Indians raise only a small quantity of corn and potatoes; they maintain themselves by hunting and fishing.

As is the case with most of the mainland Bands, Paganism prevails to a great extent amongst them. The amount of money received from the Department and distributed during the year to this Band, is \$63.65, annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and \$55.49 interest on timber dues.

Their dwellings are substantial log-houses, and the Indians, both male and female, are comfortably clad. The value of their personal property is \$935.

These hunters possess a fine physique; but from hardships and exposure appear old at forty years. They suffer from scurvy, and diseases of the eye are common amongst them.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.	Houses.	Barns & stables.	Corn.	Potatoes,	Horses.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Boats.	Canoes.	Nets.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
18	17	10	5	12	11	73	9	7	Bush. 60	Bush. 393	7	1	2	1	16	31

JAHQUAHKUMMICK AND BAND.

These Indians, for whom the Thessalon River Reserve was set apart, have for many years resided in the neighborhood of the Bruce Mines. Some find employment at the mines; others hunt or fish, and many chop cord-wood during the winter. The Band are principally Catholics, but many are still Pagans.

Owing to intermarriage with the whites, about twenty half-breeds claim to belong to this Band.

Their moral status will not compare favorably with some of the Indians settled upon the Manitoulin Island.

The Reserve is a valuable one, containing a large quantity of excellent land, and some good pine timber. Several families, principally half-breeds, have squatted upon it, and are desirous of purchasing the land they occupy.

The amount received from the Department, and divided amongst the Band during the year, is \$151.05, annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and \$108.80 interest of timber dues.

The census is as follows:—

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
23	36	19	17	39	29	163

An increase of six since last year, by births.

WHITE FISH LAKE.

This settlement is occupied by Chief Shamouquom and Band, numbering 143 souls, an increase of nine over last year by births.

The Band maintain themselves by hunting. They come to the lake shore about the end of June each year, and usually visit the Hudson Bay Company's post at Lacloche, to dispose of their furs and obtain supplies, returning inland after a short stay. They are an orderly and well behaved Band, but have had no opportunities for religious and moral training, and are mostly Pagans.

The value of their personal property is \$1,336.

The amount received from the Department and divided amongst them is \$127.30, being their share of the annuity under the Robinson treaty for the past year.

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Bea.	Canoes.	Nets.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
29	34	7	3	28	42	143	Bush. 89	Bush. 375	Bush. 3	43	48

ONEWEIGONCE AND BAND.

These Indians are located at Grumbling Point near the eastern entrance to Collins' Inlet. They number fifty-seven, a decrease of two from last year.

They live principally by hunting; they fish for their own use, and occasionally work at the saw-mill in Collins' Inlet.

The sum of \$56.05 has been received from the Department and distributed amongst them during the past year; and assistance to the extent of \$120 was granted in 1873 towards building four houses at Grumbling Point, two of which are nearly completed.

Some of these Indians live in wigwams on the Beaverstone River, at the northern part of the Reserve; and one family (the most intelligent and prosperous) live at Wikwemikong.

The Band have six dwelling-houses and one barn and stable. The crop raised last year was 18 bushels corn, 140 bushels potatoes, and six bushels beans. They own three horses, one ox, six pigs, one sheep, three boats, three canoes, thirty-four nets.

More than three-fourths of the above was raised by the family living at Wikwemikong; 100 half-barrels of fish was caught by this family, value \$200.

The census of the Band is as follows:—

Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	4	8	8	14	57

Those members of the Band living on the reserve cannot be considered to have made much progress towards civilization, and their children are being brought up in ignorance; an occasional visit from one of the Catholic missionaries being all the opportunity afforded them of receiving instruction.

J. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 7.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.,
7th September, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose answers to your circular* of 28th August, 1874.

I have thought it best to make out a separate report for each Band, as I could thus better refer to individuals, but I have also sent in a general summary.

I have, to the best of my ability, answered all the questions; but I fear that many of the answers will be found not such as could be wished; yet I believe them to be correct.

And it must be considered that these Indians live in such a wild, barren country that access to it is as yet difficult: so they do not see much of the improvements and habits of the whites; and in general those whites they do see, are not such as they could learn much good from.

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

E. A. McCreith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

OJIBEWA NATION—FROM PENETANGUISHENE TO LAKE NIPISSING.

1. Present number, 503—decrease, 14; cause, generally death.
2. In general the personal property is too small to put a value on it. Any exceptions are noticed in the returns of the separate Bands.
3. Habitations, about 90—chiefly log-houses and shanties.
4. Area, about 220 square miles. About 800 acres under cultivation. No pasture. Hay made of beaver grass. Remainder of Reserve in bush.
5. No sub-agent.
6. Impossible to say quantity of produce. Oats, potatoes and Indian corn—in two cases a little wheat and oats.
7. Agricultural implements,—hoes and spades; in two cases the plough is used.
8. Live stock :—About 7 horses, and 50 head of cattle, and a very few pigs.
9. No timber cut for sale by the Indians.
10. Fish :—Impossible to say: quantity only killed for home consumption.
11. Fur-bearing animals :—Cannot say number; chiefly mink, marten, muskrat, beaver, otter, foxes, bears, wolves.
12. \$1,230.19 received from the Department. Same amount distributed.
13. No grain distributed.
14. A few are well advanced in wealth and civilization, and upon the whole, there is an advance.
15. Moral status, in general, good.
16. 277 children—10 attending school.
- 17, 18, 19. No school. It will be seen that only 10 children are attending school, and the 10 attend a school established three months ago by the settlers on South River, Lake Nipissing, and find board near the school. Situated as the bands are, it would be a difficult matter to get up schools near them.

*See page 12.

WAICKAMAKAY'S BAND—HENVY'S INLET.

1. Present number, 143; deceased 11; cause, several deaths, and a few removals.
2. Personal property:—So little it would be hard to put a value upon it.
3. About 20 log houses and board shanties.
4. About 35 square miles in area. About 200 acres under cultivation. No pasture. Remainder in bush.
5. No sub-agent.
6. Produce:—Potatoes and Indian corn; impossible to say the quantity.
7. Hoes and spades only agricultural implements.
8. No live stock.
9. Fish:—Only killed for home use.
10. Fur-bearing animals:—Principally mink, marten and muskrat; a few beaver and otters.
11. \$149.39 received from the Department. Same amount distributed.
12. No seed-grain distributed.
13. In wealth, increase nil; in civilization, some advancement.
14. Moral status good.
15. 79 children; none attending school
- 16, 17, 18, 19.—No schools.

A good many of this Band are industrious and willing to work; particularly two who are settled, not on their own Reserve, but upon another Reserve on French River.

A good many of this Band work at saw-mills, and in lumber shanties at the upper end of Georgian Bay.

COCHAI'S BAND, LAKE NIPISSING.

1. Present number, 126; increase, 1; cause, birth.
2. Personal property too small to put a value upon it.
3. Log shanties—about 25.
4. About 100 square miles in area. About 200 acres under cultivation. No pasture. Beaver hay made for live stock. Remainder under bush.
5. No sub-agent.
6. Impossible to guess quantity of produce—chiefly corn and potatoes; but the Chief Cochai, and another Indian Commandant, have each about 30 acres under cultivation, upon which they raise also some wheat, oats and hay.
7. Cochai and Commandant use a plough; the others, hoes and spades.
8. Seven horses and about 30 head of cattle.
9. No timber cut for sale.
10. Fish caught only for home consumption.
11. Fur-bearing animals: principally mink, marten, muskrat, beaver, otters, foxes, and bears.
12. \$221.26 received: \$121.26 by Robinson Treaty, and \$100 interest: all distributed.
13. No seed-gain distributed.
14. In general no great advance in wealth and civilization.
15. Good moral status.
16. 82 children; 10 attend school at South River.
- 17, 18, 19. No schools. The few settlers at South River have established a school there; and the Indians are glad to avail themselves of this chance of getting some education for their children: they find difficulty in boarding them near the school.

The Chief Cochai and Commandant are the only ones who do anything to speak of in the way of farming. They have horses, and use an old plough; and I think it would be well if a new plough were given to them. The other Indians sometimes work for Dokis; and occasionally at the fort.

DOKIS' BAND, LAKE NIPISSING.

1. Present number, 49; increase, 17; cause, births, and 17 returned who had been absent.
 2. In general the personal property is too small to put a value upon it; but the Chief Dokis has a considerable amount, and does a good business as a trader and storekeeper.
 3. Dokis has an excellent house; cost him about \$2,000. The Band have about seven log-houses.
 4. Area about 35 square miles; but the Band, with the exception of one family, does not live upon it, but on the reserve, North shore, Lake Nipissing, where they cultivate about 100 acres. No pasture. Some beaver meadows. Almost the whole in bush.
 5. No sub-agent.
 6. Produce:—Impossible to name the quantity—only potatoes and Indian corn.
 7. Hoes and spades only agricultural implements.
 8. Dokis has five horses, and about ten head of cattle.
 9. No timber cut for sale.
 10. Fish only killed for home use.
 11. Fur-bearing animals: principally mink, muskrat, marten, beaver and otter.
 12. \$31.05 received from the Department. Same amount distributed.
 13. No seed-grain distributed.
 14. Considerable advance in wealth and civilization
 15. Good moral status.
 16. 29 children; none attending school.
 - 17, 18, 19. No schools.
- Dokis, the Chief, does a considerable business, both in his store and in trading with the more northern tribes; and in this manner employs a good many of his Band.

SHAWANAGA AND SANDY ISLAND INDIANS

1. Present number of band, 165; decrease 16; cause, several deaths, and a few removals.
 2. So little personal property it would be hard to put a value on it.
 3. The Chief has a frame house, the others log and board shanties, numbering about fifteen.
 4. Area about 20 square miles altogether. Under cultivation about 200 acres. No pasture; Beaver hay is made for the cattle in winter. Remainder of Reserve in bush.
 5. No sub-agent.
 6. Impossible to name the quantity of produce raised; entirely potatoes and Indian corn.
 7. Hoes and spades the only agricultural implements.
 8. About fifteen head of cattle.
 9. No timber cut for sale.
 10. Fish, only killed for home use.
 11. Fur-bearing animals: principally mink, marten, muskrat; a few beavers and otters.
 12. \$138.40 by Robinson treaty; same amount distributed.
 13. No seed grain distributed.
 14. In wealth, increase *nil*; in civilization there is some advancement, particularly the Chief, who is far in advance and well educated.
 15. Good moral status.
 16. Eighty-two children; none attending school.
 - 17, 18, 19. No schools.
- A good many of this Band residing at Shawanaga are industrious and willing to work; but in such a remote place work cannot always be had. During the open

season many of them work loading lessels at Parry Sound; but that is only occasional, and a few of them are more permanently employed at the saw-mills at the upper end of Georgian Bay.

N. B.—In the number of this Band, 52 of Parry Island are included, as they share in the Robinson treaty, but the other remarks do not apply to them.

From what I have seen of the Chief, Solomon James, I think that a yoke of oxen and a plough would be well bestowed on this Band, as I think he would get them to use them, and thus perhaps induce them to cultivate more ground.

PARRY ISLAND INDIANS.

1. Present number of Band, 72; decrease, 5; cause, deaths.
2. So little personal property it would be hard to put a value on it.
3. Habitations, about 20 shanties; principally of board, but some log.
4. About 27 square miles in area; about 80 acres under cultivation. No pasture; some beaver hay is made; remainder in bush.
5. No sub-agent.
6. Impossible to say the quantity of produce raised; entirely potatoes and Indian corn.
7. Hoes and spades the only agricultural implements; a plough was given to them, but was soon broken and not repaired.
8. One yoke of oxen was given to them, but I do not find they used them.
9. No timber cut for sale.
10. Impossible to say quantity of fish taken; very little sold.
11. In fur-bearing animals, not much done; principally martens, mink and muskrat.
12. \$650.00 received; same amount distributed. This does not include what was distributed last fall, nor their share of the Robinson treaty at Shawanaga.
13. No seed grain distributed.
14. In wealth *nil*; and I fear I can say little more in civilization.
15. Moral status indifferent.
17. Twenty-nine children, none attending school.
- 17, 18, 19. No schools.

I regret I cannot say much in favor of the Parry Island Indians. It seems to me they will not work; work and high wages are to be had on the Island, lumbering, and also in the open season loading vessels at Parry Sound, but none of them engage. I point this out frequently to them when they come to me wanting an advance; but I am sorry to say with no effect.

CHARLES SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 8.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., Sept. 26th, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, a statement embodying the information asked for by you in your circular * of 28th August, 1874.

This return refers only to those Indians living on the Garden River Indian Reserve. There are quite a number of Indians belonging to the Bands of Augustin and Nubenaigooching, who reside between the Sault Ste. Marie and Mamainse; a return of these I am unable to give without incurring a very considerable expense, which I did not feel justified in doing without special instructions. The number of the two Bands is 647. The area of the Indian Reserve, Garden River, so far as I can ascertain is 22,000 acres. That of Batchewana Indian Reserve I have no means of giving.

Some have ploughs, but the implements chiefly used are hoes and spades.

There is a considerable quantity of fish taken, most of which is used as food.

Very few of the Indians on this reserve are hunters; the number of fur-bearing animals killed is therefore very small.

* See page 12.

The amount of money sent by the Indian Department to me for distribution is as follows:—

Received.....		\$1,050 19
Distributed.....	\$1,025 25	
Balance in my hands.....	24 95	
		1,050 19

No seed grain has been distributed to these Bands.

The Indians on this Reserve have certainly improved in their houses since the starting of the saw-mill there by Messrs. McCrae, Craig & Co. They have now their gardens fenced, and other little improvements are visible.

There are three schools on the Reserve; one conducted by the Church of England, which receives \$200 per annum from the Indian Department, and \$100 per annum from the Church Society. The number of children attending this school is 54. The school conducted by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and paid by them, Miss Knott, the teacher, reports to have six Indian scholars. The Catholic school receives no pay from the Indian Department, though, I am informed that repeated applications have been made. Parents report 25 children going to that school. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Department take the matter of an allowance to this school into consideration

STATEMENT OF BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK, PRODUCE, CULTIVATED LAND, ETC.

Houses, 77 value.....		\$11,285 00
Outbuildings, 35 "		1,565 00
Horses.....	68	
Cows	40	
Other Cattle.....	65	
Pigs.....	47	
Cultivated Land.....	200 acres.	
Potatoes.....	3,054 bushels.	
Corn.....	31 "	
Oats.....	120 "	
Peas.....	45 "	
Turnips	65 "	
Hay	84 tons.	
Wild Hay.....	75 "	

SCHOOLS.

Church of England.....	54 pupils.
Roman Catholic.....	25 "
Wesleyan Methodist.....	no return.
Total number of children.....	147
Boats.....	2

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Nos. 9-10.

CAUGHNAWAGA AND LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, P. Q.,

23rd November, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, herein, the report on Indian matters coming under my supervision of the Indians of Caughnawaga and Lake of Two Mountains, separately for the year ending 30th June, 1874, according to your circular* of the 28th August last.

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

The Honorable
The Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON THE CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1874.

1. Number of the Band, 1,557; but eighty-two of this number are half-breeds whom the Band will not recognize.

3. Number of habitations:—263 houses, 80 barns, 95 stables, and 36 other buildings.

4. Area, 30,000 acres.

5. No sub-agent.

6. Produce:—4,050 bushels oats; 490 bushels barley; 188 bushels wheat; 220 bushels peas; 115 bushels buckwheat; 550 bushels Indian corn; 4,570 bushels potatoes; 2,300 bushels apples; 120,000 bundles hay.

7. Ploughs, harrows, hoes, mowing machines, scythes, horse-rakes, other rakes, vehicles of various kinds.

8. 359 horses; 416 cattle; 15 sheep; 313 pigs.

12. \$1,300 distributed.

13. No seed grain distributed.

14. This Band is making improvements in agriculture; their goods are increasing; and civilization advancing.

15. Sufficiently moral.

16. Children under 15, 519; children attending school, 145.

17. Number of schools, 1; teachers, 2.

18. Under the Roman Catholic Denomination.

19. Branches taught: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography.

REPORT ON THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAIN INDIANS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1874.

1. Number of the Band, 547. The augmentation of 32 arises from some families having returned from voyaging.

3. Number of habitations: 110 houses, 19 barns, 38 stables, and 15 other buildings.

4. Area 16,000 acres.

5. No sub-agent.

6. Produce: 1,600 bushels oats; 200 bushels peas; 305 bushels wheat; 400 bushels Indian corn; 40 bushels buckwheat; 1,300 bushels potatoes; 45,600 bundles hay.

7. Ploughs, harrows, hoes, scythes, rakes, vehicles of various kinds.

8. 65 horses, 120 horned cattle, 9 sheep, 110 pigs.

12. \$325 distributed.

13. No seed-grain distributed.

*See page 12.

14. This Band is making ameliorations in agriculture; their goods are increasing, and civilization advancing.
15. They are sufficiently moral.
16. Children under 15, 167; children attending school, 114.
17. Number of schools, 2. Teachers: 1 friar, 1 instructress.
18. 54 attend the Roman Catholic School; 60 attend the Wesleyan Methodist School.
19. Branches taught: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammer, geography.

No. 11.

St. REGIS AGENCY,
31st October, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular * of the 28th August last, in which certain questions are asked regarding the Indians of St. Regis. I beg respectfully to return the following replies to the various questions that have submitted to me:—

1. Population 904; no change in number.
2. Estimated value of real estate occupied by Indians, \$45,000; personal property, consisting of cattle, farming implements, grain, &c., \$20,500.
3. Houses built principally of square logs and blocks.
4. The area of Reserve comprises about 24,250 acres; of which 3,750 acres are occupied by the Indians. The remaining portion of 20,500 acres consists of the Township of Dundee, and certain Islands that are leased. Of the 3,750 acres occupied by the Indians, there are 1,270 acres under cultivation; 910 acres under pasture, and 900 acres under wood, principally second growth.
5. No sub-agent.
6. During last season the Indians raised wheat, 894 bushels; peas, 1,248 bushels; potatoes, 416 bushels; corn, 1,363 bushels; buckwheat, 57 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; apples, 152 bushels; total value, \$6,760.
7. Double wagons, 22; ploughs, 18; harrows, 11; cultivators, 4; mowing machines, 3; thrashing machines, 3; sleighs, 25.
8. No timber cut for sale.
9. No fish taken for sale.
10. No fish taken for sale.
11. 4,543 muskrats at 20c each, \$908.60; 43 minks at \$4 each, \$172; total \$1,080.60.
12. \$3,471.69 received from the Department; same amount distributed.
13. No seed grain distributed.
14. Those engaged in farming are bettering their condition very much. Others composing fully one-half of the Band make their living by lumbering, rafting and hunting, and are not very prosperous.
15. The moral status of those engaged in farming is higher than that of those who are otherwise engaged; the former are, generally speaking, sober, quiet and peaceable; while of the latter a few are sometimes given to intemperance, and are therefore at times unruly.
16. Children under 21, 471; number who have attended school, 35.
17. There is but one school. There is no Indian teacher.
18. The school is entirely supported by the Indian Department, and is therefore non-denominational. This teacher, and, I believe, all the pupils are Roman Catholics.
19. Reading, writing and arithmetic, are the branches taught.

See page 12.

I beg to remark that I have spared no pains to obtain as full and accurate answers as I could to the various questions submitted to me.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

WALTER COLQUHOUN
Indian Agent.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

PIERREVILLE, P. Q.,
28th January, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with your circular* of the 28th August last, which I have but lately been in a position to answer, owing to the fact that a number of the Indians from whom I had to get statistics and information, were then absent from the village. I now have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the Abenakis Indians of this place for the year ended 30th June, 1874.

Taking the questions of your circular in their numeric order, I will answer them as follows:—

1st. The present number of the Band is two hundred and sixty-six. No increase or decrease having taken place since the last census; deaths and emigration being about compensated by births, and the return of those who were then away. Several are in the habit of travelling and wandering about more or less during the summer time; many of them may be seen under their wigwams at Saratoga, White Mountains, and other pleasure resorts, selling baskets, walking sticks and other goods. Occasionally some will remain away for two or three years, or more, but very seldom do they completely abandon the village.

2nd. To the best of my knowledge I should value to some fifty thousand dollars the real and personal property owned by the Band.

3rd. Their village is composed of forty-eight dwelling-houses, being forty-seven ordinary wooden houses of some 25 x 30 feet, and one brick house. They also own two Churches; one of stone—the Roman Catholic—built some sixty years ago, and the other of brick—the Protestant one—built some ten years past.

4th. The Reserve is of an irregular form, and comprises islands, &c., so that I could not state the exact area of the same. I will call it about two thousand acres, of which two hundred are in a state of cultivation; three hundred used as pasture land in its natural state, with hardly any cultivation; and fifteen hundred acres of wood, bush and wild land.

5th. I employ no sub-agent or bailiff.

6th. The annual produce is as follows:—357 bushels oats; 47 bushels peas; 47 bushels buckwheat; 1,672 bushels potatoes; 127 bushels corn; 22 bushels beans; 12 bushels onions, and 9,500 bundles of hay.

7th. Their agricultural implements are 2 ploughs; 3 harrows; 14 scythes; 41 rakes and forks; 83 hoes, and 28 shovels.

8th. Live stock:—8 horses; 32 cows; 14 heifers and yearlings; 77 pigs; 175 hens.

9th. No timber cut for sale.

10th. No trade in fish.

11th. They have killed 1,322 beavers; 81 otters; 973 minks; 475 martens; 1 fisher; 8 lynx; 7,081 muskrats; 9 bears, and 22 moose, by which \$8,500 was realized; and by the sale of Indian goods, baskets, &c., \$7,412.

12th. From June, 1873, to June, 1874, \$308.30 has been sent from the Department and distributed to the Indians.

*See page 12.

13th. Amount in aid of agriculture has been distributed in money in proportion to the quantity of farming land owned by each.

14th. These Indians are generally poor and improvident; and as they are kept by law in a kind of guardianship or tutelage, they enjoy very little credit, it being well known that if they are not willing to pay their debts it will be very difficult to force them to do it. They are now civilized and have long been so; but they still retain, in some respects, habits which are not generally those of the whiteman and passions which seem to be inherent in their nature. As a rule they are very intelligent, but lazy and addicted to liquor. They hardly know the advantages of domestic economy, and are reluctant to work at anything else but hunting, preparing hides, and making Indian wares. Very few of them, not to say none, consent to become agriculturists; the care of planting potatoes and hoeing corn being left to women and children. It is great need alone which leads them to seek other employment than those I have just referred to. Besides, those who would be inclined to regular farming say that they would not benefit by it, as the law now is, being exposed not to get any profit for their labour should they be without children.

True it is a sandy soil, and another part marshy, not advantageous for cultivation, but should they wish to till the land they would find many acres of good soil which still remains untouched.

Thus of the 1,500 acres I classify under wood, bush, and wild land, at least the half is of no use whater to them, nay, it is a burden, as the tribe has to provide for the roads, ditches and other public works running across their lands; from the rest they take fuel for winter.

All the young generation up to 35 years know how to read and write, and three or four of them are considered good business men.

15th. They are generally religious, moral and peaceful, except when under the influence of liquor, and unfortunately they are provided with liquor by some neighboring settlers. But I hope that the prosecutions I have of late encouraged under the new Dominion Act, against those who furnish them whiskey, will have the good effect of checking that great cause of disturbance.

16 to 19. There are two schools, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant one, both held by Indian teachers. The Roman Catholic Parish Priest and the Protestant Minister, who both are missionaries for the tribe, are considered by right supervisors for their respective schools. These schools are ordinary grammar schools, where children are taught how to read and write, arithmetic, geography, French and English grammar, and catechism.

I may be permitted to remind you that the Reserve belonging to those Indians was formerly of much larger area than what it is now; but they have conceded whole tracts of it under the then existing seignorial tenure to French Canadian farmers, who now pay rent for the same to Government to an aggregate amount of \$234.70. Some of those conceded lands have since been abandoned, and others are in arrears to a certain amount. Some of those lots are not very valuable, and there might be some risk of not recovering all the costs on every lot if sold at Sheriff sale, still I would like to receive instructions on this matter.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. VASSAL,
Indian Agent.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

No Report from Geo. Deschenes, Agent.

No. 14.

MONTAGNAIS RESERVE,
LAKE ST. JOHN, P. Q., September, 1874.

HONORABLE SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the officers of the Montagnais Indians of the Lake St. John Reserve, for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

The population of the Montagnais and other Indians, according to the census of December, 1873, was 283. There appears a decrease of seventy-two. The cause of this diminution is that many of the families have left the Reserve during the course of the year, and a good many have died. The suffering of all kinds which they have endured has engendered much sickness among them.

Their real estate and personal property, is, according to my valuation, about \$46,000.

The number of houses is ten, all built of wood. The great fire of 1870 burnt some, which the owners have not rebuilt for want of means.

The extent of the reserve is three miles in width, by from one to two miles in depth; about 64 acres are under cultivation; 40 to 50 acres in pasture, and the remainder under wood, of which the fires of 1870 destroyed nearly one-half.

There is no sub-agent.

The crops of last year were injured by the frost, and the incessant rain of the autumn. I cannot state positively the number of bushels harvested. The grains sown were wheat, peas and barley, and potatoes. The crops of this year are very promising.

The farming implements consist solely of one plough, three harrows, twelve hoes, and some axes, and one cart.

The Hudson Bay Company alone have a store on the reserve; many other traders deal with them outside.

No license has been given for the cutting of wood on the Reserve. The Montagnais have gathered some piles for their own use.

Fish, which they take in great quantities, are only used as food, and not for traffic.

It is impossible for me to give an exact account of the furred animals killed. I shall be able to give this information in my next report.

The money received from the Department amounts to \$568.79. The whole was disbursed in the purchase of:—

One pair of oxen,
One pair of wheels,
Hoes, Seed Grain,
Flour,
Clothing, &c., &c.

Wealth is unknown among them; they are all poor, and have little aptitude for agriculture. Civilization progresses very slowly among them, yet we can observe a slight improvement.

Their behaviour is usually good. They are of a kind and obliging disposition, and obedient. If left to themselves they are lazy, without energy, and inclined to strong drink.

There is no school this year, but the Department intends to establish one next year.

I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

No. 15.

No Report.

No. 16.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., DISTRICT NO. 1,
September 26th, 1874.

SIR,—I enclose you the yearly report. I regret it has consumed so much time to collect the information you required. I had no record of it, so it was necessary to see nearly every Indian that either hunts or engages in fishing, which was a great deal of work. I have tried to get correct information.

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

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1874, on the following matters in my superintendency:—

1. Number of band at present, 363; increase since last census, one.
2. Amount of personal property owned by band, \$10,000.
3. Habitations: 35 small houses, 15 wigwams.
4. Area of reserve..... 3,000 acres.
Under cultivation..... 100 do
" pasture..... 400 do
" wood..... 2,500 do
6. Produce: 40 tons hay; 1,500 bushels potatoes; 200 bushels oats, barley and buckwheat.
7. Agricultural implements: ploughs, harrows, forks, shovels, hoes, &c.
8. Live stock: 4 yoke of oxen; 4 cows; 1 horse; 2 heifers.
9. Wood and timber cut and sold: 50 cords wood; 50 thousand feet lumber.
10. Fish taken, and amount realized from sale thereof: 1,500 porpoises, yielding two gallons oil each; value per gallon, \$1—\$3,000.
11. Fur-bearing animals killed, and amount realized from sale thereof:—

400 Mink,	value \$3 00 each	.....	\$1,200 00
600 Beaver,	" 2 50 "	.....	1,500 00
80 Otter,	" 5 00 "	.....	400 00
1000 Muskrat,	" 25 "	.....	250 00
125 Wild Cat,	" 1 00 "	.....	125 00
93 Foxes,	" 2 00 "	.....	186 00
60 Bears,	" 6 00 "	.....	360 00
160 Coons,	" 75 "	.....	120 00

\$4,141 00

12. Money received from Department and distributed: \$239.40; \$142.52 among destitute; \$96.88 to purchase seed and implements.

13. Seed grain, &c., distributed: 80½ bushels potatoes; 6 bushels barley; 4 bushels buckwheat; 10 bushels oats.

14. Gradual improvement in wealth and civilization.

15. Moral status good as can be expected.

16. Children, 70: attend school, 8.

17. Under supervision of Catholics.

18. Reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

JOHN HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

No. 17.

No Report from Rev. P. M. Holden, Agent, District No. 2.

No. 18.

No Report from Rev. P. Danaher, Agent, District No. 3.

No. 19.

DISTRICT No. 4, N. S.,
Pictou, 30th June, 1874.

SIR,—In answer to a circular* from the Indian Office, dated August 28th, 1874, I beg leave to submit to you the following report on the condition of the Indians of my district.

1. The number of Indians settled in District No. 4, which includes the whole of the County of Pictou, may be put down at about 200. I find an actual increase of four since I took the census last year. It is, however, difficult to ascertain, owing to their migrating dispositions, their precise number.

2. The Indians of this district own but little personal property. Five small boats, one net, a small quantity of other fishing gear, 30 guns, as many dogs, some coopering tools, and a few rude house utensils, would be a full inventory of their effects.

3. Twelve small houses, one large barn, one church, comprise all the buildings belonging to the tribe. They have some wigwams which vary in number and quality, according to time and circumstances.

4. The area of the reserve is about 90 acres. The Indians of Merigonish had this year about 10 acres under cultivation. There are 60 acres of the reserve under wood.

5. I have no sub-agent.

6. The produce raised by the Indians of this district is confined to wheat and potatoes. Of the former, they raise perhaps about 120 bushels. It would indeed be difficult to tell the number of potatoes they grow, as they use them early in the season, the quantity not being sufficient to supply them for two months.

7. Their farming implements consist of a few hoes and spades.

8. They own no live stock.

9. There is no timber or wood sold under license by the Indians of my district.

10. The quantity of fish taken by the Indians is considerable, but as they invariably sell their fish fresh, every morning as it is taken, I have no means of arriving at a correct estimate of the quantity caught, or of the amount realized.

11. There are no fur-bearing animals now killed by the Indians, with the exception of a few muskrats.

12. The amount of money sent for distribution by the Department varies each year. During the year included in this report I received and distributed \$371.

13. There was no seed received for distribution. The money allotted for farming purposes was given to the chief and his captains, and they made the appropriation under my supervision. All monies designed for provisions or blankets I applied myself.

14, 15. I do not perceive any notable progress in civilization among the tribe, if I except a very perceptible improvement in sobriety, and a slight improvement in industry.

16. We have no schools, for the good reason that we have no school-houses. I would on this point humbly suggest to the Department that, if we cannot hope to receive a special Government grant to aid us in the erection of at least two school-houses, we be authorized to appropriate a part of the money allotted for farming for school purposes.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

R. MACDONALD, P. P.,
Indian Agent.

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

* See page 12.

No. 20.

ANTIGONISHEE, N. S., DISTRICT No. 5,
24th November, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your circular * of 28th of August last, I beg to report as follows:—

1. Number of the band, 158; increase 2.
2. Personal property about \$2,000.
3. Habitations principally wigwags or camps. A few families dwell in log and frame houses, and others are preparing to build houses on their respective lots.
4. Area of Reserve, 700 acres. Land under cultivation, 200 acres; land under pasturage, 150 acres; land under wood, 350 acres.
5. No sub-agent.
6. Produce—potatoes and oats.
7. Potatoe hoes are the only agricultural implements used by this tribe. They hire men and teams to prepare the ground for seed.
8. They have no live stock.
9. There is no timber cut or sold under license.
- 12, 13. Amount received from the Department for distribution, \$357.12. In order to encourage the Indians to pursue with greater energy the tilling of the soil, the amount distributed in money, blankets and seed grain is in excess of the amount received from the Department.
14. As to the wealth and advancement of these Indians I cannot speak in very flattering terms. Wealth they do not possess, not even competence; nor is there any great advancement observable, except that many of them are more inclined to cultivate the soil, and to depend more upon the products of the same for a livelihood than formerly; and many of them are desirous of building and dwelling in frame-houses, and I doubt not they will eventually become much more attached to their new life and civilized pursuits when they are made sensible of the advantages of a civilized and industrious life, as compared with their original, wild and reckless mode of living. Hunting in this part of the country has become a thing of the past, as fur is very scarce, the forests yearly becoming thinned and cleared. Fishing and coopering are the only two branches of industry formerly pursued by them with success, which at present yields any remuneration for their labors.
15. As to the habits of these Indians, I have to state that while many of them, in fact the majority of them are sober and industrious, many are very dissipated and reckless. The former I have encouraged by a more liberal supply or portion of the grant, while I have refused almost invariably to aid those who led an intemperate and reckless life.
17. There are no schools established in this district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. MCKINNON, JUN.
Indian Agent.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

No. 21.

No Report from Rev. J. McDougall, Agent, District No. 6.

* See page 12.

No. 22.

PORT HOOD, N. S., DISTRICT No. 7,
2nd October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor, as Indian Agent for District No. 7, N. S., to report on Indian Affairs within my district generally, but particularly since the date of my last report, which was made in January of the present year, up to the 30th June last.

The present number of the Band of Indians, who are Micmacs, within my district, are about 245. At the last census the number was 207; increase, 38.

The increase is through natural causes; and the fact that after ten squatters on the Reserves were ejected by me, as agent, in May last, many of the Micmacs who were for some years away returned to their territories.

The quantity of land in possession of the Indians in my agency is about 3,200 acres, and at the estimated value of \$4 per acre is worth \$12,800.

Some of the said Indians own cattle and horses, and live in houses, and own considerable other personal property; but the greater number live in wigwams, and are poor, but excellent laborers, and are able to make a living out of the price of their handicraft as coopers, &c., and their hunting and fishing, particularly the latter.

There is about one-sixth of the Reserves under cultivation, one-twelfth under pasture, and the rest under wood.

The Sheriffs of Inverness and Victoria act occasionally as my agents; and occasionally to enforce the law by executing my writs.

The Indians who live in houses raise large quantities of potatoes, corn, cabbage, turnips, some oats and buckwheat, &c., yearly. They use ploughs, carts, sleds, hoes, forks, rakes, axes, &c.

In the fall and spring of each year, I receive cheques for seed-grain and blanket money, respectively, from the Department; the sums varying from \$100 to \$150. The full amount of such cheques I distribute in cash, share and share alike, to each head of a family, except a few dollars I distributed at times among sick and very poor wandering Indians. The receiving of the money in hand by the heads of families, in order to make their own purchases, pleases them better than if I procured seed and blankets and distributed them among them; and I have yet failed to discover one instance in which any of them misused the quota given him or her.

The moral status of the Micmacs under my charge is on the whole good, although there are a few among them demoralized to a certain extent.

On the first Monday of July last, the first Indian school was opened at Whycocomah, in my district. From twenty to thirty Indian pupils are in constant attendance; and the school is taught by a man about forty-five years of age, of good character, a Cape Bretonian of Scotch descent. This is the only Indian school within my Agency as yet. The Department pays the teacher's salary, and the school is under no supervision as yet but that of the teacher and myself, and the general public, to whom it is open for visitation. The pupils are, as a matter of course, only in the elementary branches.

After three years struggle with the squatters on the said Reserves, I succeeded in removing them all in May last, as above mentioned, with but little violence from them (or some of them), although much threatened for that period; and with none whatever to them from me, or the officers acting under me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

No. 23.

GRAND NARROWS, CAPE BRETON, N. S., DISTRICT NO. 8,
13th November, 1874.

SIR,—Having been appointed Indian Agent for the County of Cape Breton on the 28th August last, and having been ignorant of said appointment until the 16th September following, my report on Indian affairs, coming under my supervision in the County of Cape Breton, must, of necessity, be a short one.

Number of Indians, 234.

Cannot report increase or decrease.

All Indians coming under my supervision are, as a general rule, very industrious, sober, quiet and religious people.

They have a tract of land (mostly uncultivated) located in the County of Cape Breton, the length of which is three English miles. From this tract, however, they produce their potatoes and oats.

Few have houses or barns, while the most of them have only camps to protect them from the snowy darts of winter.

I am very sorry to report the non-existence of schools among the Indians coming under my supervision.

The amount of money sent by the Department for the fall supply was \$100; \$67 of which has been distributed to date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. F. MCGILLIVRAY,

Indian Agent.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister
of the Interior,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

CHATHAM HEAD, N. B.,
2nd November, 1874.

SIR,—In response to circular * of 28th August last, I beg to send the following report:—

The population of my district is 903; increase, 2.

An estimate cannot be formed of their personal property; it is of little value at any rate. They have no real estate, the Government holding all the reserves for the benefit and uses of the Tribe.

They live in habitations principally built of deals got from the neighboring mills; and in the summer season live in shanties built of slabs, &c., convenient to the place where they may be employed for the time. I can form no idea of the number of habitations, as they keep moving from place to place.

To ascertain the area of the Reserves it would be necessary to employ a surveyor, as there have been numbers of white people who have settled on the lands since the reserves were laid off.

The greater part of the Reserves are wilderness lands, they having but small patches under cultivation on the banks of the rivers, raising small quantities of potatoes and oats, which in most cases they dispose of as they are gathered. It would be impossible to form an estimate of the quantity.

I have no sub-agent, but engage some reliable person in each county to give their aid in case of sickness, poverty, or death.

They have no live stock, but in one or two instances where they have procured a horse of little value, and perhaps a cow or steer.

* See page 12.

There is no timber or wood sold under license by any of the Tribe.

They take few fish but what they catch to use themselves, and occasionally hawk small quantities of trout or smelt about town.

Amount of cash received in October, 1873, was \$765, which was distributed at various times through the different counties.

Amount received in April last for seed purposes was \$459, which was distributed in proportion to the members belonging to each Band.

I cannot say that there is any improvement in wealth; they are all civilized and quiet people, but sometimes suffer from the use of spirituous liquors which unprincipled dealers give them; and it is impossible to get information from the Indians to convict.

All the Bands are under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church.

They have opportunities of becoming better off, having employment in plenty if willing to work; but they have no thought but the present, hence their present state.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 25.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 3rd., 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular* of 28th August last, I enclose herewith a report upon Indian affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June last; and my reasons for furnishing the Department with so short a report are stated in my letter of 29th October last.

In Indians in the several Bands, stated in the census return which I furnished the Department with, to the 30th June, 1874, number 509. Increase since last census twenty-four.

The causes of increase are natural, and although there has been some mortality, the Indian population has most certainly increased.

Area of the different Reserves —

Below Little Falls, Madawaska County.....	722 acres.
Tobique and St. John's, Victoria County.....	17,673 "
Woodstock, Carleton County.....	260 "
Kingshead, York County.....	460 "
St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, York County. (Not in reserve list).....	about 2 "
St. Croix, Charlotte County.....	100 "
Brother Islands, Kennebecasis, St. John County	15 "

Total area in acres.....19,172

Respecting the largest Reserve within my superintendency, situate on the Tobique and St. John rivers, Victoria County, several lots have been sold long since by the Government of New Brunswick previous to Confederation and partly paid for, and one lot more was sold and partly paid for since that period by the same.

I have also sold, within a year, several lots which were paid for in full to me, and have received instalments upon a few more; likewise a number of other lots are occupied by white settlers. Notwithstanding the above sales, &c., there still remains a large quantity of excellent land, particularly on the upper side of the Tobique River, amply sufficient for all the Indians who reside on that Reserve, and many more.

The gentlemen who very kindly act for me during my absence in the different localities are as follows:

* See page 12.

John J. Hodgson Esq., merchant, Little Falls, Madawaska County; Benjamin Beveridge, Jun., Esq., merchant, Andover, Victoria County; Edward J. Smith, Esq., merchant, Woodstock, Carleton County; Rev. Joseph Michaud, City of St. John, St. John County; William J. Rose, Esq., J.P., St. Stephens, Charlotte County; Rev. Edmund Doyle, St. George, Charlotte County.

The Indians not yet having given their concurrence to the Indian Department to permit any person lumbering on the Reserves, I have no return to make beyond the return for trespass during the past year upon the Tobique Reserve, which has already been forwarded to your Department.

I have received from the Indian Department, including a small amount which was forwarded for special relief in July last, the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$1,276.) The expenditure of part of which necessarily extended beyond the 30th June, 1874, as will more fully appear upon reference to the accounts which will shortly be forwarded shewing the expenditure of the full 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 and Kingshead, and probably to a smaller extent in some if not all of the other localities, and the *seed money* is generally distributed among all the Indians irrespective of the purpose intended, this course meeting with the approbation of the Indian Chiefs and Indian people at large.

I cannot perceive much advance in wealth, as the Indians as a body are poor, many of them very much so. Their chief mode of living consists in hunting, fishing, farming and attending to the work of their trade or calling, and laboring at or near the Reserves in various ways.

Hunting is not carried on as largely as formerly in consequence of the great distance of travel to the hunting grounds, and the occupation of the same (in common with the Indians) by the Whites and others.

Fishing is also carried on to a very limited extent, particularly the catching of salmon, in consequence of the fishing laws prohibiting them from spearing, regarding which the Indians complain much, as formerly it was a source of profit and a valuable means of subsistence, but now, in consequence of the law disallowing spearing, and not having been accustomed to netting, having inherited the mode of spearing and always being accustomed to it, and prejudiced against any other form of fishing, and also being unable to procure nets, they feel and know that they are deprived of an important source of living; and I would suggest, if possible, that a change be made in some way more advantageous to the Indians.

The Indians in and around St. George, in the County of Charlotte, hunt porpoise, but to what extent I am not prepared to furnish you with particulars in this report.

As to civilization, the more they mix up with the whites by marriages and otherwise, that must increase, and they are, as a natural consequence, gradually progressing and becoming more civilized.

I am not prepared to state whether they are improving in their morals or not. A great deal of allowance ought to be made for their want of education, but I think they will compare favorably with their more civilized brethren, taking everything into consideration. The too free use of ardent spirits among many of them has its immoral tendency. They belong almost universally to the Roman Catholic Church, and the ministers of that body, in some districts, visit them occasionally, thereby affording them spiritual instruction and consolation. In localities near a church of that religion they are often seen frequenting the church, and seem to pay due regard to their devotions and proper respect for the house of God.

The children belonging to the various Bands (as stated in the census returns) number 160.

There are no schools as yet established among them in any of the Reserves or places of abode. I have been urging some of the Bands, whose schools might, from their number, &c., be established, to do so; but to the present time nothing practical has been done, except in the case of two Indian children having been educated in a

public White school at Little Falls, Madawaska County,⁵ by an excellent young man, named Augure Bernier; but hope that the day is not far distant when one or more schools will be placed within the reach of some of the Bands, and filled or nearly so with Indian children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FISHER,

The Honorable
the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.
5th January, 1875.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward herewith, my report in reply to your circular* despatch of the 28th August, 1874, and your subsequent despatch of the 21st October, No. 3778, and trust it will be deemed, under the circumstances, satisfactory having bestowed all due care in its preparation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. STEWART,
Visiting Superintendent of Indians,

The Honorable
the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

1. Present number of the Band, as nearly as can be ascertained, 302; numbers by the census of 1861, 305; numbers by the census of 1871, 323. In the absence of any register of births and deaths, the question of increase or decrease must necessarily remain open.

2. No real property other than what is held in trust by the "Aborigines Protection Society of London, Great Britain," to wit., Lennox Island, and the tract on Township No. 39, held in trust for eight families, particularly named. Personal property owned by the Band, not embracing live stock, consists of six small fishing boats, fifteen to seventeen feet keel; nineteen canoes; and six other craft (Doreys) for oyster fishing, twelve to fifteen feet in length; valuation by Indians, \$646.

3. There are ten frame buildings including a priest's house attached to the chapel, varying in size from 22x18 feet, and 12 feet posts, to 15x13 feet, 10 feet posts; and one solitary log-house, in so dilapidated a condition from age as to be abandoned by its inmates (an aged couple) on the approach of winter. Old fashioned camps, and structures of an improved character, form the rest of the habitation, numbering about fifty-six, embracing the different Indian localities throughout Prince Edward Island.

4. Lennox Island Reserve, by actual survey, is estimated to contain 1,320 acres, including detached pieces of *barrens*, bog and peat, which may be estimated 333 acres, leaving 987 acres available for cultivation. In addition to this Reserve there is also, or should be, a tract of 204 acres of land on lot or Township No. 39, conveyed by the Local Government of Prince Edward Island in 1859, to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office. This tract was to be an exchange for an equal quantity of good land on the adjoining Township, which had been bestowed upon eight Indian families, particularly named, and their descendants, by the former proprietor, the late Hon. Charles Worrell, of which land these Indians had been despoiled by the arts of designing White persons, who subsequently atoned to the Government, and paid the Government price for the land. On the occasion of the survey of this

* See Page 12.

tract in April last for the first time, it was discovered that one half of it was totally unfit for any practical purpose. The Local Government, it is expected, will substitute good land for the bad.

There are under cultivation about sixty acres.

No land strictly under pasture, except what is included in the above sixty acres, or what has been had on the marshes, which, when properly fenced, will be no longer accessible to the cattle. About 927 acres under wood.

5. Peter Francis, sen., and Jos. Francis, Indians, were in 1872 nominated by the Local Committee for the management of Lennox Island, as overseers or wood rangers, to restrain White persons from trafficking with the settlers in the purchase and removal of fire-wood from the Island; and Mr. William Ellis has been engaged as an extra overseer mainly to aid the Commissioner in his efforts to render the marshes as profitable as possible to the settlers.

6. On Lennox Island there was raised as follows: 40 bushels wheat; 30 bushels oats; 400 bushels potatoes; 3 bushels turnips; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Indian corn; 1 bushel peas; 1 bushel carrots; half bushel cucumbers. On the Reserve or Township No. 39, about 150 bushels potatoes.

7. Agricultural implements in use have been confined, up to the present, to ploughs, harrows, and a cart.

8. The live stock on Lennox Island consists of a horse, two cows, a young bull and one hog, belonging to one of the settlers, Martin Francis; and of two cows and two calves belonging to another settler, Peter Francis; also of two yoke of oxen and two cows, with their calves, held in trust as Government property.

9. No timber or wood allowed to be cut on Lennox Island beyond what may be necessary for the use of the settlers, as firewood or fencing; or for clearing the land with the view of cultivation, by the direction of the Local Committee.

10. The only fish taken by the Lennox Island settlers has been about from ten to twelve barrels of herrings, between two of the settlers in the spring, and a limited quantity of cod fish taken by a few of the other settlers.

11. Number and description of fur-bearing animals killed is limited to a few foxes, muskrats, minks, and an occasional marten.

12. \$300 were expended in December, 1873, in the purchase of blankets; and \$133.59 for sundries, as detailed in despatch of 1st June.

13. No seed grain distributed hitherto, but money advanced for the purchase of grain to such of the settlers, according as their land was prepared for the purpose, and then from \$2 to \$4 each.

14. Little or no progress in wealth and civilization could reasonably be looked for among a people isolated and depending solely on their own native industry for subsistence for themselves and their families, living in fact from hand to mouth. Now that their position has been altered, and that they are to share or participate in the glory of Canadian policy, the treatment of the Indians, the most ardent aspirations, if not anticipations, may be indulged with reference to the future progress of these people.

15. Their moral status may be considered as fair.

16. Number of children in Band, ninety-nine.

17. Number of children attending school, forty.

18. Undenominational, or a Government school.

19. Branches taught: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammer, geography, and dictation.

T. STEWART,
Visiting Superintendent of Indians.

(Translation—No. 3084.)

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you the following report on the administration of Indian affairs in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, during the year ending to-day.

On my arrival here, in the beginning of June last, the different Chiefs of Bands in the vicinity of Fort Garry hastened to visit me to express their satisfaction at the arrival of a Resident Commissioner, and moreover to represent their wants and grievances.

As has been frequently advised by all who are engaged with Indian affairs in this part of the Dominion, there is no doubt that serious misunderstandings exist in the locality of the treaties concluded in 1871.

The sum of money to be paid by the Government was clearly fixed; and those who received it, though maintaining that it was too little, yet understood till last autumn that it could not be augmented. But in spite of this the representative of the Canadian Government, at that period, made them many promises, still undetermined as to details, and of which those interested now claim the fulfilment, with a persistence the greater as their expectation has lasted two years.

They do not perfectly agree as to the nature of these promises, and some Chiefs have announced the most exaggerated pretensions on this subject. They think that the Government has undertaken to furnish them first-class residences; clothes of a superior quality, and provisions of their own choice for them and their families; but putting aside what is impossible and absurd in these different rumors, it is undoubted that by an interpretation put by the Indians on the words of the Commissioners, that they who were present at the treaties Nos. 1 and 2, were led to expect many more benefits than were expressed in those two treaties; and in the meantime they almost accuse the representatives of Canada of obtaining their consent under false pretences.

We can easily understand how such charges, however ill-founded, may raise difficulties in the future.

All these Indians are in communication with each other, and the dissatisfaction of any, whether with or without reason, cannot fail to exercise an influence on the minds of others.

Up to the present time, it is true, we have not had occasion to realize these doubts, but it is none the less important in the interest of the tranquility of the future, to prevent all pretexts at defiance on the part of the Tribes with whom the Government may find it advisable to conclude new treaties.

In consequence of this dissatisfaction, and these difficulties, the payments were made, only after much discussion, which in some cases continued for many days, and solely on the formal promise that all the obligations actually agreed upon would be fulfilled.

At the time of the annual payment, the Indians raised some other questions, to which I wish to draw your attention, and of which the settlement cannot be delayed without serious inconvenience.

The legal position of the Indians in the North-West Territories has not yet been defined, and the consequence is that many half-breeds will be now on the pay-lists, unless I am authorized to have their names expunged.

Although the Act organizing the Department of the Secretary of State, and which defines the status of the Indians, does not apply to this part of Canada, I venture to believe, that in acting according to its spirit, without any special legislation, or any formal instructions, I should follow it in this matter.

According to Vic. 31: Cap. 42; Cls. 15., it is enacted what persons may be considered Indians, and consequently admitted to take their position accorded by the Government among the different Tribes.

1st. All full-blooded Indians reputed as belonging to the nation, tribe, or particular people of Indians interested in these lands, or immovable properties, and their descendants.

2nd. 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.

3rd. All women legally married to persons comprised in the above classes, the issue of such marriages and their descendants.

According to this interpretation of the law, many hundreds of half-breeds were put on the list of Indians since the payment of 1871, and their number has increased each year.

These half-breeds live with the Indians; have the very same habits, and actually form part of the Tribe, in accordance with the Act above mentioned. Their position would be quite regular if they had not afterwards shared in the lands specially set apart for half-breeds; and if they did not exact a constant increase of payments in a proportion which it is impossible to determine beforehand.

The delay in the distribution of the lands conceded to the half-breeds has raised amongst them a great party, who heretofore believed it better to content themselves with what they had but which was actual and certain.

In the meantime, whilst this land question is in view of prompt settlement, it is possible that this difficulty will disappear, by the fact of some of those interested hastening to claim in their quality of half-breeds, rights conferred on them superior to the Indians. All the half-breeds who desire to participate in the concession of 1,400,000 acres will be immediately erased from the list of Indians, and every precaution will be taken that the new lists be made to protect the interests of the Government in this matter.

At first sight it appears singular that persons, who represent themselves as Indians and who participate in the advantages accorded to that condition, should afterwards claim from their origin as half-breeds, and again reap advantages conferred on this class. This double participation in the land and in public grants can only be an abuse of the law; but I doubt if under present legislation it can be prevented.

The Act establishing and constituting the Government of Manitoba, and which grants an extent of 1,400,000 acres to the children of half-breeds, is a measure for their protection, and they cannot be deprived of the benefit of this law by any negligence or mistakes of their parents, as the chief object of that law was to protect them against such errors or negligence.

Many Indians who really belong to the Bands, who were parties to Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, were absent at the time that various payments were made before this year; and they now come forward to claim the arrears to which they have a right, namely, twelve dollars per head. After acquiring all the information in my power, I found I could not refuse, generally, to pay these arrears, and consequently the estimates have been considerably exceeded, as they were based on the number of persons paid last year at three dollars per head.

I am persuaded that the Indians were promised, in 1871, that these arrearages would be faithfully maintained, and that they could draw them at any time according to their convenience.

The inconvenience arising from such a practice is too evident to make it necessary to insist on its being remedied. If an Indian can come in ten or fifteen years and claim arrears we can never know beforehand the amount to be paid, and the Government may be drawn into an expense much more considerable than they had calculated on.

We have had the experience of the three last years to make us perceive how far these expenses may lead. The first year, the payments made to Indians, comprised in the Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, amounted to \$8,913; the second year it was \$16,905; this year, \$14,169; estimate for 1874, \$18,780. The estimates made for 1872 were exceeded by \$8,403, and those of 1873 by \$3,297.

The best means to prevent the two difficulties above mentioned, relating to the

half-breeds and the arrears, will be to pay by Bands instead of to individuals. In making a treaty with a Tribe we may retain a total sum to be divided each year amongst the different members of the Tribe according to a census which might be made one year previously.

If the Chiefs desire to introduce new families into their Bands they have perfect liberty to do so, but at the same time they must understand that the amount payable to each person will be diminished in proportion to these additions. Their true interests would lead them to prevent all augmentations not mentioned; at the same time that the intervention of the Government would prevent any unjust exclusion. In this case the arrears owing to the absent might, without inconvenience, remain in the hands of the Agent or Commissioner till they are claimed by those interested, or be paid to their parents or attorneys.

This annual census should be taken by the Commissioner, or his representative, and the chiefs of the tribe. By these means all disputes will be avoided, and we would not have to give merely approximate estimates, as is the case under the present system.

The principle of payments to Bands instead of individuals should be applied to Reserves. If we give a fixed space to each head of a family, separately, as the population tends to increase considerably, so long as the Chiefs are not themselves interested in preventing an undue intrusion we shall never be able to determine the extent to be given for each Reserve.

Moreover, if we grant a considerable extent, a square mile for instance to each family, as is mentioned in Treaty No. 3, as each family will be able to demand a lot of equal value, it will follow that these claims will comprise all the most desirable properties, and will render impossible whatever intentions the Government may have in paying the Indians for the relinquishment of their rights.

On the other hand, in making a cession *en bloc*, we preserve the property intact, which thus belongs to the whole Band. A portion will afterwards be divided into lots, according to circumstances, and such families as may desire it shall be put in possession of one of these lots. The rest of the Reserve shall remain undivided to satisfy new demands, or be converted into a common for pasturage, firewood, building, wood and hay. The clearances shall be made according to regulations drawn up conjointly by the Commissioner or Agent and the Chiefs of the Tribe.

The last treaty concluded at the Lake of the Woods, on the 3rd October last, raised new discussions in the direction of preceding conventions. Already the Indians who were parties to the two first treaties, begin to find that the conditions then made will not suffice for their requirements, and are not equivalent to the rights and privileges which they relinquished in favor of the Government. They consider the territory which they occupy as very superior to the region of the Lake of the Woods, and moreover the Indians who inhabit that part of the country have received for the same cession more extended Reserves and a much larger sum than the first payment to this people.

There was necessarily much difficulty in making the Indians of this Province accept their annuities, and getting them to consent to further delays in the settlement of the difficulties resulting from the interpretation of the first treaties.

As I told them before, as above, it was necessary, as soon as possible, to arrive at a thorough understanding on all points under discussion; and under these circumstances it would be more advantageous, in a double sense, namely in the interest of the Indians and the Government, as well as for the proper administration of the affairs of the Department, and to make new treaties on a more definite basis, after giving them sufficient enlightenment to avoid all causes of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction in the future.

The experience of the last three years may largely and advantageously be turned to account in these new conventions, and it will be easy to arrive at an arrangement naturally advantageous to all parties interested.

If a new Treaty be made next summer with the Tribes who inhabit this Province, it will be possible, with regard to some Bands, to adopt the principle of temporary

annuities. The Bands of St. Peter, Fort Alexander, Pembina and Fairford are already sufficiently civilized to warrant us in believing that in fifteen or twenty years, if not sooner, they will be able to do without assistance from Government. The other bands are too nomadic to permit us to modify the system already adopted in regard to them. It will be necessary still to maintain the system of perpetual annuities with the Indians of the Portage and those of the West, leaving it to be modified afterwards if the opportunity should offer.

Mr. St. John suggests, in the annexed report, that the Government should at once determine what they propose to give to the Indians, and that they make known their decision to them without going through the usual formalities of a contract liberally agreed to between two parties equally interested. This course will be much the most expeditious, and will considerably simplify the administration of affairs of this Department. It will curtail all those long discussions which seldom terminate in a perfect understanding.

The only objection to this system which presents itself is that it is opposed to the procedure adopted by every Government which has found itself in the same position, and has to dispose of allowances of this nature.

The Indians of this Continent have always been considered, if not as proprietors, at least as occupants of the soil. It was always understood that they had rights as owners, and that the Crown would first have to extinguish those rights to afterwards assume full possession of the land. From this point of view there is a double right and a double interest which cannot be settled without the free consent of those interested.

It is as an act of indemnity for these rights, resulting from possession, that the Government pays the annuities to the Indians, and in return these latter limit their rights exclusively to the concessions preserved to them.

Their right in the Reserve is precisely of the same nature as that which they had before the treaty over the whole territory, a right of undivided possession without the power of selling or ceding it in any manner whatever. It requires special legislation to clothe them with the rights of full property, being that which usually accompanies the act of emancipation.

There are two modes wherein the Government may treat the Indian nations who inhabit this territory. Treaties may be made with them simply with a view to the extinction of their rights, by agreeing to pay them a sum, and afterwards abandon them to themselves. On the other side, they may be instructed, civilized and led to a mode of life more in conformity with the new position of this country, and accordingly make them good, industrious and useful citizens.

Under the first system the Indians will remain in their condition of ignorance and inferiority, and as soon as the facilities for hunting and fishing disappear, they will become mendicants, or be obliged to seek refuge in localities inaccessible to immigration or cultivation.

Under the second system, on the contrary, they will learn sufficient for themselves, and to enable them to pass from a state of tutelage, and to do without assistance from the Government.

The best means to break them of their roving habits, to elevate and assure their position, is to attach them to agriculture.

But we shall not succeed in this except by carefulness, supervision and continued encouragements. It will be necessary at the same time, to provide them animals, implements and tools, and such seed grain as they may require; but above all to be sure that these articles will be used for the purpose intended.

It is impossible to decide beforehand on the nature and quality of the articles to be given them, as well as to determine what persons should receive them.

Each application should be examined separately, to avoid all error and useless expense.

In establishing permanent regulations, we shall have to run the risk of acting in the wrong direction, and of dispensing articles of no utility, leaving those who may receive them as destitute as before.

But this constant observation and supervision can only be had through the medium of a Local Agent living among, or in the vicinity of the Indians, to whom their interests should be entrusted, who could always be in communication with them, understanding in all their details the position and capacity of each member of the Tribe, and able to settle each particular claim with a full knowledge of the facts.

At frequent renewals of payments, it was a question whether to pay the Indians their annuities in goods, instead of giving them the money, and there is no doubt that this practice would be much more profitable. The Indians do not know the value of money, and do not know how to use it.

Generally they use it for objects the most futile, if not really reprehensible. Goods on the contrary would not fail to be used to good advantage by them and their families. But we cannot determine beforehand the details of the articles to be given to each person or each family. This would bring to the new system the greater part of its advantages. And if each head of a family be permitted to make choice of such articles as will best suit him, up to the sum to which he has a right, it will result in an increase of work, and an occupying of their time which the Commissioner and his office assistants could not endure.

The Indians generally have confidence in the new plan. They understand that a change is absolutely necessary for them, to alter their mode of existence. The chase and the arrow no longer bring them the advantages of former times. Emigration is coming in crowds, land is becoming more and more scarce, and if they do not hasten to seize the conditions offered to them, they run the risk of seeing their children obliged to leave the country or dying of hunger.

But they do not sufficiently comprehend the conditions of the new existence which is imposed on them. They have not sufficient means, nor notions of the practice of industry and economy, to operate with success the necessary transition if we abandon them to their own resources, whilst with a little support and aid on the part of the Government we may hope for the most satisfactory results.

They are very susceptible of instruction, if they would devote to it the necessary time and care.

Hitherto some Bands have made astonishing progress, particularly if we consider the means at their command. One-half at least of the Bands of St. Peter, Pembina, Fort Alexander and Fairford are in the meantime addicted to agriculture. When we consider how difficult and crude were these beginnings, what obstacles they must have had to surmount, we have good reason to believe that any available aid and encouragement will be amply recompensed.

The tools and implements of husbandry distributed during the summer were well employed, and we have not had to chronicle a solitary case of sale, or giving away on the part of any person to whom these articles were confided.

We have experienced a good deal of inconvenience from the Reserves not having been yet surveyed, and consequently we could not oblige the Indians to betake themselves to the parts assigned to them, because they do not know their extent nor their exact position. The Fort Garry Band has remained nearly all summer in the immediate vicinity of that city, to the great detriment of the inhabitants, who were often witnesses to scenes of disorder, as much to be regretted as it was (in like manner) impossible to prevent them. At the same time this Bureau found itself obliged to supply a large quantity of provisions, which was not desirable, but without which the depredations would have been still more considerable.

The band of the Portage should have been once more paid at the *Portage* itself, from which they did not depart till the approach of Autumn in spite of the complaints of the inhabitants, who, narrowly missed, more than once, taking the law into their own hands, to put an end to the forced exactions to which they were subjected, and which the authorities were powerless to prevent.

All the Reserves have in the meantime been surveyed, and we have reason to believe that the difficulties which I have just mentioned will not again arise, or, at least, will be much diminished.

Many inhabitants of the St. Peter and Pembina Reserves have made repeated

representations to us on the subject of cutting wood on lands which they think form part of the Reserves. From the most exact information, we showed them that these complaints were without foundation, and that this wood was cut on private property, or what had at least always been considered as such.

Many Indians had acquired properties within the actual limits of the Reserves, before the treaties. They had cleared and improved them and always thought they had the power to dispose of them, in virtue of a right of absolute property. Many of these lands were sold to whites, or to half-breeds, and it is this matter which now makes conflicting claims, which should be settled as soon as possible by a treaty or by special legislation, or by an Order in Council.

All property held by Indians within the limits of the Reserve may remain in the hands of the possessor, who would have full power, with right to dispose of it in favor of another member of the same Band, but not in favor of persons who were strangers to the Tribe.

In regard to those who, at the same time, possess properties outside of the Reserves, they should have permission to dispose of them in favor of Whites, but only for the purpose of giving to reside on the Reserve assigned to the Band of which they are members.

All transfers of property should only be made with the consent of the Government, or of an officer duly authorized by the Government for that purpose. This measure is absolutely necessary to prevent fraud, and to ensure the payment of a fair consideration.

According to instructions received from your Department, a Reserve was also surveyed at the west of Lake Manitoba, for the Sioux Band who now reside in the vicinity of the Portage. In consequence of some misunderstanding of which it is impossible to find a satisfactory explanation, these Indians refused or neglected to repair to the Reserve last autumn, despite all our efforts to remove them from positions where their presence was most annoying.

Nevertheless they have lately repeatedly promised to accept the concessions which the Government accorded them, and to go and occupy them as soon as the season would permit.

All these Reserves appear to have been selected with much care, and all the reports demonstrate that they possess all the requisite advantages in a triple respect, of agriculture, the chase and fishing.

The Indians with which this office has to do, have generally manifested a desire to have schools established among them.

They understand the importance of giving to their children that instruction which will bring them nearer to the condition of the people about them. Schools have been already established at St. Peter, Fort Alexander, Pembina, and Fairford. Some of these establishments were temporarily discontinued, but the first step has been taken, and this suspension will not be of long duration.

At the commencement we must not expect that the attendance and punctuality of the children will be perfect. The yet nomadic life of the parents, the necessity of their departing four or five months in the year, from the Reserve, to hunt and fish; the distance they have to go to reach the school-house; the need of the necessary clothes to protect them from the extreme rigor of winter, are some of the reasons which retard the progress of instruction; but, according as the families attach themselves to agriculture, as the population becomes more dense, these obstacles in thus diminishing, will soon disappear altogether.

Indian affairs in this part of Canada, are in the meantime partly under the direction of the Council of Administration of the North West Territories; of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; of the Bureau of Lands; and of the Indian Commissioner. Each of these authorities acts independently of the others; not obliged to inform them of their acts, much less to submit them to their control. This diversity of action has had the effect of creating delays and embarrassments which a more regular administration would have prevented.

Whatever system may be adopted by the Government in this matter, it is

desirable that the responsibility should be better apportioned ; but above all that they should be better defined ; and in the meantime unity of action should be more assured, in the different Bureaus charged by the Government in this important branch of the administration.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you the great satisfaction I have experienced in my relations with Mr. St. John, Assistant Commissioner and Agent for the Province of Manitoba. His experience, and his knowledge of Indian affairs, and the zeal with which he performs all the duties assigned to him, render his service very precious, both to the Government and myself.

I have, &c.,

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.

No. 28.

(No. 3,084—I. B.)

INDIAN OFFICE, WINNIPEG,
22nd October, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my summer visits to the Indians for the purpose of paying them their annuities, &c.

My first visit was made to the Indians whose reservation is on the Western borders of the Province, known as the Portage Band. These people were content to accept their annuity for this year, but they told me that they would not do so again, unless some re-arrangement of the treaty was made. I was not in a position to make them any promises, but informed them that, if possible, the commissioner or other officer having more ample authority than I at present possessed, would meet them next summer.

These Indians are somewhat unlike the other Bands, being almost exclusively plain hunters, and although peaceful in their way of living, are more independent of the White man than are others in the Province, and are more apt to cause annoyance by petty depredations about the settlement. It is most desirable that their reservation should be defined, and in a manner laid off, and that some efforts should be made to induce them to settle. Last year I told them that I would not again pay them at the Portage, but as the time of payment came round I found that the Reserve was not laid off, and the Indians did not know where to assemble, so they came into the Portage as usual, and the complaints of the settlers arose immediately afterwards. The Indians of this Band are divided amongst themselves on the subject of a Chief. A large party of them have settled near White Mud River, and allege that they were not repudiated at the time of the Treaty ; that they have their own Chief, their own habitations and lands on the borders of the lake, and they persistently refuse to have anything in common with Orzahwagan's Band. Their names are on the same pay-sheets, but that, they say, is our doing, not their own. Another party in the Band desire to secede, taking for their Chief the grandson of him who was in times past the Chief of the whole Band. I have not as yet thought it wise to give them any encouragement, in the belief that their wish will be gratified.

In the case of the White Mud River Indians, I have told them that men occupying houses would not be ejected, and that the Government would be informed of their position with a view to protecting them in the occupancy of such land as they really possess.

I have to inform you that the Portage Band have not accepted the dresses, medals, &c., originally sent up for them.

The medals were at once repudiated on being shown to them, and there seems to be a difficulty about the Chief and headmen receiving dresses without some such present being made to the other Indians of the Bands.

On returning from the Portage I visited the Indians in the Parish of St. Peter. Due notice of my coming had been given, but on my arrival at the place appointed I found only a limited number of Indians present.

The Chief, Henry Prince, who acted as spokesman, detained me some time while he enumerated his grievances, which consisted of the non-performances by the Government of certain promises which he alleged had been made by Lieutenant Governor Archibald and Mr. Commissioner Simpson. I offered such explanations as were necessary, but he declined to receive his annuity unless I would give him a written undertaking to deliver certain articles which he claimed had been promised. Finding that he was resolute in his determination, I offered to pay any other Indian who might choose to come forward, but that timidity which Indians appear to feel in the presence of one another, prevented any one accepting my invitation. Eventually I was compelled to return without paying the Band; but I learnt on my way from the place of rendezvous that many Indians wished to receive their pay, but were afraid to take any steps in the matter. I had no sooner returned to Winnipeg, than numbers of these Indians arrived asking for their pay. I believe that the principal difficulties which we have experienced, have arisen with this Band, or have grown out of the instigation of Henry Prince; and this is the more annoying when we know that the Indians of this band are greatly divided amongst themselves, on the ground of any allegiance to Henry Prince. The Band is composed of Christian Indians and Pagans, and again divided between Swampy Crees and Sauteaux.

The Christian Indians do not appear to desire Henry Prince as their Chief; and, as you are aware, there have been several deputations of Pagan Indians asking that Imgekahpow, whom they state is the proper descendant of Pugwis, should be made their Chief. This Band is so large and disunited, that it would be well to recommend some sub-division at the time of the next payment.

My third visit was to Pembina, where I paid the three Bands whose reservations are on the Roseau River.

These Indians made several requests as to annual clothing for their chiefs, occasional clothing for themselves, and provision for their families. They wished also to have the implements and tools promised to them, which they said they are ready to use, and they murmured at the non-fulfilment of the promise that their annual payment should be made in goods. These Bands have made some little progress towards cultivating the ground, and I believe, that with some re-arrangement of the terms of the Treaty, of which I will presently speak, the greater part of the Indians of Manitoba would be converted into actual settlers like those of the Missions in the Western part of Canada.

After completing the payment of the Roseau Bands, I proceeded to meet the Indians of Treaty No. 2, at Manitoba House. Owing to some misunderstanding as to the date at which they were to assemble, they had been waiting for some time. During this time, however, one or two of the settlers and traders had advanced them provisions for their subsistence.

You will observe in the pay-sheets that there is one Band more than at the former payments. This arises from a mistake in formerly classifying the Waterhen River Indians with the Crane River Indians. They are separate and distinct Bands, and it appears that last year Mr. Commissioner Simpson separated the two, giving Waterhen River Indians their own Chief. At the same time he gave the Crane River Indians permission to change the place of their reservation to the border of the Ebb and Flow Lake, near Manitoba House. Here they have consequently gone, but I told them that such a change was intended to be made only with the sanction of the Government, and that until the matter had been represented, and the necessary permission given, they must consider the question in abeyance. As the change will not affect any one, and as a number of the Indians have already established themselves at this place, it is to be hoped that the Department will give the necessary authority. When the annuity had been paid, I distributed a number of spades, hoes, scythes, &c., which the Department had authorized me to purchase, and I bought such animals as I knew had been promised by Mr. Simpson. In some instances I refused to give

the animals asked for at present, on the ground that the conditions under which they were to be given were not yet fulfilled. The Indians, through one of the Chiefs, expressed their gratitude and great pleasure at receiving the implements.

They had commenced cultivating the land, they told me, but had been compelled to use bent sticks for hoes, and had been unable to use the ploughs I had given them in the spring, because there were no fittings to them, and these they could not by any means supply. They said that they had built or were preparing to build byres for the cattle, given or to be given to them, and reminded me that Mr. Simpson had promised that when they showed a positive intention to commence building houses, sheds, &c., some tools should be sent out to them.

I have since, acting under your instructions, made a second journey to Lake Manitoba, and have left for earliest possible shipment across the lake, the tools which I selected, the account for which has already been delivered.

Some of the Bands of treaty No. 2 desire to receive their next payment in goods.

I regret to inform you that drunkenness among the Indians during the times of payment is rapidly increasing. During the first year we saw but little of it, last year it was bad, and this year it was worse. The Indians when sober admit the curse which liquor is to them, frankly confessing at the same time that they will, nevertheless buy it, if we do not protect them by keeping it out of their reach. The scenes in the neighborhood of the camps were distressing and humiliating, and several fatal results have already followed the sale of whiskey to these people. While the payments are made as heretofore, altogether in cash and at one time, the Indians being assembled for the purpose, it is impossible with any means likely to be afforded to our office to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor. While paying the Roseau Indians I applied to Mr. Bradley, the Deputy Collector of Customs, who is a Justice of the Peace, to assist me in detecting and bringing to punishment some of those who were selling liquor to the Indians. He succeeded in catching two men, *flagrante delicto*, but as the local law on the subject was in some measure contradictory, he telegraphed to the Attorney General for instructions how to act. No answer to the telegram was received while I remained, but Mr. Bradley promised to put you in possession of all the facts, names of witnesses, &c.

There are a few points in connection with the several Bands under the two treaties, Nos. 1 and 2, to which I would beg leave to call attention.

Although the demands of the Indians have been of late somewhat more moderate than formerly, they are not content with the terms of the Treaty, and are unanimous in the belief that they have been deceived and promised more than they have received.

In one instance I thought it advisable to explain how this difference between the Indians and the Commissioner arose; but while they accepted the explanation as justifying the position I assumed, they said there could be no satisfaction about the matter until I or some one else was authorized to re-arrange the bargain.

This, it should be remembered, was prior to the negotiation of the Treaty at the North-west angle of Lake of the Woods, and looking to the extraordinary disparity between the terms granted in treaties No. 1 and 2, and that at the North-west angle I do not entertain the least hope of being able to satisfy the Indians of the former Treaties under the altered conditions of affairs. Not an item granted to the Indians eastward of the Province will be forgotten by the others, nor will the latter omit to point out, as Lieutenant-Governor Archibald's printed despatch has already told them, that they are giving up valuable prairie lands, while the Indians of the east are surrendering rock and muskey.

Their knowledge of the printed correspondence from Manitoba on Indian affairs is not imaginary on my part. The Blue book containing this correspondence and the speeches of Members of Parliament on Indian Affairs have been shown to me by Indians of this Province. They could not read what was therein written, but there are not wanting persons in Manitoba and its neighborhood who will interpret it for them according as the views of the interpreter may lean.

Should the Government decide that it will be necessary to re-open Treaties Nos. 1

and 2, for as they deal with one, so they must deal with the other, I would respectfully recommend that no discussion on the subject of a new Treaty should be permitted, but that whatever is to be said should be merely an announcement of the Government's benevolence and liberality, and now made to the Indians assembled for the purpose of hearing it, with the object of its being written down in their presence and for their satisfaction and assurance, we now know better than do the Indians themselves what should be given to them and what should not.

You will doubtless remember that in a letter from the Department it was stated that goods for the Indians in lieu of payment would be sent for next season. The Indians will be glad of this, but it will be necessary, notwithstanding, to ask for a per centage of the annuity moneys in cash as without it, we shall in some cases be unable to pay the Indian, without compelling him to take that which he does not want.

While on this subject, I would call your attention to the fact, that the sums of money entrusted to me for the payment of the several Bands were insufficient. The amounts furnished had been calculated from the number of Indians paid last year, such number being multiplied by three, viz., three dollars per head; and without any margin being left for increase of numbers, or men arriving from hunting or trapping, who, this year, would claim four payments. It would not have been easy, even had it been desirable, to explain to an Indian the mysteries of appropriations and parliamentary votes, yet something must be done for, or said to, men who demand, from the person appointed to pay them, a sum of money secured by Treaty and sometime overdue.

I managed as best I could without going into more explanations than were necessary, but in one case was obliged to borrow money from a trader to satisfy Indians unprovided for.

In the requisition for next year, it will be necessary to provide not only for a per centage of increase, but also for the back payments of those who have not yet appeared to take their annuity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,

Indian Agent.

Colonel J. A. Provencher,
Indian Commissioner.

No. 29.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, February 4th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

Official visitations have been made during the past year to the Indians of Semiahmo, Similkameen, Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan, Nicola, Buonaparte, Clinton, Lytton; all the Tribes in the valley of the Lower Fraser, the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island, and many other places, for detailed accounts of which I have the honor to refer to the various reports transmitted immediately after the completion of the visits named.

No visits have been paid to the Indians on the Coast of the Mainland north of Bella Bella, nor to the numerous Tribes living on the Skeena and Stickoen Rivers; the great distance to be travelled over, the limited facilities of communication, and the urgent calls upon my time at the headquarters in Victoria, rendering it impossible to inspect more than a portion of the Province during each season at all practicable for travel.

I may add that at all points the condition of the Indians, their numerous grievances and prospects were fully ascertained, and the opportunity embraced of extending to them friendly aid and counsel, and assuring them of justice and the protecting care of the Government. Those visits have, without exception, been received with the

utmost satisfaction, and great confidence expressed by the various Chiefs in the presence of their people, in the ability and intention of the Government to deal fairly and justly with them.

Population: No general census has yet been taken of the Indians of British Columbia; and pending the appointment of agents in the different districts of the Province it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to do so. Accurate and reliable returns have been made by the gentlemen who have been engaged in surveying some of the Reserves in the Province, and the estimated numbers as ascertained by myself at each visitation from native authority, may be taken as pretty generally correct. The total population given by me in my first report (1872) namely, 28,500, was based upon the average given by various gentlemen acquainted with the Tribes.

Some of the Nationalities, such as the Shuswap, I found to be greater than the number stated at the time, so that a precise and correct census, when taken, may indicate some five or six thousand in excess of the first estimate.

Habitation: The dwellings or habitations of the Coast and Interior Indians, are very different, the latter resembling those of the other Provinces of the Dominion. The former, called Rancherias, are collected in villages of twelve or fifteen houses each, with accommodation for ten or fifteen families in every house. These houses are built with boards split from the cedar by means of wedges: the roofs are flat with large timbers usually carved in the interior as supports; they are generally placed upon the beach with a small opening in the centre or one side, as the only place for ingress or egress. The coast Indians have different localities for summer and winter residences, and when they have not sufficient lumber for both quarters they remove the roof-boards to the place they wish to occupy, the support or frame being large and permanent wherever placed.

Of course these houses containing so many people, huddled together with no attention whatever to cleanliness, become depots of abomination and filth, and account for the decimation of the Tribe upon the approach of any epidemic or disease, such as small pox, &c.

It has always been the custom of intelligent missionaries to discourage this mode of living among the Indians; and wherever this has been effected, as among the Cowichans, and some other Nationalities of the Mainland, the condition and prospects of the natives have been wonderfully improved. In such instances the Indians are found not only to have adopted the manners, customs and necessaries of the Whites, but often indulge in their luxuries.

Reserves of land: The Indian Reserves of British Columbia have for some time been, and are at the present time in a most unsatisfactory condition both to White settlers and Indians. To the former from the fact of being so small and insufficient in many instances as to occasion constant disputes as to their limits; and to the latter, because the Indian, who is now beginning to understand the value of land, looks with envy on the large possessions of the Whites, and with discontent upon the small areas allowed to himself, as the primitive and original possessor of all, and to which his rights have been ignored by past Colonial Governments.

I have also forwarded to you the statement kindly given me by Sir James Douglass, the first Governor in this Province to deal with this subject, showing that no basis of acreage had ever been established in respect to determining the quantity of land to be reserved for each Tribe, but on the other hand "to leave the extent and selection of lands entirely optional with the Indians who were immediately interested in the Reserves, the surveying officers having instructions to meet their wishes in every particular, and to include in each Reserve the permanent village sites, the fishing stations and burial grounds, cultivated land, and all the favorite resorts of the Tribes," and in short to include "every piece of ground to which they had acquired an equitable title through continuous occupation, tillage or other investment of their labor."

This system was highly satisfactory to the Indians during the Government of Mr. Douglass; but since that time his successors have, from time to time, at the request of White settlers, who in some localities were envious of the fine tracts given

to the Indians, cut them down or reserved other lands not so valuable as those originally laid aside for them. In this way they have become generally discontented, especially in the interior of the Province, where the system of leasing large pastoral tracts to White settlers at a nominal rate has very much curtailed their means of gaining subsistence, by having sufficient grazing lands for their numerous bands of horses and cattle.

Some time after union the charge and trusteeship of Indian lands were assumed by the Federal Government, and the natives looked for a far more liberal treatment in regard to the quantity of land to be allowed them than the terms of confederation would seem to have justified.

On this ground, and owing to the scarcity of arable land in some localities, the request of the Dominion Government to grant eighty acres of average land to each Indian family was declined, and after much correspondence it was finally conceded and approved "that, throughout the Province, Indian Reserves shall not exceed a quantity of twenty acres of land for each head of a family."

The Indians in possession of Reserves having very generally expressed a wish to have the same apportioned to them upon the basis agreed upon, and with a view to putting an end to disputes among themselves as to their agrarian rights, I commenced at once, under your authority, the survey of and allotment of all existing Reserves. Subsequently, and upon my first application for lands to display the deficiency in Reserves surveyed, I was informed by the Honorable Provincial Secretary that the basis of twenty acres agreed upon, referred only to future reservations of land, and that existing Reserves were to remain as at present.

As many of these lands do not contain two acres to each family of the Tribe interested, and, pending instructions from yourself, most reluctantly I have, for the time, been obliged to terminate the prosecution of further surveys which had otherwise been so satisfactory and popular with the Indians concerned.

I greatly trust that this unfortunate interpretation of our agreement will be of temporary duration, and that this vexed question, upon which depends the contentment of more than 30,000 aborigines, and the peace of the whole Province will be finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

To make any discrimination between Tribes by restricting those Indians for whom Reserves have already been made to the quantity set aside for them, and granting a larger or different acreage to those at present unprovided for, is to provoke envious and jealous feelings quite foreign to the intention or aim of either Government, and I therefore indulge in the hope of a speedy removal of this the greatest obstruction to the peaceful administration of Indian affairs in this Province.

Agriculture: In agriculture considerable advance has been made by those Bands who received their seeds and implements early enough to plant their ground last spring. At Cowichan, on Vancouver Island, on the Lower Fraser, and many parts of the interior, large quantities of potatoes, turnips, carrots and other vegetables were successfully grown and stored for winter use, no doubt proving a boon in addition to their often slender supply of dried fish and venison.

On the Lower Fraser some fine samples of wheat, potatoes, onions, carrots and apples were exhibited and gained honorable mention at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition held at Victoria in the autumn.

I am assured of more flattering results from many of the interior Tribes next year, who have just now received their presents of agricultural implements, from the previous want of which they have hitherto been able to effect comparatively little in the way of cultivating the soil.

As an instance of what the Indian will do with only slight assistance, I may add that about sixty acres of grain were grown on the Kamloop's Reserve last season, and a much larger quantity will be put in the ground during the coming year.

In former years, although these Indians have the finest Reserve in the Province, they had no land under cultivation; and the first encouragement they had was a present of a plough from the late Governor Seymour, since which time they have been steadily progressing.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island the Aht Indians, prior to my visit, had made no attempt to grow crops of any kind, but since a few spades, hoes, etc., etc., were distributed among them, they have commenced clearing available patches of land, with a view to cultivation and planting in the spring; and I have no doubt will show next year the good effects of a little judicious encouragement in this way.

These Indians labor under a great disadvantage in having very little prairie land, as is the case in other parts of the Province, and their gardens and other plots will have to be redeemed from the dense and heavily timbered forests.

The north-west Coast of the Mainland and Queen Charlotte's Island present great difficulties to agricultural pursuits, the country bordering on the coast being rocky and dense with northern pines.

The natives, however, grow considerable quantities of potatoes in their old village sites, and along the banks of the various rivers and streams, where the soil is alluvial and partially clear.

In these localities, however, the sea and rivers teem with fish, and other numerous resources so accessible at all seasons; and from which a plentiful supply of strong and wholesome food is at any time procured with facility.

In Cowichan (Vancouver Island) and on the Lower Fraser the Indians are beginning to purchase and breed horses and cattle; whilst many Tribes of the interior already count their stock by the thousand, their great trouble being, as I have previously stated, the scarcity of grazing lands allowed them.

For this reason, east of the Cascade Range, the allowance of twenty acres to each family is totally inadequate without the *necessary addition* of pastoral tracts set apart for the common use of each Tribe.

At Kamloops, for instance, the Tribe consists of a 100 families; their horses and cattle numbered, at the time of my visit in June, 830 head, giving rather less than two and a half acres for each animal to feed upon during summer, and from which to obtain a store of hay for winter use; and no land whatever for their needful agricultural purposes.

The Songees Reserve: From the proximity of this camp to the City of Victoria, it is one of the most valuable Reserves in the Province; for the same reason it is the most valueless as a means of benefitting the Indians, it being, as I have previously reported, nothing more nor less than a most disreputable rendezvous.

I would earnestly recommend the purchase of a more suitable location; and an agreement with the Indians for their removal thereto.

The sale of this Reserve will enable me to accomplish this without any difficulty or extra expense to the Government, should the same be in accordance with your own views.

Surveys have already been carried on during the past year, and the amount allowed therefor by the order in Council of 1st March, 1874, of \$6,000, has been expended.

The following Indian Reserves have been divided into twenty acre allotments; and should the present land difficulty be settled with the Local Government, making basis agreed upon applicable alike to all Indians, these Reserves are ready for apportionment, viz.: T'sowossan, Musqueam, Coquitlan, Katzie, Langley, Chatcum, Whonock, on the Mainland; Tetaihit, T'saicum, Panquotsin, Chawhelp, Cowichan, Halalt, Penelahut, Chemainus, Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island.

A large portion of this land is, however, of poor quality; and the quantity insufficient to give each family the proposed acreage, without extensive additions.

Fish and Furs: Fish is the great staple product of all the Coast Indians, and owing to the numerous lakes and rivers with which British Columbia is most bountifully supplied, affords the chief means of subsistence to almost all of the interior Tribes. All kinds of fish are found in great abundance in the Northern Pacific waters, but the salmon, of which there are some six varieties, is the most constant and appreciated article of diet. The fish is now forming one of the most important exports of this Province. The dog-fish is caught in large quantities for the oil contained in the liver, which not only forms a common article of barter between Indians themselves,

but is sold to and exported as one of the chief products of the country by the Whites.

The export of fish, fish-oil, and furs, (the two latter being almost solely obtained by Indians) for the fiscal year ended June, 1874, were:—

	1874.	July 20th, 1870. to June 30th, 1871.
Fish	\$69,665 00	
Fish Oil.....	44,453 00	27,638 00
Furs.....	307,625 00	200,407 00
Total	\$421,743 00	\$428,045 00

The export of cranberries varies according to favorable seasons: this year being only \$2,011.00.

The fur-bearing animals include bears, beavers, land and sea otters, fur and hair seals, martens, minks, raccoons, fishers, wolverines, wolves, foxes, lynx, ermines, skunks and pumas.

Agricultural implements: A list of implements, tools, seeds, &c., furnished to different Bands of Indians during the past year, is hereto appended.

Schools: Very few Indian schools, comparatively, have been established and successfully continued in British Columbia. Under your authority as conveyed in the Order in Council of 7th April, 1874, grants were given to the following establishments:—

St. Mary's Industrial School, R. C.....	\$350 00
Metlakahtlah do A. M.....	500 00
do grant to aid in building school.....	200 00
Wesleyan Mission School, Nanaimo.....	250 00

Reports of which have been already forwarded to the Department.

Up to the period of submitting this statement, aid has been given to five other schools, reports from which I have the honor to append hereto. No doubt the various Mission Societies already established in the Province will take measures to increase the number of schools, and take advantage of the material assistance afforded by the Government in granting a sum of money to every school which can show a certain average attendance of Indian pupils. On account of the migratory character of the Indian, great difficulty has been found in retaining an average attendance of thirty, the number required by a school to entitle it to the annual grant of \$250.

I am of opinion that with the exception of schools of the industrial class a rigid restriction to the average referred to, would often exclude any of the day-schools from participation in the grant; and were the daily average attendance fixed at fifteen, a greater number of schools would soon be commenced, and of course much larger benefits secured in promoting education among the natives.

Many of the missionaries are most enthusiastic in their endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the natives, and are highly deserving of substantial encouragement in their good work.

Medical Attendance and Medicines: During the period in which I have had the honor of superintending the Indian Affairs of this Province, medical attendance and medicines have been freely furnished to poor and destitute natives; and much benefit and relief has thereby been extended to them. Indians generally are subject to phthisis, pneumonia, all kinds of strumous diseases, syphilis, &c., &c. From the extensive prevalence of these ailments, and from the fact that large numbers of Northern Indians visit Victoria for the purposes of work and trade, many are so debilitated as to be unable to withstand the fatigue and exposure incident to a return to their houses. Many of the women who have been victims of disgraceful concubinage and prostitution are left deserted here, miserable objects of disease and distress.

The establishment of a small hospital and dispensary in Victoria, and one or

two other centres of Indian population in the Province would be of very great benefit in alleviating the urgent want of these unfortunates, and would prove, I am convinced, the most economical and effectual mode of securing to them some humane and desirable system of treatment.

Medicines and medical comforts have been supplied to the various missions and outlying settlers for Indian purposes, whenever applied for, and much satisfaction and relief has resulted therefrom.

Illicit Liquor Traffic: A great blow has been given to the abominable whiskey traffic, by the operation of the recent Federal liquor law. Some well-known and extensive vendors have been mulcted in the utmost penalty prescribed by the law; and the procuring of large quantities of Indian liquor in Victoria, as heretofore with facility, has received a wholesome check; and the example has proved most beneficial in restraining other evil doers.

Since this has occurred, information has reached me of a new and startling innovation in respect to the Indian whiskey traffic, which seemingly challenges the most thorough and exhaustive means of preventing it. I cannot do better than to quote the letter which conveys a graphic description of the means of obtaining liquor now employed by the Northern Indians in American territory, and that their knowledge had been communicated to the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island, and some other Tribes of this Province; and that in a short time every Indian on the coast will learn their simple and primitive process of distillation.

(Copy.)

"VICTORIA, V. I., February 3rd, 1875.

"Col. I. W. Powell,

"Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.

"DEAR SIR,—During a recent visit to Alaska, I learned that the Indians in that Territory were extensively engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, and that the Tribes bordering on British Columbia had communicated a knowledge of its manufacture to the Indians on Queen Charlotte's Island, and some other Tribes in this Province. There is no doubt but in a short time every Indian on the coast will learn how to make it.

"It is generally distilled from molasses and potatoes, but in the absence of molasses they use sugar, and, during the summer months, salmonberries, raspberries, blackberries and any other sweet berry to be found.

"A gallon of molasses will yield five bottles of whiskey, and it is sold by the Indians to the Whites around Sitka at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bottle.

"The apparatus used by them for distillation is very simple. It generally consists of a coal oil can and a piece of kelp coiled as a worm, and can be improvised with no expense and upon short notice.

"I herewith hand you a sample of the article manufactured by the Sitka Indians, it weighs five under proof, and as a stimulant is very creditable to the Indians, and much superior to the article heretofore supplied to them by the traders.

"So far the Indians seem to be much more intent upon selling to the Whites than drinking it themselves, and they find it a very profitable business, as all other liquor is excluded from the Territory. Indeed it is very questionable policy applied to the Territory by the United States Government, which led to its manufacture by the Indians.

"The soldiers stationed in Sitka, being unable to procure liquor, commenced to make it for themselves, and taught the secret to the natives.

"This certainly presents a new and interesting "liquor" question to the Government. Whether it can prevent a knowledge of its mode of manufacture spreading in this Province remains to be seen; but it behoves it to act promptly in the premises if it wishes to accomplish anything.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed,)

H. GASTON."

I have communicated the contents of Mr. Gaston's letter (whose statements may be relied upon) to Mr. Dupont, the officer representing the Inland Revenue Department of this Province, who, I have no doubt, will recommend the employment of the Dominion Government steamer as a revenue cruiser, or such other means as may seem to him most expedient.

So far as this Department is concerned, much will no doubt be effected by its more thorough organization, in the appointment of a few sub-agents and some simple system of Indian Police, which will bring distant Tribes more within the reach and better control of the Government.

No doubt, however, exists, should the anticipations of Mr. Gaston prove correct as to the general and indiscriminate manufacture of spirits by Indians themselves, that it will revive the important question, which has been heretofore debated with much force and argument in political circles, as to whether it might not be prudent to legalize the traffic, under certain restrictions, since its suppression would seem so difficult, if not impossible.

The present Act is excellent in many ways, though it still falls short of reaching with proper severity all whom it is intended to punish in this the chief place of distribution.

Firstly, it does not provide for *hard labor* with imprisonment; and I have reason to believe there is a certain class of persons who adopt this easy mode of gaining admission to jail, where they are not only furnished with really good food, without work, but are allowed a certain amount of luxury, such as tobacco, &c.

Secondly, there are those who are unable to pay the fines, and who, having served repeated terms of incarceration, are callous to this mode of punishment.

The old law provided for the occasional whipping of young offenders; in lieu of other penalties; and I have no doubt the insertion of a clause providing for the infliction of a similar penalty in *any* case, at the discretion of the convicting Justice, would prove most effective in punishing the extensive class known as "bottle sellers," who figure daily, and without fear, at our police courts.

Finally, with the sole exception of the land difficulty above referred to, I have the honor to report peace and contentment prevailing among the Indians of the Province.

Should an amicable and agreeable adjustment of this question be consummated during the coming year, the adoption of the recommendations submitted to you, in respect to the more thorough organization of the Department would, I am sure, be followed by satisfaction to the Government, and the establishment of the most friendly feeling between White settlers and the various Indian tribes of British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

LIST of Agricultural Implements, Tools, Seeds, &c., and to what Tribes furnished during the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

Tribes.	Whiffletrees.	Chain Traces.	Apple Trees.	Hammers.	Garden Seeds.	Harness.	Ox Chains.	Ox Yokes.	Ploughs.	Keyhole Saws.	Tenon Saws.	Hand Saws.	Cross-cut Saws.	Steel Squares.	Jack Planes.	Grooving Planes.	Bead Planes.	Nails.	Angurs.	Shovels.	Grub Hoes.	Spades.	Mattocks.	Brush Scythes.	Hay Scythes.	Axes.	Harrow Teeth.	Rakes.	Hay Forks.	Grindstones.	Grain Cradles.	Locks.	Files.	Proes.		
	set	set	ea	ea	pkgs	set	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	lbs	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	
Oheam					1	1			1	1		1			1		1	100	1		12	12	4		1			6								
Matsqui.....					1							1									6	6	2	1	1	2		6	3	1						
Harrison Mouth.....					1								1								6	6	2					6								
Popkum					1							1	1	1	1	1		20	1	2	2	2	1		1	2										
Isquiahla					1	1															4	4	2													
Koquahpelt					1																4	3	2				1	1								
Squayyah.....					1	1		1	1												6	6	2	1			1									
T'sanis					1		1	1	1				1									12	12	4	1	1		6								
Assaylitch			12		1								1								2	2			1				1							
Skokalis	1	1			1																3	3	2					1								
Sumas					1		1	1	1												6	6					1	6								
Schuye					1								1								4	4	2					2								
Sowhylee.....									1												4	3	1					2								
Kamloops.....				1					1			1								1	1	1							1	1	1					
Koksilah							1		1												3	3	1		1				1							
Quamichan							1		1								10				24	24	3		4					1			1			
Somenos							1		1												6	6	2													
Clem-clem-alats							1		1												12	12	3		3											
Comiakén							1		1												6	6	2		2											
Quackewiths.....				3								1	2					60			12	15	4			3		12						2		
Bella-coola												1	1						1		3	1	2			2		3		1						
Saahnich				4							1	1	1					410				1	1			5	6						1	1	1	
Totals	1	1	12	8	12	3	7	3	11	1	1	7	10	1	2	1	1	600	4	3	138	137	42	3	22	15	2	54	11	8	1	2	3	1		

No. 30.

No report received from J. Lenihan, Assistant Commissioner, British Columbia.

RETURN A 1

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.				
Late Superintendent General.....	Hon. A. Campbell					Held this office, combined with that of Minister of the Interior, from 1st July, 1873, to 31st October, 1873.
Superintendent General.....	Hon. D. Laird					Became Superintendent General and Minister of the Interior in November, 1873.
Late Deputy Supt. General.....	William Spragge	2,250 00	March 17th, 1862...	Governor in Council...	January, 1829..	Died 14th April, 1874.
Accountant	R. Sinclair	1,400 00	June 1st, 1873...	do	April, 1859	Served in P. O. Department from April, '59, to June, '73.
Corresponding Clerk	L. Vankoughnet	1,250 00	Feb. 13th, 1861...	do	13th Feb., 1861	
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.....	J. V. de Boucherville	1,100 00	April 1st, 1874...	Sir E. Taché.....	May, 1864	To Registrar's Branch, Department of State for Canada.
Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	J. B. Butler	800 00	Sept. 1st, 1873...	Hon. Joseph Howe.....	12th June, 1869	To P. O. Department at Halifax, N.S.
Assistant Accountant	F. Smith	750 00	Sept. 1st, 1873...	do	13th Oct., 1870	
Clerk in charge of Registers.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick..	900 00	August 6th, 1873...	Governor in Council...	6th Aug., 1873	
Clerk and Assistant French Translator	John Penner	800 00	Oct. 21st, 1873...	do	21st Oct., 1873	
Assistant Land Sales Clerk	J. A. Fraser	300 00	Oct. 22nd, 1873...	do	22nd Oct., 1873	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch.

RETURN A 2

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

OUTPOSTS.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
I. W. Powell, M.D. ...	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	\$ 2,600 00	At Victoria, British Columbia.
James Lenihan	Assistant Superintendent	2,000 00	do do
J. A. N. Provencher..	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	2,000 00	At Fort Garry, Manitoba.
M. St. John	Assistant Superintendent	1,000 00	do do
Robert Pither	do do	1,000 00	At Fort Francis do
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	At Fort Garry do
William Plummer.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,400 00	With 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected by him and trans- mitted to the Department.
R. G. Dalton	Clerk	800 00	
J. T. Gilkison	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,610 00	With \$200 a year additional for house and office rent, and \$140 a year for travelling expenses.
Henry Andrews.....	Clerk	900 00	
J. C. Phipps.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	1,200 00	With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department.
Robert Mackenzie....	do do	1,000 00	
Charles Skene	Visiting Superintendent.....	900 00	
William Van Abbott	Agent at Sault St. Marie	500 00	With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to Department.
J. E. R. Pinsonneault	do Caughnawaga.....	400 00	
A. B. Cowan	do Gananoque	500 00	
Mathew Hill	do Shannonville.....	350 00	
F. McAnnany	do Belleville		Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent. commission on all moneys collected by him from land sales and trans- mitted to the Department.
George Deschenes ...	do St. Epiphane		Received in lieu of salary 5 per cent. on land sales up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on amounts exceeding \$2,000.
William Livingston..	do Delaware	400 00	With 3 per cent. on timber dues col- lected and transmitted to the De- partment.
H. Vassal.....	do Pierreville		Received in lieu of salary, the follow- ing commissions:—2½ 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 Colquhoun....	do Cornwall		Receives in lieu of salary, commis- sions as above.
L. E. Otis	do Roberval.....	200 00	
John White.....	do River Desert		Receives in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. commission on moneys paid by the Department through him to Indians.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs,

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch.

RETURN

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and of Allowances and Payments to individuals during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, for Services

Superintendency or Agency.	Names of Persons receiving Payments.	Nature of Office or Character of Service performed.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	For what Period.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Toronto Superintendency.	W. R. Bartlett.....	Late Visiting Superintendent & Commissioner	774 32		July, '63, to May, '73.
	Wm. Plummer.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,334 07		7th June, '73, to 31st March, '74
	R. G. Dalton	Superintendency Clerk	782 66		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	J. B. Cowan.....	Agent for sale of islands in the St. Lawrence.	414 91		13th Jan., '73, to 31st March, '74
	Chas. Skene.....	Agent on north shore of Georgian Bay.	393 59		21st Oct., '73, to 31st March, '74
	Mathew Hill.....	Agent on Tyendinaga Reserve.	391 23		12th Oct., '72, to 31st March, '74
	Oronhyatekha, M.D....	Physician to Mohawks, of Bay of Quinte.	300 00	4,390 78	1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Miss Anna Bella McLean, succeeded by Mrs. J. S. Dowling	School teacher.....	15 00		1st April, '73, to 30th June, '73.
	Rev. W. H. Peake	do	45 00		1st July, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Rev. W. H. Peake	For do	50 00	110 00	1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Rev. Thos. Staunton...	Missionary	400 00		do
	Thos. Green	Chief.....	24 00		do
	Joseph Penn.....	do	24 00		do
	Sampson Green.....	do	24 00		do
	Wm. J. W. Hill.....	do	24 00		do
	Seth W. Hill.....	do	24 00		do
	John Loft	do	24 00		do
	A. Culbertson	do	24 00		do
	C. Maracle	do	24 00		do
	John Claus	do	24 00		do
	Wm. J. Wilson	School teacher.....	185 00		do
	Susan Hill.....	do	150 00		do
	David Smith.....	Sexton, Lower Church.	40 00		do
	J. B. Hill.....	do Upper Church.	20 00		do
	Oronhyatekha	Physician	200 00		do
	George McCue.....	Chief.....	50 00	1,211 00	do
	Wm. Law	School teacher.....	50 00		do
	John Assance.....	Chief.....	50 00	100 00	do
	Miss Anna Bella McLean, succeeded by Mrs. J. S. Dowling.....	School teacher.....	25 00		1st April, '73, to 30th June, '73.
	Mrs. J. S. Dowling.....	do	75 00		1st July, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Philip Spohn, M.D.....	Physician	150 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	J. B. Naningishkung...	Chief and interpreter ..	50 00	300 00	do
Rev. W. H. Peake	For school teacher.....	50 00		do	
G. H. Corbett, M. D.	Physician	100 00		do	
John Kadahgegwon....	Chief.....	100 00	200 00	do	
H. H. Madwayosh	do	100 00		do	
John George	Sexton, and furnishes wood for church.	40 00		do	
Moses B. Madwayosh, succeeded by, H. G. Jones	Interpreter	50 00		1st April, '73, to 30th June, '73.	
H. G. Jones	do	119 35		26th May, '73, to 31st March, '73	

RETURN

Superintendency or Agency.	Names of Persons receiving Payments.	Nature of Office or Character of Service performed.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	For what Period.
			\$ cts	\$ cts.	
Toronto Superin- tendency.	Dr. Frickleton.....	Physician	50 00	671 35	1st April, '73, to 30th June, '73.
	Miss Mary Ann Jones...	School teacher.....	200 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	David Root.....	Messenger	12 00		do
	George A. Tabigwon....	Chief.....	25 00		1st April, '73, to 30th Sept., '73.
	Wm. McGregor	do	100 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	F. Lamorandière.....	Interpreter	100 00		do
	David Craddock	School teacher.....	200 00		do
	Peter Elliott.....	do	50 00		1st Jan., '74, to 31st March, '74
	Peter Keezhick	do	150 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Joseph Whetung.....	Chief.....	25 00		do
	John Rice	Secretary.....	20 00		do
	John Taylor.....	Sexton and messenger..	20 00		do
	Jeremiah Crow	Sexton, and furnishes wood for church.	20 00		do
	Moses Muskrat.....	Messenger	5 00		do
	John Johnson	Chief.....	50 00		do
	John Sunday.....	Chief	112 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74.
	John Sunday, jun	Secretary	48 00		do
	Wm. Noden, M. D.....	Physician	150 00		do
	Joshua Blaker.....	Sexton and furnishes wood for church.	30 00		do
	Wm. Comigo.....	Councillor	12 00		do
Thos. Marsden.....	do	12 00	do		
R. Wilkins.....	do	12 00	do		
J. Simpson.....	do	12 00	do		
Western Superin- tendency.	Robert Mackenzie.....	Visiting Supt. and Commissioner.	978 33	2,029 59	do
	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	Missionary	400 00		do
	Rev. H. P. Chase.....	do	400 00		do
	Joshua Greenbird.....	School Teacher, bal. of salary.	20 84		To 31st Dec., '73.
	Wm. Livingston.....	Agent for Chippewas and Oneidas of the Thames.	230 42		1st Sept., '73, to 31st March, '74
	Joseph Wancansh.....	School teacher.....	200 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Joseph Fisher.....	do	200 00		do
	Joseph Wancansh.....	Councillor	18 00		do
	Joseph Fisher.....	do	18 00		do
	John Henry.....	do	18 00		do
	Joseph Fox.....	do	6 00		1st Oct., '73, to 31st March, '74
	John Henry.....	Interpreter	100 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Joseph Walker.....	Messenger	45 00		do
	Ephraim Turner.....	do	45 00		do
	W. Albert, succeeded by	do	7 50		1st April, '73, to 30th Sept., '73
Wm. Whiteloon.....	do	15 00	1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74		
				672 50	

B.—Continued.

From what Fund.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointments.	Remarks.
.....	Band, approved by Department.		
Chippewas of Saugeen	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Chippewas of Nawash	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	do		
Mississaguas of Scugog	do		
.....	do		
Mississaguas of Alnwick.			
.....	Supt. General...	10th Feb'y, 1865.	Stationed at Sarnia.
.....	Gov'r in Council	5th June, 1845...	Stationed at Walpole Island.
.....	do		Stationed at Munceytown.
.....			Stationed at Kettle Point.
Indian Land Management Fund			Stationed at Delaware.
.....	Band, approved by Department.		
.....	do		
Chippewas of the Thames.....	do		

RETURN

Superintendency or Agency.	Names of Persons receiving Payments.	Nature of Office or Character of Service performed.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	For what Period.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Western Superintendency.	Wm. Wawanosh.....	Interpreter	100 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '54	
	Alfred A. Jones, succeeded by.	School teacher.....	125 00		1st April, '73, to 1st Oct. '73.	
	Wilson Jacob.....	do	104 17		1st Nov. '73 to 31st March, '74.	
	Joshua Greenbird succeeded by.	do	150 00		1st April, '73, to 31st Dec., '73.	
	Moses Madwayosh.....	do	62 50	541 67	1st Jan., '74, to 31st March, '74	
	James Cameron.....	School teacher.....	100 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74	
	Wm. N. Fisher.....	Councillor and Interpreter.	70 00		do ...	
	Chas. Kiyoshk.....	Councillor	20 00		do ...	
	Alex. Johnson.....	do	20 00		do ...	
	Joseph Kowsod.....	do	20 00		do ...	
	Frederick Jacob.....	Chief.....	100 00		do ...	
	Joshua Jacob.....	Councillor.....	12 00		do ...	
	C. M. Stonefish.....	do	12 00		do ...	
	John Pheasant.....	do	12 00		do ...	
	J. G. Bryson.....	School teacher.....	300 00		do ...	
	Wm. Lambert, M.D	Physician	80 00	436 00	do ...	
	Joseph E. Maguire	School teacher.....	250 00		do ...	
	G and River Superintendency.	J. T. Gilkison.....	Visiting Supt. and Commissioner.	1,807 99	330 00	do ...
		Henry Andrews.....	Superintendency Clerk	883 50		do ...
		R. M. Dee, M.D	Physician	1,735 00	2,691 49	do ...
Wm. McCargo, M.D ...		do	370 83		do ...	
G. H. M. Johnson.....		Interpreter	500 00		do ...	
David Hill.....		Caretaker	20 00		do ...	
James McLean.....		Forest warden.....	200 00		do ...	
Miss H. Crombie.....		School teacher	12 50	2,825 83	1st Jan., '74, to 31st March, '74	
Miss Kate Osborne.....		do	12 50		do ...	
Miss S. Carpenter.....		do	12 50		do ...	
Miss M. Diamond.....		do	12 50		do ...	
Rev. J. Chance.....		For do	12 50		do ...	
George King		Chief.....	75 00	62 50	1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74	
A. R. Pyne		School teacher.....	400 00		do ...	
Thos. Pyne, M.D		Physician	200 00		do ...	
James Tobico.....	Sexton	25 00		do ...		
James McLean.....	Forest warden.....	100 00		do ...		
James Chehock.....	Messenger	50 00		do ...		
Northern Superintendency.	J. C. Phipps.....	Visiting Superintendent.	1,175 13	850 00	7th June, '73, to 31st March, '74	
	McGregor Ironside	Interpreter	705 60		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74	
	Wm. Plummer	Late Visiting Superintendent.	468 35		To 7th June, '73.	
	Rev. J. Jenniseau and assistants.	School teachers.....	300 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74	

B.—Continued.

From what Fund.	Authorities under which Appointments were made	Date of Appointments.	Remarks.
.....	Band, approved by Department		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Chippewas of Walpole Island...	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Moravians of the Thames.....	do		
.....	do		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	do		
.....	Supt. Gener l...	1st May, 1862.....	Stationed at Brantford.
Indian Land Management Fund	Gov'r in Council	1st Jan., 1855.....	do do
.....	Band, approved by Department.		
.....	do		
.....	do		
.....	do		
Six Nations of the Grand River	do		
.....	do		
Indian School Fund.....	do		
.....	do		
Mississaguas of the Credit	do		
.....	Gov. in Council.	7th June, 1873...	Stationed at Manitowaning.
.....	Supt. General ...	5th August, 1863	do do
.....	do		do do
.....	do		do do

(School Teachers on the Six Nation Indian Reserve at Brantford: This payment of \$50 each per annum, is intended to supplement a grant of a like amount for the same purpose, by the New England Company.)

RETURN

Superintendency or Agency.	Names of Persons receiving Payments.	Nature of Office or Character of Service performed.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	For what Period.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Northern Superintendency.	Wm. Stinson.....	School teachers.....	275 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Miss Josephine Martin..	do	150 00		do
	T. B. Reid	do	100 00		do
	F. Frost.....	do	200 00		do
	W. S. Francis	Physician	1,000 00		do
				4,374 08	
Batchewana Bay & Garden River.	Joseph Wilson.....	Late Agent.....	500 00		1st July, '72, to 30th June, '73.
	Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	473 17	973 17	16th April, '73, to 31st March, '74
Caughnawaga	J. E. R. Pinsonneault.	do	296 25	296 25	13th May, '73, to 31st March, '74
St. Regis	Walter Colquhoun.....	do	261 69	261 69	Year ended 31st December, '72.
St. Francis.....	Louis Gill	Late Agent	34 68		Balance due at his death.
	H. Vassal	Agent	56 50	91 18	1st May, '73, to 31st Dec., '73.
Province of Quebec generally.	Rev. F. Boucher.....	R. C. Missionary.....	225 96		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Rev. F. Marcoux	do	203 32		do
	L. E. Otis	Agent for Montagnais, of Lake St. John.	128 10		13th Jan., '73, to 31st March, '74
	Mrs. M. J. Powell	School teacher	200 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Rev. L. Trahan	R. C. Missionary.....	235 00		do
	Rev. A. L. Fortin.....	Protestant Missionary..	140 00		do
	M. S. Fortin, succeeded by, Miss M. J. Tucker.....	School teacher.....	25 00		1st April, '73, to 30th June, '73.
	Joseph Laurent.....	do	75 00		1st July, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary.	do	120 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Miss E. McTomney, succeeded by, J. P. Arsenault.....	do	150 00		do
	Miss E. McTomney, succeeded by, J. P. Arsenault.....	do	112 50		1st April, '73, to 31st Dec., '73.
	J. P. Arsenault.....	do	37 50		1st Jan., '74, to 31st March, '74
	Rev. A. Audet.....	For do	75 00		1st April, '73, to 30th Sept., '73.
	Miss Mathilde Longe ...	School teacher.....	75 00		1st Oct., '73, to 31st March, '74
	E. R. A. Fletcher	do	250 00		1st April, '73, to 31st March, '74
	Mrs. Fletcher	do	100 00		do
	Miss M. Connolly	do	112 50		1st April, '73, to 31st Dec., '73.
H. J. Martin, M.D.....	Physician	100 00		1st April, '73, to 31st Mar., '74.	
Wm. Wakcham, M.D...	do	80 00		do	
				2,444 88	
River Désert.....	John White	Agent	127 50		Year ended 30th June, '74.
	Simon Otjik	Interpreter	6 25	133 75	1st Jan., '74, to 31st March, '74
				27,880 71	

B.—Continued.

From what Fund.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointments.	Remarks.
	Supt. General		Stationed at Shiguandah.
	do		do Fort William.
	do		do Little Current
	do		do Garden River.
Indian Land Management Fund	do		do Manitowaning.
	do		do Sault St. Marie.
Indian Land Management Fund	Gov. in Council	16th April, 1873	do do
do do	do	13th May, 1873...	do Caughnawaga.
do do	Supt. General		do Cornwall.
do do	do		do Pierreville.
Indian Land Management Fund	Gov. in Council	1st May, 1873....	do do
			do Lorette.
			do St. Regis.
	Gov. in Council	13th Jan., 1873...	do Roberval.
			do St. Regis.
			do St. Francis.
			do do
			do River Désert.
			do Mission Point.
			do do
			do Mar'a.
			do do
			do Caughnawaga.
			do do
			do Golden Lake.
			do Restigouche.
Province of Quebec Indian Fund			Attends Indians of Gaspé Basin.
River Désert Indians.			

RETURN B.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indian Land Management Fund	15,108 23	
Indian School Fund	172 50	
Province of Quebec Indian Fund	2,444 88	
Sundry tribes	9,655 10	
		27,380 71

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure
by the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, during the year
ended the 30th June, 1874.

Where Incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is Charged.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
At Head Quarters.....	F. Talfourd, retiring allowance	400 00		
	W. R. Bartlett do	744 31		
	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor..	400 00		
	Contingencies, rent, telegrams, &c.....	969 67		
	Medical services and medicines	727 87		
	Legal expenses	639 24		
	Construction of wharves, roads, &c	357 50		
	Blankets purchased and distrib- uted	1,303 46		
	Surveys, inspection of lands, &c	3,996 34		
	Refunds	673 72		
	Insurance, &c.....	146 60		
	Travelling expenses.....	198 95		
	Advertising Indian lands.....	195 33		
	Relief to destitute Indians.....	214 36		
	Refunds	1,625 52	10,967 35	Indian Land Manage- ment Fund.
	Transfers to other accounts....	852 00		
	do do		2,477 52	Suspense account.
	Distribution of interest moneys	2,000 00	258 00	J. B. Clench.
	Percentage on receipts.....	265 06		
	Distribution of interest moneys	9,400 00	2,265 06	Chippewas of Beau- soliel.
	Percentage on receipts	514 36		
	Pensions to aged Indians.....	40 00		
	Building school-house	200 00		
	Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa	100 25		
	Fishing license.....	10 00		
	Distribution of interest moneys	11,500 00	10,264 61	Chippewas of Saugeen
	Percentage on receipts.....	583 11		
	Pensions to aged Indians.....	140 00		
	Purchase of a threshing machine	225 00		
	Building wharf at Presqu'Isle...	400 00		
	Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa.....	170 25		
	Repairs to roads at Cape Croker	200 00		
	Refund to Walker Smith.....	54 00		
	Distribution of interest moneys	3,500 00	13,272 36	Chippewas of Nawash
	Percentage on receipts.....	65 38		
	Repairs to roads.....	50 00		
	Paid for improvements on Little Goose Island.....	200 00		
	Inspection of islands.....	100 00		
	Distribution of interest moneys	2,450 00	3,915 38	Mississaguas of Alu- wick.
	Percentage on receipts.....	24 50		
	Building wharf.....	200 00		
	Distribution of interest moneys	1,050 00	2,674 50	Chippewas of Rama.
	Percentage on receipts.....	7 80		
			1,057 80	Chippewas of Snake Island.

RETURN C.—Continued.

Where Incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is Charged.
		\$ cts.	% cts.	
In the Toronto Superintendency, W. H. Plummer, Supt.	Distribution of interest moneys	458 80	566 20	Mississaguas of Scugog
	Percentage on receipts.....	95 15		
	Legal expenses connected with seizure of timber.....	12 25		
	Distribution of interest moneys	2,520 00		
	Percentage on receipts.....	189 01		
	Repayment of loan from Jas. Millar on account principal	\$100 00		
	Interest	48 00		
		148 00		
		6,000 00		
		518 67		
		40 00		
		5,659 85		
		70 00		
		58 40		
		100 00		
		51 70		
		200 00		
		39 00		
		500 00		
		204 55		
		96 37		
		9 78		
		2,095 50		
	80 00			
	33 50			
	6,650 00			
	1,319 01			
	325 00			
	150 00			
	211 80			
	181 40			
	87 00			
	50 00			
	20 00			
	48 00			
	3 88			
	28 23			
	49 50			
	23 66			
	100 00			
	13,548 32			
	2,209 00			
	9,247 48			
				Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
				Indian School Fund.
				Chippewas of Sarnia.

RETURN C.—Continued.

Where Incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is charged.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
In the Western Superintendency, A. Mackenzie, Supt.	Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,350 00			
	Percentage on receipts.....	99 01			
	Medicines and medical attendance.....	16 00			
	Coffins.....	122 60			
	Postage.....	3 50			
	Refund.....	32 00			
	School supplies.....	33 20			
	Messengers for services.....	20 00			
				2,675 71	Chippewas of Wa po.e Island.
		Distribution of interest moneys.....	7,500 00		
		Percentage on receipts.....	354 51		
		Postage.....	7 00		
				7,861 51	Moravians of the Thames.
		Distribution of interest moneys.....		170 04	Munsees of the Thames
		Payment of interest moneys.....		75 96	James Mauace.
		do do.....		125 57	Nancy Maiville.
		Distribution of interest moneys.....		180 00	Pottawattamies of Wa.-pole Island
		Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,550 00		
		Percentage on receipts.....	38 63		
		Pensions to aged Indians.....	60 00		
		Medicines and medical attendance.....	116 50		
		Funeral expenses.....	4 89		
		Coffins.....	134 00		
		Wood for church.....	33 00		
		Forest bailiff and constable.....	255 06		
		Postage.....	1 50		
		Relief to indigent Indians.....	20 00		
	Repairs to church.....	150 00			
	do council house.....	9 50			
	Purchase of books, &c.....	32 81			
	School trustees for services.....	12 00			
	Balance due on stove.....	11 00			
	do Bear Creek band.....	11 66			
	Compensation for lands surrendered to G. W. and C. S. Railways.....	87 36			
			3,527 35	Chippewas of the Thames	
	Distribution of interest money.....		50 00	Oncidas of the Thames	
	do do.....	3,250 00			
	Percentage on receipts.....	74 40			
	Postage.....	5 00			
			3,329 40	Wyandotts of Anderdon	
In Grand River Superintendency, J. T. Gilkison, Supt.	Payment of interest moneys.....		101 28	William Wabuck	
	Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,400 00			
	Percentage on receipts.....	2 70			
	Pensions to aged Indians.....	225 00			
	Supplies furnished by sundry persons.....	527 90			
	Postage.....	2 74			
	Expenses of a deputation.....	24 00			
	do distribution.....	12 41			
	Repairs to church, school-house and fences.....	61 60			
	Support of nine unprotected children.....	45 00			
	Contingencies paid Supt.....	21 43			
	Purchase of yoke of oxen.....	141 68			
	Wood for school-house.....	16 63			
				6,481 09	Mississaguas of the Credit

RETURN C.—Continued.

Where incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is charged.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
In Grand River Superintendency, J. T. Gilkinson, Supt.	Distribution of interest moneys.	51,000 00			
	Percentage on receipts.....	953 75			
	Pensions to aged Indians	250 00			
	Betsy Powles for improvements	40 00			
	Medical supplies furnished	241 20			
	Aid to Garden River Indians.....	30 00			
	Payment to David A. Van Every	680 00			
	Building bridge on McKenzie Creek	1,160 00			
	Insurance of council house	25 00			
	Chief's board money	800 00			
	Refunds to W. Wild. \$ 3 57				
	do Widow Gilkes 35 80				
	do Chiefs Burn- ing and Davis..... 26 66				
		66 03			
	Expenses in connection with assault on Chief Johnson.....	226 00			
	Charlotte Lewis, fire loss.....	40 00			
	For aid in recovery of Chief Carpenter's horse stolen.....	55 00			
	Chief Carpenter, for improvements	30 00			
	Chief Carpenter for aid to build house	50 00			
	O'Robinson, P.L.S., for plans....	10 00			
	Expenses in connection with Grand Council.....	428 14			
	Legal expenses.....	190 00			
	Expenses of superintendent's visit to Ottawa.....	72 75			
	Paid Doolittle family arrears of annuity	302 07			
	Contingencies	174 72			
			56,824 66		
	In Northern Superintendency, J. C. Phipps Supt.	Distribution of Robinson treaty money.....		2,400 00	Six Nations of the Grand River
Distribution of interest moneys			44 39	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron generally.	
do do		55 49		Ojibbewas of Mississauga River	
Percentage on receipts.....		42 53			
do do			98 01	Serpent River Indians	
Refund to A. Devine.....			250 00	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded portion)	
Distribution of interest moneys			50 00	Whitefish River Reserve.	
do do		108 80		Megannattewan Indians	
Percentage on receipts.....		48 50			
			157 30	Thessalon River Indians.	
Distribution of interest moneys		1,050 00			
Percentage on receipts		557 52			
Refunds		77 05			
To sundry Indians for improvements		455 00			
Medicines purchased		279 47			
Purchase of plough for K. Baptiste.....	10 00				
		2,429 04	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.		

RETURN C.—Continued.

Where Incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is charged.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Batchewana Bay and Garden River Agency, Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	426 86	2,560 67	Batchewana Indians
	Percentage on receipts	70 63		
	Medicines purchased	23 64		
	Transfer	2,036 54		
	Distribution of interest moneys	475 00		
	Percentage on receipts	752 90		
North Shore of Georgian Bay and Upper Ottawa Superintendency, Chas. Skene, Supt.	Refunds	461 00	2,087 07	Garden River Indians
	Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	171 75		
	Medicines purchased	26 64		
	Transfer	199 78		
	Distribution of interest moneys	289 00		
	Percentage on receipts	532 51		
Lake Superior through Agent of Hon. H. B. Co. and Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	R. Fuller, for roads made and logs cut	1,099 12	1,891 63	Lake Nipissing Indians
	Distribution of interest moneys	1,200 00		
	Percentage on receipts	541 54		
St. Francis Agency, H. Vassal, Agent.	Distribution of Robinson treaty money	2,000 00	Parry Island Indians
	Distribution of interest moneys	100 00		
	Percentage on receipts	7 16		
	John McIntyre, for inspection	27 43		
	Distribution of interest moneys	.....	
	do do	388 30		
St. Regis Agency, W. Colquhoun, Agent.	Percentage on receipts	24 28	1,741 54	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior generally
	Arrars of annuity due to estate of late I. Gill	140 00		
	Transfer to Abenakis of St. Francis .....	.....	
	Distribution of interest moneys	.....	
	Percentage on receipts .....	.....	
	Travelling expenses of Chief Loran	12 00		
Caughnawaga Agency, J. E. R. Pinsonneault, Agent.	Purchase of Union Jack Flag ..	18 75	3,328 20	Fort William Band, Lake Superior Chief Tootoomenai and his Band
	Chief's yearly allowance	50 00		
	Repairs to school house	160 00		
	Fuel for do	23 00		
	Railway fares for Indians to St. Regis	19 50		
	Distribution of interest moneys	1,100 00		
	Percentage on receipts	50 84		
	Supplies to chiefs	227 20		
	Fuel for school	75 00		
	Contingencies and travelling expenses	71 12		
	Guardians of the Forest	119 00		
Tools for repair of roads	43 89			
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	1,687 05	Abenakis of St. Francis
	Refund to C. Potvin	150 00		
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	125 00	Durham Indians
	Refund to C. Potvin	10 50		
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	160 50	Iroquois of St. Regis
	Refund to C. Potvin	10 50		
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	125 00	Iroquois of Caughnawaga
	Refund to C. Potvin	10 50		
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	160 50	Lake of Two Mountains Indians
	Refund to C. Potvin	10 50		
Isle Verte and Viger Agency, Geo. Deschenes Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	160 50	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger
	Refund to C. Potvin	10 50		

RETURN C.--*Concluded.*

Where Incurred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Funds to which Expenditure is charged	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Lake St. John Agency, L. E. Otis, Agent,	Distribution of interest moneys	83 77	189 88	Lake of St. John Indians	
	Percentage on receipts	38 21			
	Refund to Hon. D. E. Price.....	67 90			
River Desert Agency, John White, Agent.	Distribution of interest moneys	1,147 50	1,504 84	River Desert Indians	
	Percentage on receipts.....	76 35			
	Owen Millmore, for improvements	40 00			
	Purchase of Union Jack Flag....	18 75			
	Travelling expenses.....	120 00			
	Sundry refunds:.....	45 00			
	Medical attendance.....	57 24			
Lorette: In the Province of Quebec.	Percentage on rent collected.....	2 16	6,343 59	Province of Quebec Indian Fund	
	Grants to various tribes and to missionaries and schools	4,648 47			
	Medical attendance and vaccination	1,009 00			
	Roads in Restigouche.....	200 00			
	Fishing gear, &c., for Micmacs	152 00			
	Travelling expenses	123 60			
	Paid late agent at St. Francis..	119 02			
	Aid to Lake St. John Indians ..	91 50			
			187,608 16		

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA.

RETURN D (1.)—Continued

CR.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

DR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To paid for improvements on Indian lands from which Squatters have been ejected.—Continued.								
D. Livingston	209	00						
N. Patterson.....	60	00						
H. McDougall.....	168	00						
			2,011	00				
To paid expenses attending ejectments :—								
Sheriff Ingraham, appraisal	75	00						
Sheriff McDougall do	140	00						
N. Gillies do	15	00						
			230	00				
To paid J. McDougall, travelling expenses.....			33	18				
To paid relief to N. Jeddive, a destitute Indian.....			20	00				
To balance on 30th June, 1874.....			1,616.	47				
			7,630	37				
							7,630	37
							1,616	47
					By balance on 30th June, 1874.....			

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

RETURN D (2.)

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

De.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Paid Agents salaries as follows :			By Balance on 30th June, 1873		325 94
Wm. Fisher, Fredericton, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June 1874 :	500 00		Legislative grants.....	4,600 00	
C. Sargeant, Chatham, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874	500 00		Received from sale of timber.....	50 00	
To Paid Missionaries as follows :		1,000 00	Interest account.....	21 53	4,671 53
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.....	125 00				
Rev. C. McDevitt, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.....	250 00				
Rev. J. Theberge, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.....	125 00				
Rev. W. Morrissey, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.....	125 00				
To Paid Medical attendance and medicines, as follows :		625 00			
J. S. Benson, M.D., Northumberland, from 1st April, 1873, to 30th June, 1874	37 50				
E. M. Hovey, M.D.....	197 28				
Board of Health	245 33				
T. F. Burrowes, M.D.	52 50				
T. C. Brown, M.D	7 00				
R. K. Ross, M.D	15 50				
To Paid distribution for relief and for purchase of seed grain through Mr. Fisher, agent	1,176 00	555 11			
Paid distribution for relief and for purchase of seed grain through Mr. Sargeant, agent.....	1,224 00				
Paid C. Sargent for travelling expenses.....		2,400 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1874.....		86 76			
		330 60			
		4,997 47	By balance on 30th June, 1874		4,997 47
					330 60

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN D (3)

INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dr.			Ca.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Paid T. Stewart, agent, salary from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874	199 99		625 00
To Paid supplies, as follows :			8 58
Davis & Son for blankets.....	300 00		
Seed potatoes purchased	64 89		
Moccasins	25 50		
Tuition fees	43 20		
		633 58	633 58
To Balance on 30th June, 1874.....		8 58	
			8 58

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN D (4)

Dr.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1873.....			8,153	99	By Legislative grants	105,143	31
To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1874:—					Refunds	2,465	69
Commissioner, Provencher, salary.....	1,880	00					
Assistant-Commissioner M. St. John, salary.....	1,230	00					
do do R. Pither, do	1,460	00					
N. Chastellaine, interpreter, salary.....	375	00					
J. S. Dawson, late commissioner	1,000	00					
Sundry school teachers	1,200	00					
			7,145	00			
Annuities under Treaty No. 1	11,709	00					
do do 2	2,460	00					
do do 3	33,370	16					
			47,539	16			
Gratuities under Treaties No. 1 and 2	6,037	85					
do do 3	10,617	93					
			16,655	78			
Farming stock do 1 and 2.....	500	00					
Agricultural implements under Treaties No. 1 and 2.....	3,146	65					
			3,646	65			
Hon. P. Breland, for services in connection with Indians of the Saskatchewan.....			1,032	50			
Relief to destitute Indians at Stone Fort			966	32			
Hudson Bay Co. for supplies			1,263	55			
Aid towards erection of school-house at St. Peter's.....			250	00			
Aid towards publication of Cree grammar and dictionary			300	00			
Light wagon and harness for use of commissioner			191	18			
Furniture for St. Peter's school-house.....			10	00			
Protection of timber in St. Peter's Reserve			48	00			
To Expenses of office at Fort Garry, or in connection therewith:—							
Hay, oats and feed for horses.....	360	50					
Blacksmith work and saddlery	100	25					
Donaldson & Bros. for stationery	30	97					
do do school books	9	33					
Salary to office messengers	616	66					
J. H. Ashdown, stoves and tinsmith work	87	50					
H. L. Reynolds for stove	40	00					
Montreal Telegraph Co	48	56					

RETURN D (4)—*Concluded.*

Dr.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Concluded.*

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Expenses of office at Fort Garry, or in connection therewith.— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Postage	22	26				
Office rent.....	660	00				
A. Jackes, M.D., for professional services.....	71	00				
Hudson Bay Co. for office furniture.....	24	75				
Travelling expenses of commissioner and assistant	1,556	75				
<i>Manitoban</i> office for printing.....	15	00				
C. W. Radiger for uniforms	360	00				
American Express Co. for transport	39	10				
T. Beare for firewood.....	198	00				
H. L. Reynolds do	180	00				
do for services.....	65	00				
Purchase of camp equipage and provisions.....	164	00				
Bain & Blanchard for drawing lease	6	00				
Sundry contingent accounts.....	192	75				
			4,848	38		
Balance on 30th June, 1874.....			15,568	49		
			107,609	00		
					107,609	00
					15,568	49
					By balance on 30th June, 1874	15,568 49

NOTE.—The balance at the credit of the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West in the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1874, is \$16,838.49, instead of \$15,568.49 as shewn above, and the difference is caused by the non-presentation (up to that date) for payment of certain salary cheques issued in 1873, amounting to \$1,270,—in favor of

Commissioner Provencher	\$410
Assistant-Commissioner Pither.....	735
Interpreter Chastellaine	125
	<u>\$1,270</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN D (5).
INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dr.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
To the following payments made during the year ended 30th June, 1874:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1873.....		12,447 28
Commissioner Powell, salary.....		3,038 00	Legislative Grant.....		29,000 00
Assistant Commissioner Lenihan, salary		764 16	Rents collected by Commissioner Powell from tenants on the Songhees Reserve.....		2,747 66
Travelling expenses of Assistant Commissioner Lenihan from Toronto to Victoria		820 00	Refund by W. McLimont of 5 per cent. on \$256 paid him for flags.....		12 81
Sir Peter Tait, for uniforms		175 32			
C. N. True, M.D., for vaccination.....		100 00			
Department of Militia and Defense, for uniforms, carbines, ammunition, &c.		679 00			
Supplies purchased for Indians by Commissioner at Victoria		551 22			
Indian prizes awarded, and expenses incurred on Her Majesty's Birthday		734 00			
School grants and purchase of books		1,315 95			
Agricultural implements, seed, grain, garden seeds, tools, &c.		1,587 19			
Medicines and medical attendance.....		807 46			
Surveys, and out-fitting expenses connected therewith		1,595 75			
Messenger's salary.....		450 00			
General expenses of the superintendency, including travelling expenses, office rent, books, stationery, telegrams, postage, &c....		4,921 75			
		17,539 80			
Balance on 30th June, 1874.....		26,667 95*			
		44,207 75			44,207 75
		44,207 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1874		26,667 95

* \$9,026.66 of this balance is in the hands of the Indian Commissioner at Victoria.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN

STATEMENT and condition of the Indian Fund, showing the balance at the Credit 30th June, 1874, and the Credit

Balances on 30th June, 1873.	Receipts.				Total.
	Interest.	Special Grants.	Land, Rents, and Timber.	Transfers to other Accounts.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
577 79	41 00	.....	404 73	785 02	1,230 75
2,276 22	114 96	.....	.....	.....	114 96
8,924 77	461 08	.....	743 87	12 72	1,217 07
48,979 09	2,568 52	.....	2,581 50	.....	5,150 02
232,490 07	12,259 80	.....	4,666 80	.....	16,926 60
50,280 83	2,586 00	.....	86 18	.....	2,672 18
145,949 02	7,948 52	.....	13,190 11	.....	21,138 63
193,107 89	10,299 50	.....	3,979 51	.....	14,279 01
22,742 79	1,170 64	.....	41 98	.....	1,212 62
69,901 41	3,615 84	.....	380 35	.....	3,996 19
54,985 37	2,820 18	.....	1,050 33	.....	3,870 51
983 06	43 32	.....	.....	.....	43 32
754 32	30 70	.....	.....	.....	30 70
1,060 14	54 24	.....	126 00	.....	180 24
781 32	39 56	.....	.....	.....	39 56
9,092 76	603 38	.....	7,666 48	320 00	8,589 86
.....	8 66	.....	133 43	.....	142 09
436 70	22 10	.....	36 00	.....	58 10
191,426 59	10,961 94	1,600 00	466 66	7,895 46	20,924 06
42,412 35	2,342 64	.....	.....	.....	2,342 64
31,292 52	1,809 18	.....	749 10	.....	2,558 28
3,824 30	170 94	.....	847 28	.....	1,018 22
325 94	21 53	4,600 00	50 00	.....	4,671 53
2,746 89	104 31	4,700 00	79 17	.....	4,883 48
113,743 18	5,752 10	400 00	55 00	12 50	6,219 60
1,153 80	58 82	.....	.....	.....	58 82
1,157 90	59 24	.....	407 73	.....	466 97
2,277 01	191 80	.....	5,330 69	.....	5,522 49
1,518 99	75 96	.....	.....	.....	75 96
2,531 65	126 56	.....	.....	.....	126 56
41 27	2 08	.....	9 45	.....	11 53
663 49	33 58	.....	.....	.....	33 58
76,192 20	4,019 62	.....	877 05	.....	4,896 67
116,285 38	6,368 54	.....	49 25	.....	6,417 79
855 92	43 34	.....	.....	.....	43 34
54,321 41	2,755 36	.....	1,544 63	346 66	4,646 65
10,175 51	528 30	.....	778 25	185 84	1,492 39
97,317 81	5,240 68	.....	7,519 59	.....	12,760 27
139,359 00	7,159 86	.....	3,420 54	.....	10,580 40
2,727 19	135 50	.....	.....	.....	135 50
959 21	48 56	.....	.....	.....	48 56
43,023 00	2,431 16	.....	.....	.....	2,431 16
37,963 46	1,921 90	.....	.....	2,036 54	3,958 44
20,279 63	1,079 32	.....	4,064 09	12 00	5,155 41
950 81	48 38	.....	10 00	.....	58 38
3,974 31	199 20	.....	.....	.....	199 20
1,847,824 27	98,378 40	11,300 00	61,3 5 75	11,666 74	182,630 89

* In the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1874, the balance to the credit of the The difference is the result of the non-presentation for payment of certain cheques, amounting in There is of course a corresponding difference in the total amount of the balances; the \$2,844,603.09

E.

thereof on the 30th June, 1873; the Receipts and Payments during the Year ended Balance at the date last mentioned.

Name of Tribe or Fund.	Expenditure.			Balances on 30th June, 1874.
	Warrants and Credits.	Transfers to other Accounts.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....Abenakis of St. Francis	528 30	24 28	552 58	1,255 96
.....Anaalacites of Isle Verte and Viger..	160 50	.....	160 50	2,230 68
.....Batchewana Indians	453 50	2,107 17	2,560 67	7,581 77
.....Chippewas of Beausoleil	2,287 50	277 56	2,565 06	51,564 05
..... do Nawash	13,314 25	583 11	13,897 36	235,519 31
..... do Rama	2,850 00	24 50	2,874 50	50,078 51
..... do Sarnia	8,470 14	1,319 01	9,789 15	157,298 50
..... do Saugeen	10,421 60	514 36	10,935 96	196,450 94
..... do Snake Island.....	1,150 00	7 80	1,157 80	22,797 61
..... do Thames	4,161 82	38 03	4,199 85	69,697 75
..... do Walpole Island	2,806 70	99 01	2,905 71	55,950 17
.....Clench, J. B.....	.....	258 00	258 00	768 38
.....Durham Indians .....	.....	785 02	785 02	.....
.....Fort William Band.....	127 43	7 16	134 59	1,105 79
.....French River Indians .....	.....	.....	.....	820 88
.....Garden River do	1,134 39	752 90	1,887 29	15,795 33
.....Golden Lake do .....	.....	.....	.....	142 09
.....Hurons of Lorette .....	.....	2 16	2 16	492 64
.....Indian Land Management Fund	25,975 36	12 72	25,988 08	186,362 57
.....Indian Schools	2,381 50	.....	2,381 50	42,373 49
.....Iroquois of St. Regis.....	3,283 25	44 95	3,328 20	30,522 60
..... do Caughnawaga.....	1,636 21	50 84	1,687 05	3,155 47
.....Indians of New Brunswick	4,666 87	.....	4,666 87	330 60*
..... do Nova Scotia	6,013 90	.....	6,013 90	1,616 47*
..... do Quebec	8,788 47	.....	8,788 47	111,174 31
.....Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	125 00	.....	125 00	1,087 62
.....Lake St. John Indians	151 67	38 21	189 88	1,434 99
.....Lake Nipissing Indians.....	1,359 12	532 51	1,891 63	5,907 87
.....Manace, James	75 96	.....	75 96	1,518 99
.....Maiville, Nancy.....	126 57	.....	126 57	2,531 64
.....Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded portion) .....	.....	0 94	0 94	51 86
.....Meganattewan and Naiscutyong In- dians.....	50 00	.....	50 00	647 07
.....Mississaguas of Alnwick	4,238 00	65 38	4,303 38	76,785 49
..... do Credit.....	7,328 39	2 70	7,331 09	115,372 08
..... do Lake Huron	44 39	.....	44 39	854 87
..... do Rice and Mud Lakes ..	2,758 00	189 01	2,947 01	56,021 05
..... do Scugog.....	533 55	95 15	628 70	11,039 20
.....Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	14,240 65	518 67	14,759 32	95,318 76
.....Moravians of the Thames.....	7,943 00	354 51	8,297 51	141,641 89
.....Munsees do	170 04	.....	170 04	2,692 65
.....Nipissingues, Algonquins and Outouais of the Upper Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007 77
.....Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	48,054 16
..... do Lake Superior.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	39,921 90
.....Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (ceded portion) ..	1,871 52	557 52	2,429 04	23,006 00
.....Oneidas of the Thames.....	50 00	.....	50 00	959 19
.....Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	180 00	.....	180 00	3,993 51
..... Carried forward.....	146,257 .5	8,263 18	155, 20 73	1,874,934 .3

Indians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively appears as \$552.88 and \$1,718.28. the one case to \$222.28, and in the other to \$101.81. becoming, by the addition of \$324.09, \$2,844,927.18.

RETURN E—STATEMENT an condition of the Indian Fund, showing the Balance at
ended 30th June, 1874, and the Credit Balance

Balances on 30th June, 1873.	Receipts.				Total.
	Interest.	Special Grants.	Land Rents and Timber.	Transfers to other Accounts.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,847,824 27	98,378 40	11,300 00	61,345 75	11,606 74	182,630 89
24,396 62	1,303 72	.....	5,462 70	.....	6,766 42
23,944 73	1,229 16	.....	856 45	.....	2,085 61
1,038 39	61 58	.....	442 00	.....	503 58
848,479 53	48,696 50	.....	9,249 32	.....	57,945 82
948 02	48 00	.....	.....	.....	48 00
2,507 88	123 22	.....	4,576 03	.....	4,699 25
969 47	58 20	.....	.....	.....	58 20
624 91	43 30	.....	515 00	.....	558 30
576 66	29 20	.....	.....	.....	29 20
2,025 32	101 28	.....	.....	.....	101 28
260 35	13 18	.....	250 00	.....	263 18
56,597 18	2,997 94	.....	843 95	258 00	4,099 89
2,810,193 33	153,083 68	11,300 00	83,541 20	11,864 74	259,789 62

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,

the credit thereof, on the 30th June, 1873; the Receipts and Payments during the year at the date last mentioned.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Fund.	Expenditure.			Balances on 30th June, 1874.
	Warrants and Credits.	Tranfers to other Accounts.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
..... <i>Brought forward</i>	146,257 55	9,263 18	155,520 73	1,874,934 43
.....Parry Island Indians.....	1,200 00	541 54	1,741 54	29,421 50
.....River Desert Indians.....	1,547 24	76 35	1,623 59	24,406 75
.....Serpent River Indians.....	55 49	42 52	98 01	1,443 96
.....Six Nations of the Grand River.....	58,684 24	966 25	59,650 49	846,774 86
.....Spanish River Indians.....				996 02
.....Suspense Account	1,625 52	852 00	2,477 52	4,729 61
.....Tootomenai Chief and his Band.....	100 00		100 00	927 67
.....Thessalon River Indians	108 80	48 50	157 30	1,025 91
.....Tobique, New Brunswick Indians.....				605 86
.....Wabuck, William.....	101 28		101 28	2,025 32
.....Whitefish River Indians	250 00		250 00	273 53
.....Wyandotts of Anderdon	3,585 00	74 40	3,659 40	57,037 67
	213,515 12	11,864 74	225,379 86	2,844,603 09

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN F.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ending 30th June, 1874; also the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns and Townships.	Districts and Counties.	Number of acres sold during the year ending 30th June, 1874.	Number of acres remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Albermarle	County of Bruce.....	1,386	24,000	A portion of these lands have been resumed, the conditions of sales not being complied with.
Amabel	do	1,659	8,029	
Eastnor .....	.....	1,780	39,500
Lindsay .....	.....	420	57,097
St. Edmunds.....	.....	.....	57,087
Town Plot of Hardwick.....	.....	.....	1,100
do Oliphant.....	.....	364	490
do Adair.....	.....	.....	1,700
do Southampton.....	.....	.....	336
do Bury.....	.....	.....	1,168
Keppel.....	County of Grey.....	1,689	11,311	
Town Plot of Warton.....	.....	13	126
do Brooke.....	.....	.....	862
Bidwell.....	District of Algoma.....	824	22,796	
Howland.....	.....	800	17,700
Sheguiandah.....	.....	.....	22,582
Town Plot of Sheguiandah.....	.....	13	349
Billings.....	.....	1,306	28,070
Assignack.....	.....	983	15,714
Campbell.....	.....	900	37,735
Carnarvon.....	.....	1,043	35,761
Allan.....	.....	2,398	20,653
Tehkumah.....	.....	3,422	22,574
Sandfield.....	.....	1,830	18,331
Gordon.....	.....	1,945	17,316
Town plot of Shaftesbury.....	.....	.....	276
Macdonald.....	.....	1,993	13,230
Echo Lake.....	.....	3,700	19,878
Aweres.....	.....	.....	9,742
Fenwick.....	.....	.....	16,419
Kars.....	.....	.....	10,181
Pennefather.....	.....	.....	17,534
Dennis.....	.....	.....	3,509
Herrick.....	.....	.....	7,106
Fisher.....	.....	.....	9,225
Tilley.....	.....	.....	12,091
Haviland.....	.....	.....	3,821
Vankoughnet.....	.....	.....	11,850
Tupper.....	.....	.....	2,800
Archibald.....	.....	.....	2,900
Neebing.....	.....	.....	3,378
Tyendinaga.....	County of Hastings.....	200	3,725	
Seneca.....	do Haldimand.....	181	1,100	
Cayuga.....	do do.....	225	1,100	
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	.....	405
Quiatchouan.....	County of Chicoutimi.....	.....	13,280
Viger.....	do Temiscouata.....	.....	250
Total.....	29,074	622,115	

VERCHÈRES DE BOUCHERVILLE,

Indian Patent Clerk.

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

RETURN G.
INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No.	County.	Locality.	Acres.
1	Hastings	Township of Tyendenaga, about	10,700
2	Northumberland	do Alnwick, do	2,000
3	Peterborough	do Smith	1,000
4	Durham	do Cartwright	600
5	Ontario	do Rama	1,600
6	do	Georgina and Beaver Islands, Lake Simcoe, about	5,500
7	York	Saake Island, Lake Simcoe	Uncertain.
8	Simcoe	Christian Island, and other Islands in Georgian Bay	12,000
9	Bruce and Grey	Saugeen Peninsula, including Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves	24,186
10	Brant	Township of Tuscarora, and part Oneida	58,133
11	Middlesex	do Delaware	5,400
12	do	do Carradoc	12,075
13	Kent	do Orford, about	4,000
14	Essex	do Anderdon do	8,000
15	Kent	Walpole Island, about	10,000
16	Lambton	Township of Bosanquet	5,085
17	do	do Sarnia	5,830
18	Algoma	Mamtoulin Islands	Not known.
19	do	Garden River Reserve, about	24,000
20	do	Batchewana do	Not known.
21	do	Mouth of Mississauga River	
22	do	Peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River	
23	do	do Spanish River	
24	do	Mouth of White Fish River	
25	do	Near Lacloche	
26	do	Point Grondines	
27	do	Ogawaning, on French River	
28	do	French River, near Lake Nipissing	
29	do	North shore of Lake Nipissing, and a tract forty miles inland from the Lake	Areas not as- certained.
30	do	Henry's Inlet, on Georgian Bay	
31	do	River Maganatawan	
32	do	do Naiscotaing	
33	do	do Shawenega	
34	do	Parry Island, Georgian Bay	
35	do	Gros Cap, near Michipicoton, Lake Superior	
36	do	Near Fort William, Lake Superior, about	13,778
37	do	Gull River, near Lake Nipigon	Not ascertained.

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1 & 2	Bonaventure	Townships of Monn and Maria	840
3	Saguenay	Manicougan Reserve	70,000
4	Chicoutimi	Oulatchouan do	2,970
5	do	Metabetchouan do	4,000
6	Quebec	Village of Lorette	59
7	do	St. Gabriel Reserve	1,600
8	Portneuf	Township of Rocmont	9,600
9	Champlain	La Tuque, on the River St. Maurice	14,000
10	Nicolet	Becancour	350
11	Yamaska & Drummond	River St. Francis	750
12	Megantic	Township of Colraine	2,000
13	Laprairie	Seignior of St. Louis, about	30,000
14	Huntingdon	Township of Dundee, St. Regis	24,250
15	Two Mountains	Seignior of Lake of the Two Mountains, probably	16,000
16	Montcalm	Township of Doncaster	16,000
17	Ottawa	do Maniwaki	45,750
18	Pontiac	Head of Lake Temiscamingue	38,400
19	Islands	In the St. Lawrence, estimated	20,000

RETURN G.—Continued.

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	County.	Locality.	Acres.
✓ 1	Victoria	Wagamatckook.....	650
✓ 2	Inverness	Why-kokomah	1,555
✓ 3	Cape Breton.....	Escosoni Bay.....	4,000
✓ 4	Inverness	Malegawatch and River St. Denis	1,200
✓ 5	Richmond	Chapel Island	1,281
✓ 6	Annapolis and Digby.....	Bear River	1,600
✓ 7	Annapolis	Cegumcega Lake, ten lots.....	400
✓ 8	do	New Liverpool Road.....	1,000
✓ 9	Queen's	Cegumcega Lake, seven lots.....	615
✓ 10	do	Liverpool River, four lots	400
✓ 11	do	Port Medway River.....	100
✓ 12	do	Port Medway River.....	1,150
✓ 13	Hants	West side of Shubenacadie, Great Lake	1,000
✓ 14	do	Indian Brook.....	1,850
✓ 15	Halifax.....	Sambro	300
✓ 16	do	Ingram's River.....	325
✓ 17	do	Road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodibout	100
✓ 18	do	Ship Harbour, Great Lake	500
✓ 19	Lunenburg	New Germany.....	100
✓ 20	do	Near New Ross.....	1,000
✓ 21	do	Gold River.....	1,041
✓ 22	Cumberland.....	Adjoining Franklin Manor.....	1,000
✓ 23	Antigonishe	Pomquet Forks.....	525
✓ 24	Pietou	Straits of Northumberland.....	50
✓ 25	do	Fishers Grant.....	89

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	County.	Parish.	Locality.	Acres.
1	Northumberland.....	Northesk	N. W. Miramichi, "Indian Point"	8,580
2	do	Newcastle	do "Eel Ground" .....	.....
3	Restigouche	Dalhousie	Mouth of Eel River, Bay of Chaleurs	220
4	Northumberland.....	Northesk	Forks of N. W. and Little S. W. Miramichi Rivers	5,100
5	Victoria	Madawaska.....	River St. John, New Edmonton.....	100
6	York	Kingsclear	River St. John, above Fredericton, "French Village"	460
7	See No. 4 .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Northumberland.....	Northesk	N. W. Miramichi, "Big Hole Tract"	6,800
9	do	Alnwick	Mouth of Tabusatac River } North Bank.....	9,800
			South Bank	500
10	Victoria	St. Basil	River St. John, Forks of Iroquois River	800
11	Gloucester	Bathurst	Nipisquit River	1,000
12	Northumberland.....	Blackville	Forks of S. W. Miramichi and Caius Rivers	100
13	Gloucester	Inkerman	Pokemouche River.....	2,400
14	Northumberland.....	Alnwick	Mouth of Burnt Church River	2,160
15	Kent	Welford	Richibucto River	5,658
16	do	Wellington	Buctouche do	4,655
17	Westmoreland.....	Potsford	Gulf Shore, New Shediac.....	1 250
18	Kings	Kingston	Reserve not shewn on plan .....	.....
19	Charlotte	St. James.....	Canous River.....	100
20	Victoria	Perth	Mouth of Tobique River	18,500
21	Northumberland.....	Northesk	Great Bend, N. W. Miramichi.....	900

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST
TERRITORIES.

No.	District.	Locality.	Acres.
1	Lisgar	South line of St. Peter's Parish	
2	do	Broken Head River	10,920
3	Provencher	Roseau River	13,554
4	Marquette	River Assiniboine, being parts of Townships 8 and 9 in Ranges 7 and 8 west of Winnipeg meridian	34,060
5	N. W. Territories	Winnipeg River above Fort Alexander, total area..... Less--H. B. Co. Mission, Half-breed and White Claims.....5,750 Water.....1,750	25,000 7,500
		Remaining for the Indians	17,500
6	do	Between Turtle and Valley Rivers, on the south side of Lake Dauphin	Not surveyed.
7	do	Crane River, running into Lake Manitoba	10,865
8	do	Fairford River, between St. Martin's Lake and Lake Manitoba	Not surveyed.
9	do	East Side of Lake Manitoba, half-way between Oak Point and Manitoba Post.....	do
10	do	The Forks of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan River	{ A tract further up the Saskatchewan to be substituted.
		RESERVED AS INDIAN FARMING LANDS.	Area.
11	.....	Discharge of Rainy Lake, near Fort St. Francis.....	1 square mile
12	.....	Nine miles below Rainy Lake, on Rainy River.....	do
13	.....	Manito Rapids, on Rainy River	do
14	.....	Long Rapids, on Rainy River	do
15	.....	Hungry Hall, on Rainy River	do
		WILD LAND RESERVED, TO BE DISPOSED OF FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIANS.	
16	.....	A tract of about 18 miles above Hungry Hall, on the Rainy River.....	36 square miles

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Esquimalt.....	Esquimalt Harbor.....	47
2	do	Songee Village, near Victoria City.....	112
3	Saanich, S.....	Saanich Inlet	494
4	do N.....	Union Bay.....	69
5	do N.....	Cole Bay.....	315 ²
6	do S.....	Bazan Bay.....	727
7	Sooke	Sooke River.....	60
8	Cowichan and Quami- chan	Cowichan River.....	2,675
9	do do	do (not given).	
10	do do	Somers Creek.....	30
11	do do	Large Island, mouth of Chemanis River.....	139
12	do do	Chemanis Creek.....	100
13	do do	Nanaimo Harbour	40
14	Nanaimo	Nanaimo River, East side	273
15	do	do West side.....	131
16	New Westminster	First Narrows, Burrard's Inlet.....	165
17	do	Burrard's Inlet.....	37
18	do	do	374 ⁵
19	do	do	112 ²
20	do	Near New Westminster	1

RETURN G.—Continued.

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	District or Division.	Locality	Acres.
21	New Westminster.....	Coquitlon River.....	184 ²
22	do	do near Fraser River.....	65 ²
23	do	Musquam, north of North arm of Fraser River.....	342
24	do	Cheholes, west bank of Harrison River, 4 miles from its mouth.....	626
25	do	Fraser River, 1½ miles below the mouth of Harrison River.....	658
26	do	Wha Nock Reserve, on Fraser River.....	92
27	do	Motsqui do No. 1, on Fraser River.....	96
28	do	do do No. 2. do	52
29	do	Klat-waas do Nicaaamen Slough.....	86
30	do	Scoultitz Reserve, Fraser River, mouth of Harrison River.....	330
31	do	Nicoaamen Reserve.....	109
32	do	S. Que-aam Reserve.....	73
33	do	Sumas Reserve, No. (?) near Chodsey's Slough.....	43
34	do	do No. 1, Fraser River, Nicaaamen Slough.....	32
35	do	do Upper Forks of Sumas and Slough.....	440
36	do	Katzie Reserve on Fraser River.....	108
37	Yale	Ohamil do do 10 miles below Hope.....	488 ²
38	do	Che-aham Reserve, left bank Fraser River, 20 miles below Hope.....	375
39	do	Popkin Reserve, left bank Fraser River, 18 miles below Hope.....	369
40	do	Squatils Reserve, left bank Fraser River, 13 miles below Hope.....	380
41	do	Greenwood Island, opposite Hope.....	10
42	do	Lytton, mouth of Thompson River.....	14
43	do	South-east of the town of Lytton	12
44	do	Two miles north of do	18
45	do	Stryan Reserve.....	397
46	do	Nohomeen Reserve, 1½ miles above Lytton.....	30
47	do	Ma-coi-yai do 1½ do below do	100
48	do	Nick-al-palm do 20 do above do	111
49	do	Shoo-ook do 36 do on Yale and Lytton Road	204 ²
50	do	Sta-nja-hanny Reserve, 43 miles on Yale and Lytton Road.....	40
51	do	Skop-ah Reserve, on Fraser River.....	58
52	do	Boston Bar, 24 miles on Yale and Lytton Road.....	82
53	do	Kopa-Chechin, 2½ miles above Boston Bar, Fraser River.....	205
54	do	Fraser River, 17 miles on Yale and Lytton Road.....	81
55	do	¼ mile below Alexandria Bridge, ¼ mile from Fraser River.....	19
56	do	2 do do left bank of Fraser River	51
57	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 10 miles on Yale and Lytton Road	110
58	do	Similkameen River, Vermilion Forks, right bank.....	21
59	do	do do do left do	342
60	Lytton	do and Spellum-Cheen River (not given).....	
61	Yale	Skowall Reserve, 7 miles below Hope.....	135
62	do	Albert Flat, 4 miles below Yale.....	163 ²
63	do	Similkameen Reserve, half way between Princetown, Keremeones, called Potatoe Garden	1,028
64	do	Spellum-Cheen Reserve, 1 mile from Spellum-Cheen River	200
65	do	Spellum-Cheen Reserve, left bank Fraser and Spellum-Cheen Rivers.....	185 ²
66	do	Forks of Nicolai and Thompson Rivers.....	305 ²
67	do	Nicaomeen Reserve, left bank Fraser River, 68 miles on Yale and Lytton Road.....	61
68	do	Dead Man's Creek.....	575
69	do	Bonaparte Creek.....	471
70	do	Nicolai Lake	670
71	do	do	60

RETURN G.—*Concluded.*INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

No.	—	Locality.	Acres.
72	do	Nicolai River.....	918
73	do	Shuswap Lake.....	3,112
74	do	do (about).....	1,900
75	do	Kamloops River, at the Forks of N. and S. Thompson....	6,000
76	do	Adams' Lake, east side.....	1,000

INDIAN RESERVES IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	.....	Lennox Island.....	1,320
2	.....	Tract in Township No. 39.....	189

RETURN H.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils	Remarks.	
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		\$ cts.						
Carradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Industrial School	Ephraim Evans, D.D.	*	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Funds, and Indian Funds.....	18	13	31	An Indian boarding school. \$60 per annum each for 30 pupils is contributed from Indian funds—the boys being taught trades and farming, and the girls housewifery, tailoring, &c.	
Moravians of the Thames	John G. Bryson	300 00	Indian Funds.....			26		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	Jas. E. McGuire.....	250 00	do			7		
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wilson Jacobs	300 00	Indian and Wesleyan Missionary Funds.....			40		
do Kettle Point.....	Moses Macdougall.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....			10		
Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	Indian and Ch. of England Funds			60		
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	Andrew Jack	300 00	Indian Funds			14		
do do do	Joseph Fiser.....	200 00	do	19	10	29		
do do do	Jos. Wancansh.....	200 00	do			30		
Oneidas of the Thames								No Return.
Chippewas of Saugeen	Mrs. Athill.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	23	18	41		
do do	Alice H. Hinds.....	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	13	24	37		
do Cape Croker	D. Craddock.....	250 00	Indian Funds and Church of England Missionary Society.....	25	15	40		
do do	Peter Elliott.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	12	8	20		
do do	Miss McIver.....	200 00	do	10	12	22		
do Christian Island.....	Mrs. Dowling	260 00	do and Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	16	23	39		
do Rama	Elizabeth Hindman ..	200 00	do do	34	28	62		
do Snake Island.....	Wm. Law.....	300 00	do do	15	11	26		
do Georgina Island.....	Charles Grylls.....	200 00	do do	16	10	26		
Mississaguas Mud Lake.....	George Crook.....	400 00	New England Company.....	33	24	57		
do Rice Lake.....	Lizzie Sanderson	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	18	16	34		
do Scugog.....	Not known					9		
do Alnwick	Miss Lottie Barrett	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	26	19	45	And 16 white children.	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	Wm. J. Wilson.....	370 00	Indian Funds and White Settlers.....	23	20	43		
do do	J. B. McShea.....	400 00	New England Company and assessment of land.....	14	18	32		
do do	Susan Hill.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	15	30	45		

Six Nation Indians.									
1.	Mohawk Institution at Brantford	{ Isaac Barefoot.....	400 00	New England Company.....	} 41	24	65	Children are taught house-work and farming, and are boarded and clothed by the Company.	
		{ Miss J. M. Fisher.....	200 00	do do					
2.	On the Grand River	Miss H. Crombie	250 00	do and Indian Funds...	35	27	62		
3.	do	Miss S. Carpenter	275 00	do do ...	27	20	47		
4.	do	Miss M. Diamond.....	250 00	do do ...	18	15	33		
5.	do	Jaa. A. Powless.....	250 00	do do	23	15	38		
6.	do	Miss M. Jamieson.....	150 00	Voluntary do ...	15	17	32		
7.	do	Mrs. J. Osborne.....	250 00	New England do ...	16	14	30		
8.	do	Miss C. John.....	250 00	do do ...	16	14	30		
9.	do	Nelles Monture	250 00	do do ...	8	15	23		
10.	do	Miss J. Stewart	250 00	do do ...	19	17	36		
11.	do	Miss E. Gordon	250 00	do do ...	20	23	43		
12.	do	Benj. Carpenter.....	250 00	Wesleyan Mis. Soc. do ...	15	13	28		
13.	do	Miss J. S. Fuller	250 00	do do ...	19	15	34		
	Mississagnas of the Credit on the Grand River	Albert R. Pyne	400 00	Funds of Band.....	23	23	46		
	Manitoulin Island—Wikwemikong.....	Joseph Jennesscaux ..	300 00	Indian Funds.....	85	65	150		
	do Sheguiandah	Wm. Stinson.....	400 00	do and Church Society ...	23	22	45		
	do Little Current.....	Arch. McNeill.....	350 00	do Poor School Fund	6	6	12		
	Garden River.....	Fred. Frost	300 00	\$200 from Indian Funds, and \$100 from Church of England	27	21	48		
	do	Christopher Kottman..	None	do	18	12	30		
	Fort William, Lake Superior	Miss J. Martin	150 00	Indian Funds.....	19	25	44		
								A boarding and day school.	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.									
	Micmacs of Restigouche.....	J. P. Arsenaault	160 00	Indian Funds	40	24	64		
	do Maria	Miss M. Longe	150 00	do	10	7	17		
	Lake of Two Mountain Indians	A. Friar.....	*	Seminary of Montreal.....			54		
	do do	An Instructress	*	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....			60		
	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.	350 00	Indian Funds	102	43	145		
	Abenakis of St. Francis	Jos. Laurent.....	262 00	Indian and Provincial Funds.....	15	21	36		
	do do	Miss J. Tucker.....	200 00	Indian Funds and Church Society	12	10	22		
	Iroquois of St. Regis	Mrs. Powell.....	200 00	do	15	20	35		
	River Desert Indians.....	Sisters Gertrude and St. Michael	150 00	do	24	40	64	A case of small pox caused a diminution in attendance.	
	Hurons of Lorette.....								
	Abenakis of Becancour.....								
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.									
	Indians, Annapolis County near Bear River							The Department is endeavoring to establish schools.	

* Salary not given.

RETURN H.—STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.		\$ cts.					
Madawaska County.....	A. Bernier	12 00	Indian Funds (for 6 months)		2	2	A private school. The Department is endeavouring to establish schools
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
St. Peters Reserve	W. H. Prince	350 00	Indian Funds and contributions by Indians.....	29	31	60	
* Fairford River.....	.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....				No return.
Henry Prince, Chief.....	John Sinclair	350 00	do and contributions by Indians.....	28	32	60	
Fort Alexander.....	.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....				do
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
St. Marys.....	Brothers Oblats and Nuns.....	*	Roman Catholic Bishop of B.C.,...	18	24	42	Boarding school, established 13 years.
Nanaimo	Chas. M. Tate.....	420 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	30	20	50	
Metlakatla	Wm. Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. Collison.....	1,000 00 & allowances	Church Missionary Society, { London, England.....	Men. 90 Boys. 76	Women. 73 Girls. 60	304	An industrial school.
Victoria, V. I.	Caroline Elford	300 00	Parliamentary Grant.....	22	14	36	Attended by various tribes.
T'simpshean	{ Rev. T. Crosby	300 00	do			132	Commenced 1st Feb, 1874.
	{ Mrs. Crosby.....						
	{ Alfred Dudoward						
Comox, Pantlech and Ukooltos	Kate Dudoward.....	Not stated...					
Cowichan	Rev. J. N. Williams...	250 00	Parliamentary Grant.....	19	12	31	
Thompson, at Lytton	David Holmes.....	75 00	do	20	10	30	
	Silao Walee.....					15	
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
Lennox Island.....	.....						This school is temporarily closed.

* Salary no given.

RETURN I.

CENSUS Returns of the different Indian Tribes in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Names of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1873.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
✓ Oneidas, of the Thames	633	604	.....	29
Chippewas and Munsees, of the Thames.....	609	558	.....	51
Moravians, of the Thames.....	273	267	.....	6
✓ Wyandotts, of Anderdon.....	72	76	4	.....
✓ Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, of Walpole Island.....	841	845	4	.....
✓ Chippewas and Pottawattamies, of Sarnia.....	553	556	3	.....
✓ Chippewas, of Snake Island.....	127	133	6	.....
do Rama	261	263	2	.....
do Christian Island.....	181	182	1	.....
✓ Odawabs and Pottawattamies, of Christian Island.....	37	37	.....	.....
✓ Mississaguas, of Rice, Mud, and Scugog Lakes	305	302	.....	3
✓ Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinte	759	784	25	.....
✓ Mississaguas, of Alawick.....	205	201	.....	4
✓ Chippewas, of Saugeen.....	335	324	.....	11
do Cape Croker	370	378	8	.....
✓ Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island	85	87	2	.....
✓ Six Nations, of Grand River.....	2,992	2,996	4	.....
✓ Mississaguas, of the Credit	215	211	.....	4
✓ Chippewas, of Lake Superior.....	1,312	1,498	176	.....
do Lake Huron.....	1,647	1,581	.....	66
✓ Manitoulin Island Indians.....	1,582	1,596	14	.....
Carleton County Indians.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Indians of South Lanark.....	.....	17	.....	.....
do North do .....	.....	13	.....	.....
do South Renfrew .....	.....	79	.....	.....
do North do	94	97	3	.....
do South Nipissing .....	.....	75	.....	.....
do North do .....	.....	312	.....	.....
North-east shore Georgian Bay.....	.....	503	.....	.....

13488

 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois, of Sault St. Louis.....	1,491	1,557	66	.....
do St. Regis	911	904	.....	7
Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Iroquois, of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	515	547	32	.....
River Desert Indians.....	427	427	.....	.....
Indians of Temiscamingue.....	.....	198	.....	.....
do South Pontiac.....	.....	68	.....	.....
do North do .....	.....	520	.....	.....
do Hu I .....	.....	66	.....	.....
do Picanock .....	.....	21	.....	.....
do Hincks .....	.....	15	.....	.....
do Eagle River.....	.....	22	.....	.....
do Kensington .....	.....	1	.....	.....
do Bouchette .....	.....	9	.....	.....
do Tomasine .....	.....	196	.....	.....
do Kakebouga .....	.....	92	.....	.....
do Bowman .....	.....	8	.....	.....
do Lievres West.....	.....	54	.....	.....
do Mulgrave.....	.....	20	.....	.....
do Ste. Angelique .....	.....	3	.....	.....
do Petite Nation .....	.....	1	.....	.....

62344

RETURN I.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Names of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1873.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indians of Ripon.....	3344	4		
do North Nation.....		44		
do North Rouge.....		75		
do Argenteuil.....		6		
do Doncaster.....		8		
do Montcalm.....		12		
do Joliette.....		5		
do Berthier.....		6		
do Richelieu.....		3		
do Iberville.....		7		
do Mississquoi.....		8		
do Shefford.....		1		
do Maskinongé.....		20		
do South St. Maurice.....		9		
do North do.....		175		
Abenakis, of St. Francis.....	316	317	1	
do Bécancour.....	68	67		1
Indians of Stanstead.....		2		
do Compton.....		5		
do Portneuf.....		3		
Hurons, of Lorette.....		295		
Abenakis and Montagnais, of Pointe Bleu, Chicoutimi, and Roberval.....	283	284	1	
Montagnais, of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits, and Mingan.....		1,309		
Amalecites, formerly of Viger.....	79	136	57	
Micmacs, of Maria.....		67		
do Restigonche.....		451		
Indians, of Gaspé Basin.....		84		
Naskapees, of the Lower St. Lawrence.....		2,860		

4090

 PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Indians of Annapolis.....	90	90		
do Digby.....	200	200		
do Yarmouth.....	30	30		
do Shelburne.....	42	42		
do Lunenburg.....		50		
do Kings.....		61		
do Queens.....		83		
do Halifax.....		115		
do Hants.....		168		
do Cumberland.....		44		
do Colchester.....		31		
do Pictou.....	174	196	22	
do Guysborough.....		48		
do Antigonishe.....	156	158	2	
do Cape Breton.....		188		
do Richmond.....		78		
do Inverness.....	138	245	38	
do Victoria.....	69			

899

RETURN I.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1873.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indians of Restigouche.....	20	34	14	.....
do Northumberland.....	435	457	22	.....
do Westmoreland.....	105	122	17	.....
do Gloucester.....	32	33	1	.....
do Charlotte.....	.....	57	.....	.....
do Kent.....	309	257	.....	52
do Victoria.....	.....	160	.....	.....
do St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Queens.....	268	291	23	.....
do Carlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Charlotte.....	.....	64	.....	.....
do Tobique.....	.....	129	.....	.....
do Madawaska.....	.....	25	.....	.....

1169
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Lake Manitoba Indians.....	.....	195	.....	.....
Pembina Band.....	.....	309	.....	.....
Fort Garry Indians.....	.....	362	.....	.....
Waterhen and Crane River Indians.....	.....	204	.....	.....
Portage La Prairie Band.....	.....	573	.....	.....
Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake Indians.....	.....	115	.....	.....
Fairford Band (No. 1).....	.....	90	.....	.....
do (No. 2).....	.....	277	.....	.....
Broken Head River Indians.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Fort Alexander Indians.....	.....	394	.....	.....
St. Peter's Band.....	.....	1,746	.....	.....
Indians of Rainy Lake and Rainy River.....	.....	346	.....	.....
do Lake of the Woods.....	.....	325	.....	.....
do Shoal Lake.....	.....	102	.....	.....
do Fort Francis.....	.....	49	.....	.....
Cree Indians, estimated at.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....
Blackfeet do do.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Blood do do.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Peagin do do.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Lurcees do do.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Assiniboine do do.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Wood Crees do do.....	.....	425	.....	.....
R. M. Assiniboine Indians, estimated at.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Sioux do do.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Assabacah do.....	.....	152	.....	.....
Rat Portage do.....	.....	64	.....	.....
English River do.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Hungry Hall do.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Pickereel Lake do.....	.....	113	.....	.....
Flower and Eagle Lake Indians.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Sturgeon Lake do.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Mille Lac do.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Rivere la Seine do.....	.....	66	.....	.....
Indians of the Arthabaska and Mackenzie District, together with white inhabitants.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....

RETURN I.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Names of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1873.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease
Cowichan Indians		7,000		
Comox do		120		
Quackéwths, with sub-tribes.....		2,000		
Eucataws.....		1,500		
Millbanks Bella-Coolas.....		2,500		
Tsimpsheans.....		5,000		
Hydahs		2,500		
Tahelies.....		1,000		
Siccannies.....		500		
Shushwaps		2,500		
Kootenays		400		
Aht Indians		3,500		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince Edward Island	323	302		21
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RUPERT'S LAND.

Indians of Rupert's House		400		
do Fort George, Great Whale River		450		
do Little Whale River.....		50		
do Nitchequon		180		
do Osnaburgh		350		
do Martin's Falls.....		300		
do Long Lake		250		
do New Brunswick		150		
do Albany		700		
do Mattamagamingue.....		120		
do Flying Post.....		100		
do Mettatchewan.....		50		
do Abittibi.....		450		
do Long Portage Post		50		
do Moose Factory		420		
do Waswanapee		200		
do Mistasine		150		

J. M. L.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1874.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

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1875.



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