
PART I.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

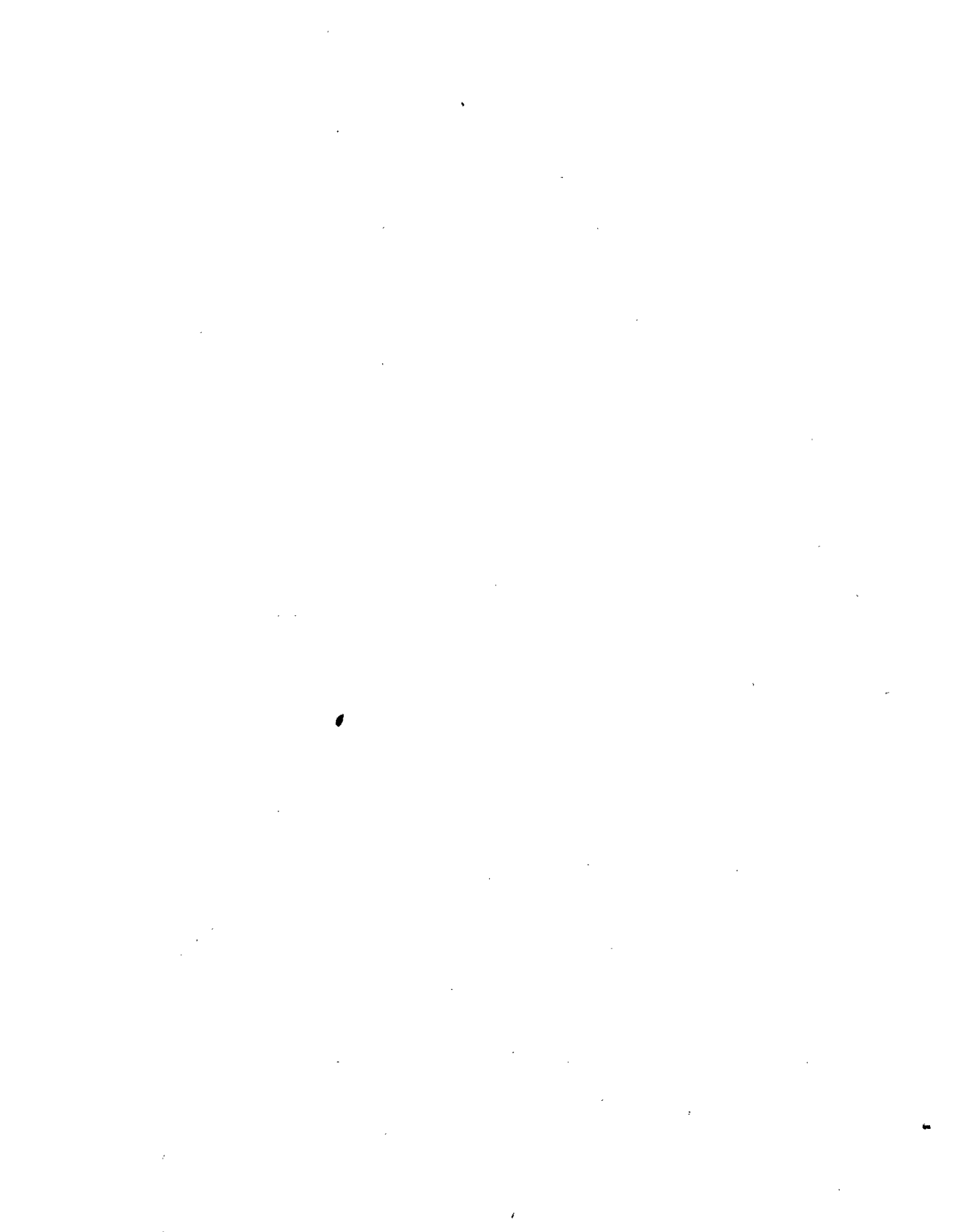
ments granted them by the treaty, and also to distribute amongst those that formerly had houses and gardens on the north bank of the river, and had moved to where they were then living, as stipulated in the treaty, the sum of five hundred dollars.

To my surprise, the Chief at once expressed his astonishment at my saying that the treaty had been made last year, and said he had only a talk then with the Governor preliminary to making the Treaty this year, and that they were only then prepared to be treated with. I explained to the Band how I had been present myself when it was made, and that I would have it read to them. I accordingly requested Mr. Cochrane to do so, explaining it thoroughly; yet, it was only after a great deal of talking on their part, during which they made most unreasonable demands, and many explanations on my part, that the Indians were satisfied that a treaty had been made, when they requested me to go on with the payments; at the same time a number of them stated that they had been misled by one of the counsellors, Joseph Atkinson by name. I then paid the annuity, distributed the provisions, tools, implements, &c., and gave the Chief a copy of the treaty, and, arranging to meet them again on Monday the 28th, I returned to my camp at midnight.

On Monday, I met them as agreed, and at once began and made inquiries as to who had houses and gardens on the north bank and had moved their houses to the south bank, and I found that all those that had formerly lived on the north bank had removed from there. I noticed that great feeling existed amongst them all as to the division of the five hundred dollars granted. All the Band congregated round me and the large majority desired that the amount should be divided equally between them all, and claimed that every one belonging to the Band was entitled to participate in the division; so I thought it best to leave it to themselves to decide how the amount should be distributed, and they only succeeded in doing so after a great deal of talking, and, I regret to say, quarrelling; but they at last arranged it, and I was requested by the Chief and Counsellors to divide it amongst the whole Band in such proportions as I thought right, so I proceeded at once to what turned out to be a long and troublesome undertaking; but having as I considered made a fair and equitable distribution of the amount, I paid the same. had the document witnessed by the Chief and Counsellors, and only got back to my camp again at midnight. As I before said, all the Indians had removed to the south bank of the river, but had made no preparations to build, and were merely living in tents. Close to the encampment, at the mouth of the river, the Church Missionary Society have put up a large building to answer the purposes of a Church and School House. Care must be taken and strict watch kept over the Band. Living as they do on the bank of a navigable river, where people are constantly passing, they can give great trouble and annoyance, and, I am sorry to say, are inclined to do so. Several complaints were made to me while there, and I spoke to the Indians regarding them. They promised me to abide faithfully by the terms of the treaty henceforth and not give any further annoyance.

While occupied paying the Indians there, my crew were engaged in taking my boat and supplies across the Portage. They left the camp early on Monday morning, and with the assistance kindly rendered them by Mr. Matheson, of the Hudson Bay Company, succeeded in reaching the north end of the Portage on Tuesday evening. That same afternoon I walked over the four-mile Portage and found there a number of buildings belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. To this point the Saskatchewan River steamer "Northcote" descends and receives the supplies for the different posts belonging to the Company to the West and North-West.

On Wednesday morning, the 30th, I left for the "Pas." From the Grand Rapids to the Narrows, before entering Cedar Lake, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, a continuous rapid extends, and it is only by tracking and poleing simultaneously that you are at all able to ascend the river. The first day I made only nine miles on my way and camped at the "Demi Charge," and it was late in the evening on the second day when I reached Cedar Lake. This Lake is about 35 miles in length and is very shallow and dangerous in stormy weather. I was fortunate enough to have very calm weather, and, therefore, crossed it without any delay and entered the Saskatchewan again at the Che-ma-wa-win or "Seineing place," early



REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1876.

The Honorable DAVID MILLS,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report upon Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1876, in so far as the same refers to financial and statistical matters.

In dealing, however, with other subjects of general public interest in connection with Indian Affairs, my Report of last year, having brought its narration of such topics up to the 31st December, the present Report will resume the same from the 1st January, 1876; and will embrace the period between that date and the present.

LAND TRANSACTIONS.

The quantity of land sold in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the fiscal year amounted to 37,354 acres; and the aggregate price thereof to \$86,799.28.

Details in regard to the Townships in which the lands sold are situated; the quantity sold in each Township; and price paid therefor, will be found in Return D, prepared by the Clerk in charge of Land Sales, and placed herewith.

The amount received on account of old and new sales and leases, during the same period, was \$54,396.47, in principal and interest.

The quantity of surveyed lands remaining unsold, in the above named Provinces, is 594,094½ acres.

For particulars, see Return D.

MONEYS.

The gross sum standing, on the 30th June, 1876, at the credit of the Capital Account of the various Trust Funds, which belong exclusively to, and are employed for the benefit of the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, was \$2,923,335.17, as against \$2,884,972.44 on the 30th June, 1875, shewing an increase of \$38,362.73 since the 1st July, 1875.

The interest which accrued during the same period amounted to \$155,928.71.

This last sum has been in part expended for the benefit of, and in part distributed among the various Bands, in whose interest the investments were made.

Details as to Revenue and Expenditure will be found in Statements B. 1 to 5, prepared by the Accountant, and placed herewith.

The funds employed in the Indian Service, in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and in the North West Territories, are provided by Legislative appropriations, with the exception of certain insignificant amounts, in the case of some of those Provinces, which have accumulated from the sale or lease of small tracts of land, or from Timber dues.

Minute particulars are given in regard to the expenditure of the appropriations, and the condition of each account is shewn in Statements C. 1 to 5, compiled by the Accountant, and which accompany this Report.

The Accountant's letter, submitting the various Trust Fund and Appropriation Accounts—also placed herewith, and lettered B.—will be found to contain a clear summary of the whole.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following summary will give an idea of the amount of business transacted at this office during the past fiscal year :—

Accounts kept and balanced monthly.....	170
Pay cheques drawn.....	1,800
Land sales (new) entered.....	518
Payments on account of lands checked and entered.....	1,048
Assignments examined, registered, certified, and entered on Sales Book.	214
Descriptions for Patents prepared, entered, examined and issued.....	254
Patents compared, entered and mailed.....	254
Leases prepared, entered and issued.....	119
Cancellations of sales.....	144
Letters received, docketed and registered.....	3,754
Letters written, docketed and registered.....	3,427

Besides numerous Reports, Statements, Memoranda, Translations from French into English (and vice versâ), Copies of Documents and Searches, of which no account has been kept.

SCHOOLS.

Adverting to matters of local importance to Indian Bands generally, it is lamentable to observe the indifference to educational advantages, as evidenced by the few children who attend school, compared with the number in each Band who are of an age to do so ; and the conviction is forced upon one, that the adoption of remedial measures, calculated to induce a more general and regular attendance, is called for.

The following partial statement will give an idea of the extent of the evil complained of:—

Province.	Superintendency or Agency.	Number of Children of an age to attend School.	Number on School Roll.	Average number in daily attendance.	Number who attend irregularly.	Number not attending at all.
Ontario	Central	852	442	199	243	410
	Grand River	528	528	261	267	.....
	Northern, 1st Division	720	390	203	187	330
	do 2nd do	145	30	20	10	115
	do 3rd do	131	62	.....	.....	69
	do 4th do .....	.....	66	35	31	10
	Western, 1st do	329	151	55	96	178
Quebec	do 2nd do	Not heard from.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	River Desert	105	51	35	16	54
	Lac St. Jean	70	42	42	.....	28
	St. Regis	138	30	10	20	108
	St. Francis	56	41	37	4	15
	Amalecites of Viger	30	.....	.....	.....	30
	Caughnawaga	332	90	46	44	242
Nova Scotia	Lake of Two Mountains	95	19	15	4	76
	District No. 1	70	.....	.....	.....	70
	do 2	20	.....	.....	.....	20
	do 3	Not heard from.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do 4	45	.....	.....	.....	45
	do 5	30	4	4	.....	26
	do 6	40	.....	.....	.....	40
New Brunswick	do 7	41	20	13	7	21
	do 8	90	48	24	24	42
	North and East	235	.....	.....	.....	235
	South and West	136	.....	.....	.....	136
	Prince Edward Island	Lennox Island	36	30	17	13	6
British Columbia	Fraser	Returns not reliable.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Victoria	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba and North West Territories...	Manitoba and North West Territories	do	.....	.....	.....	.....

With a view to stimulate teachers to use their best efforts to secure regular attendance on the part of the pupils, the Department now fixes an average, when new schools are opened on Indian Reserves, by the maintenance whereof the teacher is alone entitled to his or her salary; and it is suggested that it might be a further inducement to teachers to exert themselves to secure a more numerous attendance, were they to be paid an additional amount, over and above their salaries, proportionate to the additional number of pupils in attendance above the required average.

It is submitted, however, that even in the case of Schools at which an average attendance is obligatory (and which is necessarily always much below the number of children in a Band of an age to attend School) and *a fortiori*, with respect to those Schools at which no average is requisite, means calculated to provoke the children to regular attendance, as well as to emulation in their studies, and to place the teachers in possession of the wherewithal to impart knowledge to them, should be introduced.

With those objects in view, I would suggest the advisability:—

1st. Of providing such of the Schools as have them not already, with suitable books, maps, and other apparatus.

2nd. Of presenting prizes, periodically, to such pupils as, by regular attendance and proficiency in their studies, shall merit them.

As there are, however, many Bands of Indians, who have either no funds at their credit; or who have not sufficient to bear this extra expense, I would respectfully

suggest that application be made to Parliament for an appropriation to meet the same—probably about \$3,000 would be sufficient.

Education is the primary principle in the civilization and advancement of the Indian Race—without it but little progress in that direction may be expected.

The importance therefore of fostering and maintaining it on a proper footing, in the numerous Indian communities, cannot be overestimated.

It would appear to be even advisable, in the interests of the young people, to render attendance at School compulsory, by Legislative enactment.

The requisite average attendance having been attained by the Indian Boy's School at Fort William, on Lake Superior, the aid promised (as alluded to in my Report of last year) was given this year.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

With respect to the material welfare, Provincially, of Indians settled upon Reserves, respecting whom Returns, for this year and last, have been received, the following table of Statistics, compiled from those Returns, may prove not uninteresting.

Premising, however, in connection with the Statement:—

1st. That the figures employed therein, refer exclusively to those members of the various Bands who are settled upon Reserves, and have *no* reference to *Nomadic* members of the same Bands.

2nd. That the Statement is necessarily incomplete, as we are without Reports or Returns, for this year and last, from several of the Agents.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Province.	Indian Population resident on Reserve.	Quantity of land cultivated.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Thrashing Mills.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish.—Value.	Furs.—Value.	Other Industries.—Value.
		Acres															Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Tons	\$	\$	\$	
Ontario	14893	62049	2796	815	933	564	725	277	35	2892	2265	1725	1437	4164	595	1840	35670	43606	71036	94255	14094	919	263	82226	5593	31872	55245	40367
Quebec	4154	6311	596	191	200	164	164	15	7	26	559	729	92	632	14	147	3014	1979	12725	3421	72	0	375	21887	3045	500	18069	6327
Nova Scotia..	1726	789	280	27	18	19	8	0	0	40	34	45	65	31	22	74	18	97	455	6	5	0	18	5140	176	1635	2274	3809
N. Brunswick	1941	575	338	99	24	18	19	0	0	395	51	59	80	98	2	28	64	210	4405	12	0	0	1520	4610	460	230	2629	254
P. E. Island..	299	68	60	1	4	2	2	0	0	7	1	6	0	6	4	7	1½	53	96	0	0	0	0	462	5	283	80	80
B. Columbia, Fraser Sup..	997	40	208	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	10	44	3	86	4	11	20	10	15	50	0	0	0	1880	50	1900	70	13210
Total	24010	69832	4328	1133	1183	768	918	292	42	3360	2920	3608	1677	5017	641	2107	38787½	45955	88732	97744	14171	919	2176	116205	9329	36420	78367	64047

NOTE.—It is regretted that owing to the want of Returns from the Victoria Superintendency of British Columbia, as well as from the Superintendencies and Agencies of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I am unable to give Statistics respecting the Reserves settled upon in those Provinces, except those within the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia.

"THE INDIAN ACT OF 1876."

This Act, introduced and passed during the last Session of the Dominion Parliament—"To amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians"—seems to give general satisfaction; and it is trusted that many Indians will avail themselves of its liberal provisions for enfranchisement—framed as they were, with the object of aiding the Indian to raise himself from the condition of tutelage and dependence; and of encouraging him to assume the privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship.

ONTARIO.

Among the transactions connected with the general administration of Indian business in this Province, during the current year, may be recorded the disposal, last spring, to occupants, at private sale, of lots which had been for some time settled on by them, in the Town-plot of Brooke, which is situated near Owen Sound; and the subsequent sale by Public Auction, in August last, of the residue of the lots in that Town-plot. The sales on each occasion amounted in the aggregate, to the respective sums of \$9,900.57, and \$20,383.75,—one fifth of the amount being paid down at date of sale; and the balance being payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest.

With respect to farming lands on the Saugeen Peninsula, the rates to be charged, until otherwise ordered, were placed by your predecessor, under authority of an Order of Council, at the valuation put on the same by the Surveyors of the Township. This will doubtless give satisfaction to intending settlers, which the high prices before asked were little calculated to do.

A Return of the lots in the 6th, 7th and 8th Concessions of the Township of Anderdon, County of Essex, which were sold at Public Auction at Amherstburg, in November 1875, was received from the Superintendent in January; and shews the quantity of land sold to have been 2,479½ acres; and the aggregate amount of the sales \$41,718.25—payable on the same terms as the Brooke lots.

The Town lots in the Village plot of Gore Bay, on Manitoulin Island, and the farming and mineral lands in the Townships of Laird and Meredith, on the River St. Mary, in the District of Algoma (the completion of the survey of which tracts I had the honor to mention in my Report of last year) were brought into market in the early part of the current year. These lands bid fair to sell readily.

A survey was, last spring, ordered to be made of the tract situated on both sides of the Thessalon River, having a frontage of four miles, and running back from its mouth, on the North shore of Lake Huron, four miles inland. The whole area, with the exception of a reservation for a Town-plot at the mouth of the River, has been subdivided into farm lots.

This tract was, in the year 1850, set apart as an Indian Reserve. The Indians to whom it was assigned, subsequently surrendered it, however, to be sold for their benefit; and they then expressed an intention of emigrating to the Garden River Reserve, and settling there. They have failed, however, to carry this intention into effect, and have resided for many years in the neighborhood of the Bruce Mines.

Owing to numerous squatters having settled on the Thessalon River Tract; and the land being reported well adapted for Agricultural purposes, it was thought advisable to have it surveyed, and offer it for sale to actual settlers.

The survey has but recently been completed and the Returns have not yet been received.

The Mississagua Indians of the Township of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, having 1,500 acres of land more than they required for their own use, surrendered that quantity last spring, to be leased for their benefit. The Department has succeeded in leasing, on advantageous terms, 457⅔ acres of the land surrendered. The average annual rental payable for the same amounts to about \$1.80 per acre; and there is every prospect that the residue will be leased on equally favorable conditions.

It is greatly to the advantage of the Indians that the Department should lease these waste lands for them, as designing persons, living in the neighborhood, had,

for some years past, been in the habit of using portions of them—paying the Indians a merely nominal rental therefor—whereas, under the existing leases, they derive a profitable revenue from the same lands.

QUEBEC.

Indian matters in this Province have varied but little this year from those immediately preceding it.

The work connected with the enlargement of the Lachine Canal, has brought the valuable quarry land on the Caughnawaga Reserve into demand; and already three quarries have been opened, worked by as many contractors. An offer for a fourth quarry has been also received. The dues paid on the stone are at the rate of \$2.50 per toise, for large stone, and \$1.50 per toise for rubble; and are credited to the Iroquois Band who own the Reserve.

In consequence of the reported prevalence of small pox among the Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, the Superintendent General, in the early part of the season, nominated Dr. Laterrière, of Murray Bay, to the duty of vaccinating such of the Indians in that section, as required it.

Upon representations from Missionaries and other credible sources, the same operation was performed upon the Indians of the Upper Ottawa, between the River Mattawan and Lake Kakebonga, in the Province of Quebec; and the Village of Mattawa and the Town of Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario. The portion of the work which lay in the Province of Quebec was assigned to Dr. J. A. Desloges, of Mattawa; and that in Ontario to Dr. Paré, of Pembroke.

Satisfactory reports of the result of the operations were received from the several medical gentlemen employed in that service.

The fever alluded to in my Report of last year, as prevailing with the Indians of Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, still continuing last spring to attack them, and being apparently of a very malignant as well as infectious type, it was considered advisable to erect, at the expense of the Band, a small building to be used as a hospital, whereto those attacked with the disease might be taken and treated properly, and the infection be also thus prevented from spreading.

The building cost about \$300, and has but recently been completed; and the Agent reports the general health of the Band to be improving.

The Montagnais of Lac St. Jean were also vaccinated during the summer by Dr. Lacombe of Chicoutimi, as small pox was prevalent in the vicinity of their Reserve.

For a similar reason, the Hurons of Lorette were vaccinated by Dr. Stansfield, of that place.

It is gratifying to record that the settlement contemplated in my Report for the year 1874, of the Amalecite Indians, on the land purchased for them in the Township of Whitworth, in the County of Temiscouata, was, during the past year successfully effected, houses having been erected for the Indians, and a quantity of the land cleared for cultivation, at their own expense.

Much credit is due to the Local Indian Agent, Mr. LeBel, for the zealous manner in which he discharged the duty of locating these Indians on the Reserve.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is but little of special interest to mention this year in connection with Indian affairs in this Province.

A sub-division of the Reserve at Malagawatch, in the County of Inverness, has been recently made by survey, for the Indians who hold the same, with a view to locating each family on its own lot.

The Indians who own the Reserve at Whycocomah, which is also situated in the County of Inverness, surrendered in July last one hundred acres of quarry therein, to be leased for their benefit; and the Department has succeeded in leasing it for them at \$400 per annum.

Six small islands, at the mouth of Middle River, in the County of Victoria, which formed part of the Indian Reserve at that place, were recently surrendered by the Indians who own them, to be disposed of in their interest.

A sale of those islands by public auction, advertised to take place at Port Hood, on the 25th November, resulted in their being knocked down to Mr. Philip McDonald, for \$315 cash.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians in this Province having no land or timber from the sale of which a revenue might be derived for their benefit, are, like their brethren in the Province of Nova Scotia, dependent for assistance to sow their land and support the aged and sick members of their communities, upon the appropriation made by Parliament for those purposes.

It is a subject for regret that there are no schools in operation among the Indians of this Province, although the Department has repeatedly urged the two Local Superintendents, Messrs. Fisher and Sergeant, to endeavour to induce the members of the different Bands that come under their supervision, to consent to the establishment of schools among them, and the Superintendents aver that they have carried out their instructions, but without effect.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is nothing of special interest to note in connection with the small band of Indians, most of whom are resident on Lennox Island, in this Province.

The usual relief was furnished them in the Spring and Fall from the Parliamentary appropriation, through their Local Superintendent.

The school which, in Return H, accompanying my Report for the year 1874, is described as then closed, was, I am happy to be able to say, re-opened last spring; and as the Local Superintendent, Mr. Theophilus Stewart, appears to be fully impressed with the importance of having it kept up to a proper standard, it is sincerely hoped that the school may, with the Divine blessing, be the means of elevating, socially and morally, many of the young people of Lennox Island Reserve.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

It was considered expedient, with a view to the more effective administration of Indian Affairs in the Province of Manitoba and the Territory of Keewatin, to appoint His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the honorary position of Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In this capacity His Honor is authorized to communicate with the Superintendent-General in regard to Indian business; to receive deputations of Indians; to call on the Local Superintendent for any official papers relating to Indian matters, to which he may require reference; and to visit any locality within his jurisdiction for the purpose of investigating subjects of complaint laid before him by Indians.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories has been appointed Indian Superintendent for the Territory over which he presides; and Mr. M. G. Dickieson, Assistant Indian Superintendent for the same district, at a salary of \$1,150 per annum.

The following provisional appointments to Indian Agencies within the Province of Manitoba, the Territory of Keewatin and the North-West Territories, were made during the year:—

Doctor David Young, Agent for the Indians and Reserves at Broken Head River, St. Peters, Fort Alexander, and such other Reserves on the south part of Lake Winnipeg as may be conveniently reached by him.

Mr. H. Martineau, Agent for the Indians interested in Treaty No. 2, and their Reserves; and

Mr. Angus McKay, Agent for the Indians and Reserves connected with Treaty No. 4.

Each of these gentlemen receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. George McPherson, sen., was also appointed to pay the Indians of the Lake of the Woods (who come under Treaty No. 3) their annuities for the current year; and to act provisionally as Agent for those Indians and their Reserves, at a salary of \$75 per month.

During the months of August and September, a treaty was successfully concluded at Forts Carleton and Pitt, and at Battle River, with the Cree, Plain, Assiniboine and other Indians who have their hunting grounds within the territory extending west from the western boundaries of the tracts of country covered by Treaties 4 and 5, and stretching about fifty miles north of the North Branch of the Saskatchewan, and west and south over all the territory claimed by the Bands treated with.

The Treaty is almost similar in its terms to Treaty No. 4.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the Honorable James McKay; and David Christie, Esq., were the Commissioners, on behalf of the Government, who negotiated the Treaty.

The adhesion to Treaty No. 5 of those Indians who had not been dealt with in connection therewith, was secured through the intervention of the Honorable Thomas Howard and J. L. Reid, Esq., who were appointed to represent the Government in that matter, as well as in the payment of annuities to the Indians of that Treaty.

The payment of their annuities to the Indians of Treaty No. 4, was entrusted to Mr. M. G. Dickieson, an officer of this Department. Mr. Dickieson was assisted in that service by Mr. W. H. Nagle; while the Local Agent, Mr. Angus McKay, was, at the same time, fully occupied in conferring with the Indians relative to the Reserves, cattle, tools, etc., to be provided for them under that Treaty.

The duties entrusted to those gentlemen were discharged by them in a very able and faithful manner.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that during the summer, many of the Sioux repaired to and commenced work on the Reserves provided for them on the Assiniboine River.

A most interesting report was received from Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of a visit made by him to the Reserves of those Indians under the authority and at the desire of the Superintendent-General, with the object of giving advice to the Sioux as to the proper way to cultivate land.

It is but fair to Mr. Mackenzie to state that the services confided to him were discharged in a very zealous and efficient manner.

Upon an application from the Indians known as the Beren's River Band, and on the recommendation of the Superintendent-General, His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to appoint Mr. James Flett, of the Grand Rapids, a Justice of the Peace for that section. The Indians desired the appointment to be made in order that justice might be administered among themselves.

Much distress prevailed last winter in many of the bands—notably so in what is known as the St. Peter's Band, of Manitoba. The Acting Indian Superintendent at Winnipeg was accordingly authorized to relieve the wants of members of that Band, who, owing to sickness or age, were unable to procure their own subsistence. The sum of \$1,000 was thus expended.

The issue of the supplies purchased for that purpose, was entrusted to Mr. L. Bedson, who performed the duty in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

The sum of \$300 was also expended in the relief of distress in the Indian Band of Portage La Prairie.

A school is about to be established on the Rosseau River Reserve, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church—the Department undertaking to provide \$250 towards the teacher's salary, on it being shown that the required average daily attendance of pupils has been obtained.

A school having been brought into operation by the Methodist Society at Whitefish Lake, in the Saskatchewan District, and its having been shown that an average daily attendance of thirty-six and one-third pupils had been attained thereat, a salary of \$300 per annum was authorized by His Excellency in Council, to be paid toward the teacher's salary.

The recent breaking out of small-pox on the north shore of Lake Winnipeg, has occasioned dismay among the Whites and Indians of that locality.

Upon the Department being assured of the truth of the report of the existence of the disease at Beren's River, prompt measures were at once authorized to be taken to prevent its spreading — a medical man being despatched to the point to vaccinate such of the Indians as required it.

This precaution, with the additional measures adopted by the Board of Health of the Territory of Keewatin, will, it is hoped, have the effect of confining the disease to the locality in which it at present prevails.

The number of Indians who have fallen victims to it amount, by the latest reports, to eighteen.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The recent visit of His Excellency the Governor General to this Province, afforded much gratification to the Indians who had the honor of being present at the various places visited by His Excellency; and it was also doubtless heard of with pleasure and satisfaction by such of the native population as had not the good fortune to see, on that occasion, the representative of their good and great Mother, the Queen.

In conformity with the order of His Excellency in Council, of the 10th November 1875 (which was published on page XIV of the Report of this Department for last year) which provided, *inter alia*, that with a view to the speedy and final adjustment of the Indian Reserve question of British Columbia, the whole matter should be referred to three Commissioners—one to be appointed by the Government of the Dominion, one by the Government of British Columbia, and the third by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, jointly. His Excellency, on the 6th May last, was pleased to appoint Alexander Anderson, Esq., of North Saanach, near Victoria, Commissioner on behalf of the Dominion Government, at a salary of \$10.00 per diem, over and above all travelling expenses, while engaged in the business of the Commission.

The Department having been advised, on the 4th August, that Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat was the gentleman nominated as joint Commissioner, by the Provincial Government, His Excellency was pleased, on the 16th of that month, to ratify the nomination; and on the 25th of the same month, their commissions were despatched to Messrs. Anderson and Sproat, with detailed instructions as to the duties to be performed by them.

Archibald McKinley, Esq., of Lake La Hache, was appointed, on the 2nd August, by the Local Government, Commissioner on behalf of the Province.

The Department was advised, on the 25th August, that the Commissioners had their first meeting on the preceding day.

It is not expected that the Commissioners will be able to visit the Indians of the Interior before next spring; in the meantime they will be occupied with the Indians on the coast.

I regret to have to report that the falling off in attendance at three of the Indian Mission Schools within the Victoria Superintendency, viz., at Comox, Quamichan and Victoria, was so considerable, that the annual grant payable to each of these institutions, conditionally on its having an average attendance of 30 pupils, had to be withheld this year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Reports from the majority of the Indian Superintendents and Agents will be found herewith.

It is regretted that Reports from any of the officers having the supervision of Indian Bands and Reserves should be missing.

Tabular statements, giving the statistics for the past year, in regard to the Indian Bands within most of the Superintendencies and Agencies, are also on file in this office.

The information contained therein varies, however, so slightly from that given in the Tabular Statement, lettered H., which accompanied the Report of this Branch for last year, that it has been considered unnecessary to repeat the publication this year of so elaborate a statement.

The results of Indian industry, as well as the personal property of the Indians in the several Provinces, are however shewn—so far as the information in the possession of the Department would admit—in a statement embodied in this Report—*Vide Page 10.*

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

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|---|
| No. 1. | Grand River Superintendency, | J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 2. | Western do | 1st Division.—No Report from R. Mackenzie do |
| 3. | do do | 2nd do do Wm. Livingstone, Agent. |
| 4. | Central do | Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 5. | Northern do | 1st Division, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent. |
| 6. | do do | 2nd do C. Skene, do |
| 7. | do do | 3rd do W. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent. |
| 8. | do do | 4th do No Report from A. Wright, Indian Agent. |

QUEBEC AGENCIES.

- | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|--|
| No. 9. | Caughnawaga Agency, | No report from J. E. Pinsonneault, Indian Agent. |
| 10. | Lake of Two Mountains Agency | do do |
| 11. | St. Regis | do John Davidson, Indian Agent. |
| 12. | St. Francis | do L. A. DeBlois do |
| 13. | Viger | do A. Le Bel, jun. do |
| 14. | Lake St. John | do L. E. Otis do |
| 15. | River Desert | do Patrick Moore do |

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| No. 24. | North-Eastern, | No report from C. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent |
| 25. | South-Western, | Wm. Fisher, Visiting Superintendent. |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 26. | Theophilus Stewart, | Visiting Superintendent. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|

MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES SUPERINTENDENCY

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 27. | No report from J. A. N. Provencher, | Acting Indian Superintendent. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|
| No. 28. | I. W. Powell, | Indian Superintendent. |
| 29. | Jas. Lenihan | do |

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| A. 1. | Officers and Employés at Headquarters. | |
| A. 2. | do do | Outposts. |
| B. | Accountant's Report. | |
| B. 1. | Analyzed Balance Sheet of the Indian Fund. | |
| B. 2. | Indian Land Management Fund. | |
| B. 3. | Province of Quebec Indian Fund. | |
| B. 4. | Indian School Fund. | |
| B. 5. | Suspense Account. | |
| C. 1. | Nova Scotia. | } Statement of Revenue and Expenditure. |
| C. 2. | New Brunswick. | |
| C. 3. | Prince Edward Island. | |
| C. 4. | British Columbia. | |
| C. 5. | Manitoba and the North-West. | |
| D. | Statement of Indian Lands sold during the year; and surveyed, surrendered lands unsold. | |
| E. | School Returns. | |
| F. | Census do | |

No. 1.

ONTARIO,
GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 25th August, 1876.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of the 3rd July, I have the honor to transmit statistics of the Indians and their possessions in this Superintendency. In doing so, I have to repeat much in my report of 1875, which, necessarily, was compiled after the harvest last fall; hereafter, the progress from year to year will be shown.

Additional lands in various parts of the Reserve have been brought into cultivation, while other improvements are visible.

The population of the Six Nations continues to increase: births, 128; deaths, 61; total number, 3,069; increase during thirteen years, 523; an average of 40 each year.

The Mississagua Band numbers 204, a decrease of 2: births, 5; deaths, 6.

The prospect of the crops was very favorable throughout the Reserve, but the hot dry weather caused much injury.

Two hundred and forty-nine licenses have been issued during the year, to Indians only, for the removal of firewood—some logs and a few staves. Much benefit has resulted from the wood law.

The good work of the New England Company is zealously prosecuted by the reverend missionaries, and by means of eight Primary Schools under their superintendence, and that most excellent "Mohawk Institute," in charge of Mr. Ashton; also, by the Wesleyan Conference through their missionary and two schools; and the creditable example of the Mississiguas who maintain two schools, in striking contrast with the apathy of the Six Nations, who still fail in their duty, because having always been provided with schools they have thought it unnecessary to contribute towards their support: they appear of late to be more sensible that they must now aid in the cause of education.

Mr. Ashton, the Superintendent of the Mohawk Institute, reports 83 pupils in course of instruction, who, while there, are supported and clothed at the expense of the Company, and taught the ordinary branches and vocal music; the boys work a farm of 300 acres; the girls, the house-work, including baking of bread and making the clothing of the pupils.

From what may be called natural defects, Indian children, in general, not being brought up with a due sense of propriety and obedience, become wayward; but the Institute, to some extent, proves a corrective to those who are happily there. I submit, far greater benefits would be conferred could the Institute be enlarged and the arrangements such as to admit children at the earliest age.

The statute labor is generally well done, the people desirous of good roads through their Reserve, while the Council votes monies for both roads and bridges.

The Agricultural Society of the Six Nations are making preparations for their annual fall show in October; and the ploughing matches will follow, under the encouraging patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General's annual gift of a prize plough.

Drunkenness has diminished, and the temperance cause is promoted by several native societies; whilst the severity of the recent law against selling or giving liquor to Indians has had a good effect.

It is gratifying to convey the assurance of the general welfare and prosperity of so numerous a body as the Six Nations and the Band of Mississaguas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 2.

No Report from R. MACKENZIE, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 3.

No Report from W. LIVINGSTON, Agent and Commissioner.

No. 4.

ONTARIO,

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,

TORONTO, 15th Sept., 1876.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to furnish the following Report on Indian Affairs within my Superintendency, together with a Return showing the census, progress in agriculture and other industrial pursuits, money distributed, and school statistics for the year ended June 30th, 1876.

I have to report that the health of Indians, with the exception of one or two Bands, has been good, and the census shows an increase of thirty-six persons for the year.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté are improving in habits of industry, and generally support their families in comfort.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

I am led to hope that these Indians are in many respects, advancing in habits of civilization; they are less addicted to intemperance, and appear more concerned for the material welfare of their families.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This Band shows a decrease of four, which goes to establish what I have before reported, the unhealthiness of the situation of their Reserve.

Besides farming and hunting, they find a considerable addition to their subsistence, during the winter months, in the wild rice they gather during the autumn.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Here they have an excellent teacher, and a resident Agent of the New England Company, who watches over them carefully and strives to keep them from whiskey, in which he is pretty successful, except when they wander from the village.

The system of giving prizes as rewards for industry, by the New England Company, has had a very salutary influence, and many of the Indians show their appreciation in striving to raise good crops.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

This Band shows an increase of one, by emigration: with the exception of two families they do not carry on much farming.

They have no school, and being so few in number, seem to excite no interest or sympathy for missionary efforts. They belong, however, nominally to the Methodist Church.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

About one-half of these Indians reside on Georgina Island, who support themselves by farming and fishing; but those on Snake Island work a good deal for farmers and

lumbermen in the neighbourhood. On the former Island they have a good school, but on the latter they have had no school for the past year.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA

Reside on Lake Couchiching: some of them are tolerably good farmers, but many of them are not so.

They hunt a good deal, and the women make large quantities of baskets for sale. These operations, however, are very precarious, and as they are deprived of their fishing grounds near their own village, they often endure great hardships, especially the aged and young.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

About one-third of the Band reside on Manitoulin Island, and will be included in the Return of Mr. Phipps, except for the census and for the distribution of money. Those residing on Christian Island are quiet and inoffensive people, and of industrious habits.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

They have three Schools, but they are not so well managed as I should like to report, but as the Indians pay their own teachers, they have been allowed considerable control in their appointment.

The situation of their Reserve is in some respects unfavorable. The distance from a market for their produce is a great drawback to them; and although they have, for many years, managed to support themselves by fishing and farming, at the present time, however, their fishing privileges are so curtailed as to be of little or no use to them. And I am afraid, in the approaching winter, that many of them, who cannot leave their homes and shift for a living elsewhere, will have to endure much hunger and privation.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEEN.

This Band seems to be making fair progress in industrial habits.

Great efforts have been made by the Missionary at their village to prevent the sale of liquor, and which have been attended with much success; and since the amendment of the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 21. by inflicting a minimum fine, it has been found to be of much greater benefit, than it was previously, and I am convinced will, to a large extent, check the baneful influence of intoxicating drinks amongst our Indian communities.

I may report that I have received letters of enquiry from the more intelligent Indians as to enfranchisement provided for them under the recent Indian Act—the provisions of which seem to have afforded much satisfaction.

I am fully convinced that many of my Indians are capable of exercising the franchise in an intelligent manner, and they are quite prepared to assume its responsibilities. After my fall visit, however, I shall be able to report more fully on the subject.

The amount of money distributed by me for the year was \$45,061.25 as annuities, pensions and salaries.

There are about 3000 Indians under my charge, 2,708 of whom participate in the half yearly distributions.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER.

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

No. 5.

ONTARIO,

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.

MANITOWANING, August 25th, 1876.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Tabular Statement, with statistics of matters relating to the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1876.

The condition of the Indians generally does not vary materially from that of last year, although the depression in trade which has prevailed all over the Dominion has not been without its influence upon their progress and prosperity—having deprived those accustomed to work out at the different saw-mills, of their usual employment; while the decline in value of furs has diminished the earnings of the hunting Indians on the North Shore.

In the case of the first mentioned, the loss is more imaginary than real, as I apprehend that those who have gone to work on their farms will find themselves better provided with food for the coming winter than if they had followed their customary employment, as it frequently happens that the Indian expends his earnings to but little useful purpose, leaving himself and family without food for winter.

The hunting Indians have been partly compensated for diminished value, by an exceedingly large catch of furs.

The most serious check to their prosperity, that has been experienced for some years, took place last fall, when an unusually early frost destroyed more than half of the corn crop. Such an occurrence has not been known for the past thirty years; had it happened a few years ago, the intervention of the Government would have been needed to prevent starvation; but the larger quantity of ground brought under cultivation, and the greater attention paid to agriculture, happily rendered any outside assistance unnecessary, the crops proving sufficient to maintain the Indians during the winter, although in many cases the seed grain had to be made use of for food.

The past winter, although less severe than usual, was not a healthy season for the Indians, many deaths having taken place; much of the sickness can, however, be traced to careless habits of living, and the absence of those comforts which a higher degree of civilization will bring to them.

The education of the rising generation is receiving considerable attention. The difficulty in obtaining teachers conversant with both the English and Indian tongues, and possessed of such moral qualifications as to fit them for the positions of instructors, is great. If in some instances the qualifications of the teachers are not as good as might be desirable, it must be remembered that at first the instruction required to be imparted is but rudimentary. In the schools lately opened, most of the pupils had never previously received any education whatever.

To make the schools a success the main point for consideration appears to be how to make them attractive to the children, so as to induce a larger and more regular attendance; for the parents can seldom be induced to coerce their children to attend school.

THE STYLE OF AGRICULTURE.

Practically the Indian is susceptible of much improvement. Those possessed of a yoke of oxen and a plough find the cultivation of the ground comparatively easy; but the majority still use only the hoe, and the quantity of land they are able to cultivate is necessarily small. Any facilities that could be afforded them in acquiring agricultural implements would materially aid their progress. Their habit of cultivating a piece of land so long as it yields good crops, and then abandoning it, is well known. If they possessed the means and forethought to seed down in grass, the land about to be vacated, a few years would make a wonderful increase in the value of their land.

On the whole, the condition of the Indians may be considered as favorable. A fair degree of progress has been made. What is now needed is, by means of education, to overcome the inertia of the Indian character, so that their natural indolence and apathy may be replaced by more energy and industry.

The enfranchisement of the most intelligent will doubtless help in leading to this desirable result, and, by raising the status of the Indian, and stimulating his ambition, he will be induced to emulate the industrious habits of the White man.

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

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 6.

ONTARIO,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—2ND DIVISION.
PARRY SOUND, 8th August, 1876.

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

SIR—I have the honor to forward, along with the Tabular Statement, my Report upon Indian Affairs in this Superintendency for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

I must premise by observing that the Tabular Statement, being drawn only to apply also to Bands in a more advanced state than those in this Superintendency, there are many headings in it to which it is impossible to give definite answers. I have, however, tried to file them up correctly to the best of my knowledge. For this I must refer to the Statement itself.

To this Superintendency there are seven Indian Reserves, belonging to six different Bands. But the Band to which one Reserve (on French River—Mishacougai, Chief) belongs, does not reside upon it, but on Manitoulin Island. The Bands residing upon their Reserves are the Parry Island, Henry's Inlet, Cochais Band, Lake Nipissing; Dokis Band, French River; and the Shawanaga Band, to which last belongs the Naiscoutyong Reserve.

Religion.—A considerable number of each Band are Christians. In three of the Bands the Christians are Methodists, and in the two others, Roman Catholics. The few Christians on Parry Island are at present anxious to erect a Church, but are sadly in want of funds.

Occupation.—Generally hunting and fishing, but to this there are exceptions. Chief Dokis and his sons (French River Reserve, but residing on the Reserve at Lake Nipissing) are largely engaged in trading, as also are a few other Indians on a smaller scale, and there are a few in the Bands who find that farming in a small way pays them better than hunting, and who have therefore taken to that. Amongst these I would mention Moses Meshegogha, Forest Bailiff for Henry's Inlet, whose clearing of eight acres I particularly examined the other day, and can report most favorably on, as he had fine crops of oats, potatoes, turnips, flax, &c., and also some good garden vegetables. I was much pleased with the steady labour he puts in on his farm: he is also owner of a good yoke of oxen.

Cochai, Chief at Nipissing, has a much larger farm in cultivation, and therefore goes in more extensively growing wheat, as well as oats and corn; but I found it impossible to ascertain the return or quantity of seed sown.

Chief Dokis and his Band do little or nothing in the way of farming, only a few potatoes grown by them. They go in for trading.

At Henry's Inlet several of the Band are owners of boats, which they employ in carrying goods for traders as well as in fishing; and last year Chief Solomon James,

Shawanaga, who is a good mechanic, built himself an excellent boat, which he uses in trading, and which he sailed at the last regatta, at Parry Sound, and all but gained the race.

As a rule the Indians in this Superintendency confine their farming operations to potatoes and Indian corn. Of the returns I can get no information, but this year on Parry Island they are trying some wheat and oats, and they also purchased a good yoke of oxen in addition to one they previously had.

Schools—In this the Bands labor under peculiar difficulties, and without assistance, I do not see how schools can be supported. An extraneous teacher would demand too high a salary, besides the difficulty of getting one; and a native teacher, when competent, and few of them are so, must be paid as much as he thinks he could realize by his ordinary life, and this he will look for mostly in cash, a scarce thing with Indians. Yet at Shawanaga, the Band assess themselves this year to pay a native teacher. But I wish that some means could be found by which assistance could be given to them and other Bands who see the advantage of their children getting some education.

In the Tabular Statement a value is called for of the different Reserves, for to put any definite value upon them would be a very difficult matter—the Reserves being for the greater part rock with stunted trees and brush: there are, however, patches of good land upon all the Reserves, and there is in places valuable timber. Yet as a rule the Reserves would not, when the timber is removed, be of much value to any but Indians who live in the Indian manner.

Upon Parry Island there is a considerable quantity of good land, but it is in patches; yet so near a growing market as Parry Sound, it must in a short time become valuable, as the Indians gradually find that hunting will not pay, but that farm produce near a market will bring a good return. But I cannot report of any of the Parry Islanders going in entirely for farming; yet it is gaining ground with them.

Inebriety.—Of this I cannot speak from my own observation, as during the time I have been Superintendent (nearly three years) I have only seen one Indian the worse of liquor; but from information I do know that drinking prevails amongst some of them. The law regarding the sale of liquor to Indians is as strict and plain as it well could be; but low tavern keepers, small traders and others can, and do, too easily find means to evade it.

Of the honesty and trustworthiness of the Indians, I can and do speak in the highest terms, and have reason to do so.

To sum up, a great advance from one year to another is not to be looked for, nor should I have much faith in any such rapid advance being lasting. Yet I do think that the Indians are taking more to continuous labor, but their improvidence, and from hand to mouth style of living, will take time to eradicate. I am, however, in hopes that the Indian Act for 1876, which is better liked by the Indians as it is better understood, will have a beneficial effect, as showing the Indians that it is the desire of the Government to enfranchise the Indians, and reckon them as capable to manage their own affairs, and not to hold them as minors longer than necessary. This of course will take time, but I think the Act will have a good effect in this way.

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

C. SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 7.

ONTARIO,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—3RD DIVISION.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 26th September, 1876.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, statistics for the year ended June 30th, 1876, as required by your circulars of 3rd July last.

And I also beg to report as follows: That during the past winter a great deal of sickness prevailed among the Indians of the Augustin and the Nubenaigooching Bands, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve, and in several instances I regret to say terminated fatally.

The complicated form of the disease from which they suffered, became epidemical, and its severity was much intensified by the want of proper nourishment.

I was greatly indebted to the Rev. J. W. Rolph, M.D., for his services: that gentleman accompanied me on several occasions to Garden River and attended and prescribed for the sick, free of all charge. Mr. F. Frost, the schoolmaster of Garden River, also rendered me a great deal of assistance, in attending the sick and keeping me informed of the various cases.

Great want during the winter prevailed generally on the Garden River Reserve.

Owing to the saw mill of Messrs. McRae, Craig & Co. not having worked, there was little or no employment for the Indians on the Garden River Reserve. A few obtained employment in taking out cordwood on the American side, where it can be brought to the shore for sale considerably cheaper, than when cut on the Garden River Reserve, owing to the dues and charges for licenses, and the distance it has to be drawn to the shore.

More maple sugar was made in the spring of 1876 than in the previous year, but the demand not being equal to the supply, the amount realized was only about equivalent to that of last year.

The furs taken by the Nubenaigooching Band were greatly in excess of previous years, but there are fewer hunters in the Augustin Band at Garden River, consequently only a small amount of furs was taken by them.

The prospect of the potato crop this year is very favorable, though the market value will not be as high as former years. Hay is likely to be scarce, the unusual height of the water on Bush Lake and River having flooded nearly all the marsh lands.

The attendance at the schools, I am sorry to say, is not so large as might be wished; the teachers complain of the difficulty in getting the parents to insist on the regular attendance of their children.

Only two instances have occurred in which persons have been convicted and fined for selling alcoholic liquor to the Indians.

I am happy to say that there seems this year to have sprung up among the Indians a seemingly stronger inclination towards agricultural pursuits.

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

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

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- No. 8. No Report from Amos Wright, Indian Agent.
No. 9. No Report from J. E. Pinsonneault, Indian Agent.
No. 10. No Report from J. E. Pinsonneault, Indian Agent.

No. 11.

QUEBEC,

ST. REGIS AGENCY,

DUNDEE, 28th August, 1876.

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

SIR,—As requested in your circular of the 3rd July, I have the honour to forward you the tabular statement for the year ending June 30th, 1876, in connection with the Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.

As I have so recently become Indian Agent, I cannot send you in any lengthy report at this time.

I find that the Band is increasing in numbers instead of decreasing, as is shown in the Tabular Statement. I find that the Indians, as a general thing, are peaceably disposed, and cause very little disturbance either among themselves or with the Whites, except when under the influence of that curse of humanity, strong drink. There are not many of them so addicted, but a few bad ones bring discontent on the whole.

Some of the Indians themselves procure intoxicating liquors by the quantity and retail it among the dissolute of the Band, which makes them very noisy and troublesome. Although the new Indian Act is very severe on Whites selling to Indians, there are those who, for the sake of the profit, will run the risk and make the poor Indian suffer.

I am sorry to say that the Indians take very little interest in sending their children to school; where there ought or might be an attendance of forty or fifty, there is not much over an average daily attendance of ten. I have heard several causes for the non-attendance, but from personal knowledge I cannot say what the causes are.

Some dissension exists among themselves in conducting their local affairs, but all seem to submit to the edicts of the Department when cases are settled by it.

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

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Indian Agent.

No. 12.

QUEBEC,

ST. FRANCIS AGENCY,

ST. FRANCIS, 20th Oct., 1876.

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

SIR,—I transmit, with the present Report, a tabular statement concerning the affairs of the Abenaki Indians of St. Francis.

The great number of *voyageurs* among the Indians of this tribe, but above all, the season at which I have to prepare my statement, will account for the considerable diminution in the population.

Whole families go to the United States in the months of June, July, August and September, to sell their baskets, hats, fancy baskets, ear pendants and other work in ash, birch-bark and basswood; which, with skins, comprise the whole industry of this Tribe.

The work in ash is of a perfection difficult to surpass; and I think that before many years, the ash hats, for men and women, manufactured by the Abenakis, will rival in value and quality the Leghorns and Panamas.

Only three or four are much engaged in clearing their land in the Reserve; though nearly all have small tracts under cultivation.

The grain harvested was very inconsiderable. The vegetable crop was more abundant.

I visited the schools immediately on their reopening after the holidays, and am able to state that the pupils who attend are not very assiduous. This I remarked to the Chiefs, who assured me that in future they would try to persuade the heads of families to seriously insist on their children attending regularly to their lessons.

I have before remarked that the Public School House, in which both schools have to assemble this winter, requires such considerable repairs that it will be absolutely necessary to abandon it, and select another house for the winter, unless the repairs are done now.

The Protestant Church is still quite new and in good order. The Catholic Church urgently requires some considerable repairs, and the Rev. M. Trahan, Missionary of the Tribe, hopes that it will soon be in a condition fit for worship, through the aid the Government will procure for the Tribe for this purpose.

It is with pleasure I can state that there are but rare exceptions when the Abenakis abandon themselves to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. I am assured that for many years there has been a notable change for the better in this respect; and that the Chiefs bring all possible means to bear in enforcing the Indian laws on the subject, without having recourse to prosecutions.

The men are chiefly occupied in hunting, which has become very difficult from the great distances they have to go to find game.

The women are engaged in the making of baskets, hats, mitts and mocassins; it is from these sources alone that the tribe derives any revenue.

I can say nothing respecting the annual grant, my recent appointment to the Agency not having permitted me to become sufficiently acquainted with it.

The Government sends only twenty white blankets, which I have this year distributed to some of the oldest persons in the Band. It would have been necessary to have sent a larger number to have satisfied the others of an age equal to those who received them.

For about fifty years the Indians have had a flag, which was given them by the Government; this and an old useless cannon, are the only ensigus they possess, wherewith to mark their fêtes and solemn demonstrations. The flag is in tatters, and the tribe who wish to have it renewed, are too poor to do it themselves. Nor can they get a shot out of the old cannon, which they used to fire off in days of rejoicing, as well as at difficult and stormy times, when it served the braves in the defence of our soil when invaded by the stranger.

Some among them receive from Government their share of the sums voted for our warriors of 1812; and in fact the Abenakis have not in times past furnished the fewest soldiers to the country.

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

L. A. DEBLOIS,
Indian Agent.

No. 13.

QUEBEC,
VIGER AGENCY,
RIVER DU LOUP (*en bas*),
28th August, 1876.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, in which will be found the information asked for by your circular of 4th July last.

This statement is as correct as I have been able to make it. According to the census I took in July last, there has been an increase of 21 since last year. This is owing to four or five families having joined the Band during the year. There have been two marriages, four births and eight deaths—four grown-up persons and four children.

The Indians possess nothing but their wigwams.

Since September, 1875, the various sums sent to me by the Department for distribution among the Indians of my Agency amount to \$368.06, of which \$102.83 is interest on the sale of their Reserve at Viger, \$100 on annuities, \$165.23 for improvements on their Reserve before its cession. Besides this last sum, which I have paid to those entitled to it, I divided all the remainder among the members of the Band, as you will perceive by the pay-lists.

They are all Roman Catholics, and I regret to have to state that there is no school for this Band.

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

ANT. LEBEL, JUN.,
Indian Agent.

No. 14.

QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
7th August, 1876

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

SIR.—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report on the condition of the Indians in my district.

The number of deaths was fewer than last year. Typhoid fever, which attacked them in March last, was checked at its commencement, and made but few victims.

The hospital which has just been built on the Reserve, with the funds of the Band, will be of great use for the sick in cases of epidemic.

I have the pleasure of observing that of late years a notable change has taken place in their habits; many have built very comfortable houses, raised cattle and cleared land sufficient for next seed time; repaired roads, fences and other structures, etc.

With the assistance of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, a pretty chapel has been built since last year. The mission, which previously had been held 18 miles from the Reserve, has for two years past been held here. This change saves them much time and money.

The chase has been better than for some years previously, but is still insufficient to meet all their wants.

The greater part of them are very poor. The chief causes of their poverty are the high prices of provisions and dry goods, and the fact that they get less for their furs than is paid at posts whence the transport is less expensive.

Apart from the chase, they make canoes, moccasins, mittens, etc., but do not realize much from these industries.

A considerable number of children attend the school during the fine season; in winter a portion of them follow their parents to the chase, returning only in spring. They are taught—in French and Montagnais—reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and history.

I have confidence that these Indians will continue to advance in the path of progress.

I have the honor to be, honorable Sir,

Your devoted servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

No. 15.

QUEBEC,

RIVER DESERT AGENCY.

MANIWAKI, 25th September, 1876.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the following report, with the Tabular Statement to the 30th June last.

The distribution money mentioned in the Tabular Statement merely represents the amount distributed, and not the money sent to the school, the Chief's salary, nor the rent sent Peter Teteste.

The blankets I priced at \$8.00 per pair, merely to show that I had received them, and to divide them from the cash account. I delivered them to the proper parties.

The teachers in the school give a good account of the Indian children at school, but they complain of not having books, paper and slates; and wished me to obtain them, as the children's parents pay no attention to them.

The Indians are not the best of farmers; but by encouraging them, I presume they will improve in course of time, and the rising generation will have a better opportunity. They would be the better of ploughs and harrows, as those mentioned in the Tabular Statement are not of much use.

The Indians here are, I must say, a very law abiding people, as we have had no contention among them worth notice, nor did I hear of any crimes committed, owing I presume to the instructions of the Missionary Priest among them.

There was a little dissention among them about a year ago, but I hope that it is all dead.

There have been no contagious diseases amongst them during the past year.

They are poor, owing to scarcity in fur catching last winter—prices being low for them—and provisions up here selling at very high prices.

I don't know the value per acre of the Maniwaki Reserve; nor the quantity of land surrendered by the Indians to the Department, else I would have referred to them in the Tabular Statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK MOORE,

Indian Agent.

No. 16.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 1,

BEAR RIVER, 20th November, 1876.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, as Indian Agent for District No. 1, N.S., to submit for your information the following Report of the state of the Indians and the Reserves within this Agency.

The population I believe to be gradually on the decrease. I account for this by the careless and exposed manner in which they live; in fact, their habits generally have a tendency to make them weakly and short-lived.

The last year has been very hard on the Indians here; they have not been able to obtain more than half of the former price of their porpoise oil, and the game laws greatly interfere with their hunting. I think it unjust to deprive the Indians from hunting wild game.

I am much pleased with the law in regard to supplying liquor to Indians. I trust it will have a beneficial effect, as there are many who are inclined to dissipation.

The Reserves in this Agency are mostly unfit for cultivation; the greater part that is cleared is turned out for pasture. The Indians take cattle to pasture by the season for a specified sum per head. This, I consider, is the best use we can put this part of the Reserve to at the present time.

The Reserve out on the Liverpool Road is a great source of trouble to me; it is situated so far from the sea shore, that it is impossible to get any of the Indians to settle there. Some of the people who live in the vicinity make a business of plundering ship-timber and wood: I have tried to prevent it, but find it very difficult. The funds that I have had at my disposal, I have tried to expend as judiciously as I could: I have so many applications for aid, especially in the winter season, that I am obliged to turn many away and turn my attention exclusively to the aged, the sick and those in sore distress.

I find a growing desire among many to settle down and give up their roaming habits. They often say to me, "Give me a deed of my lot and I will have some courage to work;" this would do in some cases, but in the majority of instances it would not do, as they would very soon, by their foolish trading, be deprived of their land entirely.

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

JOHN HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

No 17.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2.

KENTVILLE, October 22nd, 1875.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report for the year ended the 30th of June, 1876.

The number of Indians in this District has varied from two hundred and fifty to three hundred during the past year. The lands owned by the Band are mostly barren and swamps, and consequently unfit for cultivation.

The Indians live principally in frame houses.

No timber cut or sold under license by the Indians. No deep-sea-fishing. The Indians fish for salmon and gaspereaux in the spring, and sometimes realize considerable profit from their labour: very few fur bearing animals killed.

In the spring and fall I have received from the Department, sums varying from \$150 to \$200: the vouchers for the purchase of blankets I have forwarded, and the remaining portion I have used in purchasing stock, and helping the Indians to build; but this year I have had almost more to do than I could do, to help the sick and the very needy. In some cases I have given the money to heads of families to procure seed for planting: in most instances I have seen to it myself, and supplied what was required. No special advancement—hard dull times tell upon some families severely. Moral status of the Band good. No schools in this district. The majority of the Indians are sober and industrious; many of course unsteady and reckless; the former are encouraged, the latter looked after, often with considerable trouble and annoyance.

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

P. M. HOLDEN,
Indian Agent.

No. 18. No Report from Revd. P. Danaher, Indian Agent.

No. 19.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 4.
Pictou, October 23rd, 1876.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The condition of the Indians of my District has so little changed since my last report, that I have no new information that can be of any great service to your Department, to transmit at present.

For the last few years I perceive a very marked improvement in the Indians of my District. They are less given to their former habits of intemperance; they are more industrious, and as a consequence enjoy more of the comforts of civilized life. I regret, however, that they manifest but little interest or progress in the knowledge of farming. The nomadic dispositions of their ancestors which in some degree they still inherit, make them impatient of the slow and uncertain returns of agriculture.

I have again to report that my District is destitute of school-houses: the time in which the youth of the Band receive instruction is limited to a few weeks, in July of each year, when they meet in the audience room of the Church of St. Ann. The instruction then given is, of necessity, of a religious character. All my Indians are Catholic.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

R. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

No. 20.

NOVA SCOTIA,

DISTRICT No. 5,

POMQUET, ANTIGONISH, 9th August, 1876.

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

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Department, I beg to transmit the following report of the Indians of this District.

It can be seen by the Tabular Statement that no marked change in the status of Indians of this Agency has taken place since the last Report. A number of deaths occurred last winter which diminished their number by two.

Our poor Indians here are at best but a thriftless and improvident class of people. With little or no care to provide for the future, many are at times reduced to extreme want. This happens especially during long-continued storms and deep snows in winter, which prevent them from going about to dispose of their handiwork.

Of late years there has been a very perceptible improvement among them with regard to temperance. With very few exceptions they are of sober habits. Many of them are teetotallers.

Cases of gross immoralities are of rare occurrence among them.

They have a thorough and hearty aversion to work their land. The men during the winter months and part of the summer are occupied in making firkins and butter tubs, the women in making baskets and fancy bead-work.

The \$150 received from the Department each spring is expended, not alone in seed, but also in paying to plow and manure the land to put the seed in. Out of the blanket money in the Fall I reserve small sums for the occasional relief of the aged and infirm members of the Band.

*All of which I respectfully submit,

WM. CHISHOLM, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

No. 21.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 6.

RED ISLAND, 2nd September, 1876.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Office the accompanying Tabular Statement, shewing the census, progress, &c., of the Indians of my Agency. Otherwise I have nothing more to add since my last report.

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

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

No. 22. No Report from J. B. McDonald, Indian Agent.

No. 23.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 8.

GRAND NARROWS, C. B., 24th Oct., 1876.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the following Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1876.

I am happy to report a decided and praiseworthy improvement in such of my Indians as devote themselves to agriculture. This fall their labors are amply rewarded by a good and abundant harvest, which necessarily must infuse into their minds the commendable ambition of being, in days to come, perfect agriculturists.

There are others upon whom I cannot report with equal gratification. These prefer to be migrating, with quivering muscles, from one place to another, begging their livelihood, and when they receive anything for themselves and children, they invariably give, with characteristic simplicity, their customary thanks by asking the donors to give them *more*.

I have on one occasion refused all Government aid to such characters as above described, and would have done the same last spring, were it not that they consented to come to the Reserve at Eskasonie, to sow and plant their respective share of the seed provided by the Indian Department.

The Micmac women are, as a general rule, inferior to the other sex. All the Indians, both male and female, coming under my Agency, are a strictly moral and religious class of people.

When I take an impartial view of the Indians at Eskasonie, and thoroughly consider their customs, honesty, integrity, and their burning desire to serve their Maker, I am led naturally to conclude that the tide of time, the liberal support they receive from the Government, together with a very close supervision, will eventually put the Micmacs of Eskasonie on a par with other people of whiter and more tender complexions.

There is no timber cut and sold on the Reserve, but what is done by and for the Indians exclusively.

All the money sent by the Department since my last Annual Report has been spent in providing seed and other necessaries of life. The sum of \$100 has been given in cash to poor and destitute Indians, while the old and infirm are occasionally provided for by the Chief, with whom I settle from time to time.

The sum of \$25 had been sent by the Department to enable Paul Christmas—an old Indian—to procure certain articles necessary for the construction of his new house; the said sum has been spent in buying such articles, and paying for others already bought.

The Indian school on the Reserve is well conducted, and giving general satisfaction, but the average attendance is not all that I would desire; the concomitant difficulties that naturally attend the want of shoes and moccasins, in conjunction with the total absence of school apparatus, account very materially for the evil mentioned. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, so much calculated to impede the progress of education, some of the Micmac school-going children can read and write with astonishing facility.

The tabular statement herein enclosed will, I hope, furnish the Department with all the statistical information omitted in the foregoing Report, to avoid, if possible, unnecessary repetitions.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

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

ALEX. F. MCGILLIVRAY,

Indian Agent

No. 24. No Report from Chas. Sergeant, Visiting Superintendent.

No. 25.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, 10th November, 1876.

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

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular of the 3rd July last, I enclose herewith a Report upon Indian affairs' connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1876.

The Tabular Statement I forwarded to your Department, a short time since, is not as full or complete as I could have wished, owing to the unwillingness of some of the Indians, ignorance of others, and not being able to see many of the Indian people together, after my visit made earlier in the season ; but I have given the information as fully and accurately as the circumstances of the case permitted.

You will perceive that there has been an increase of the population among the Indian people connected with my supervision ; and should be glad to report, at the same time, a little more ease and improvement in some other respects.

I have frequently called the attention at formal meetings and otherwise, of the Indian people, connected with the Reserves at Tobique, Victoria County ; and Kingsclear and Saint Marys, York County, to the importance of having schools established among them, and have asked them to furnish me with a statement of the number of children, or persons, male and female, who would likely attend the school during the year, in any or all of the localities mentioned ; and select, or get some person to select for them, a suitable teacher, male or female, I care not what creed or country the person belonged to, so long as they were suited, and he or she was able to teach ; provided the moral character was good ; and that when I received the above information I would take it upon myself to ascertain the value of the repairs required upon any dwelling suitable for a school house, upon any of the aforementioned Reserves ; and also enquire as to the cost of erecting any new building or buildings required for school purposes upon the same ; and that when I was furnished with the above information by them, and through myself, I would immediately report to the Indian Department, who would gladly do what was right and proper in the premises ; and with the exception of a list of children who might attend school, handed me by some member of the Kingsclear Band, nothing has been done ; however, I shall agitate the matter hereafter in the most judicious manner that I can possibly think of, to the advantage of the Indian people.

Farming has been attended to in a small way among the Indians connected with this Reserve at Little Falls, Tobique and Kingsclear ; and in the other localities little or nothing has been done.

Fishing is not followed by them as a business ; the Indians of some of the Bands occasionally spear, when they can, a few salmon, and catch some other kinds of fish for their own use.

Hunting is carried on at a limited extent among some of the Bands ; but owing to the occupation of the hunting grounds by others, and the distance of travel, the Indians do not carry on their operations in that respect as much as previously.

Intoxication among the Indian people has been attended with very demoralizing effects in some of the localities, in consequence of persons, other than Indians, purchasing ardent spirits for their use ; and also in consequence of many of those in authority, magistrates and constables, not performing their duty, and being too lax in the administration of the law.

There have been erected what are called lock-ups, at Little Falls and Tobique, within a year or so, and there is no cause in these places now for the non-imprisonment of those Indians who seem determined, at all hazards, to violate the law, and who, to do so, evade it by getting it purchased for them by others than themselves. During my last visitations, which occupied my time nearly a month, in September and October last, I visited Little Falls, Tobique, Woodstock, St. Croix, St. Stephens, St. George and St. John, places where the Indians principally reside, and I warned a large number of the liquor dealers and others interested in that traffic, not to violate the law, upon pain of severe penalty; and also called the attention of many of the magistrates and other influential persons and constables to the fact of seeing that the law was carried out, for the benefit of the Indians and the community at large.

I received from your Department, a few weeks ago, a number of handbills, to be posted in the several localities, calling the attention of the public to some of the provisions of the Act regarding the selling or disposing of intoxicants to the Indians, which, I hope, will have a good effect in giving greater publicity to this most important subject.

The Indians still complain to me, and as you are aware of me, to your Department, regarding the inadequacy of the amount they obtain as pecuniary aid; and I regret that a certain amount which is annually appropriated for seed cannot be appropriated except for that special purpose; whereas, heretofore, previous to this year, it was appropriated by me with the approbation of the Chief of the Indian people, irrespective of the purpose intended, and the consequence was they were better satisfied.

Regarding the lands, particularly those of the Tobique Reserve, I have been unable to obtain any money from those who had purchased or have occupied them for years past.

I have also been unable to obtain the concurrence of the Indians regarding the permitting of the Indian Department to dispose of the lumber on the Reserves, by license, &c., &c., but shall, when I have occasion to visit, particularly the Tobique Reserve, again call their attention to the matter.

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

WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 26.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTE TOWN, 18th November, 1876.

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

SIR,—Up to the present moment, it has been quite out of my power to have forwarded the Tabular Statement, showing the census, &c., &c., of the Prince Edward Island Indians for the year ending the 30th June last, which I now beg leave to do, with this letter. I cannot now precisely state, whether this part of the Mic-Mac Tribe is on the increase or decrease; but looking at the number of deaths within the period referred to, amounting to eighteen, and the uninterrupted requisition for medicines and medical assistance from the members generally, I incline to believe that a gradual diminution is being made in this section of the Tribe. Individuals among them are doing their best to improve their manner of living, by striving to erect shanties in exchange for camps, but without assistance, necessarily make slow

progress. Referring you to my previous communication on matters connected with the present and future prosperity of the Settlers on Lennox Island.

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

T. STEWART,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 27. No Report from J. A. N. Provencher, Acting Indian Superintendent.

No 28.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

VICTORIA, September 1st, 1876.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian Affairs in the Victoria Superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1876.

Agreeably to your instructions, no official visits, pending the settlement of the Indian land question by the Joint Commissioners of the Dominion and Local Governments, have been made during the year just past to any distant Indian tribes; hence I cannot but regret the absence of new matter which, no doubt, would otherwise render the present report more acceptable and interesting.

Throughout the Province, among Indians of every nationality, the contemplated organization of a Board of Commissioners to finally determine and settle their land grievances is fully known; and I believe the intention of the Government to deal fairly and justly with them in respect to this important question, is well understood and generally appreciated; more especially does this apply to Indians of the Interior, who from the fact of their great dependence upon the soil for subsistence, are most anxiously awaiting the final results of the Commission, and the permanent settlement of their Reserves.

I am glad to report that peace and apparent good feeling generally prevails among all Tribes in the Province, a condition which I believe will be greatly fostered and perpetuated by justly recognising and guarding their rights as British subjects. Unfortunately and in contra-distinction to other parts of the Dominion, while the Indians have been partially treated in this way by successive Colonial Governments, their primitive rights to the soil have not been recognised, and a knowledge of the more equitable and enlightened manner in which their red brethren in other parts of the Dominion have been treated, creates among the civilized portion of them feelings of jealousy and dissatisfaction which would not otherwise exist. There is no doubt, however, that liberal grants of land to those really requiring them will greatly modify, if not entirely destroy such a condition, and ensure at least resignation to their present lot.

There is not, of course, the same necessity to set aside extensive grants of agricultural land for Coast Indians; but their rights to fishing stations and hunting grounds should not be interfered with, and they should receive every assurance of perfect freedom from future encroachments of every description.

Among the Coast Indians there still exists a great deal of vice and degradation, and I believe no more promising field exists in the Dominion wherein to extend the Christian and civilizing influence of the intelligent and successful Missionary.

At Fort Simpson, where the Wesleyan Methodists have a successful mission, and at Metlakahtlah, where Mr. Duncan of the Church Mission Society has presided for many years, the beneficial effects of Christian teaching may be especially seen.

These results are, however, exceedingly limited, and hardly extend beyond the settlements alluded to. Even as they are, the Indians of this Province are its best consumers, and contribute much more to its wealth and vital resources than we have any idea of; but under the expanding and beneficent influence of civilization how much greater their value would be to us as inhabitants, I believe can scarcely be imagined.

This process of Christianizing Indians scattered over such an extensive coast line, is, however, exceedingly difficult, mainly from the baneful influence of White men, whose principles are not at all in accord with such designs, and who live among and freely mingle with them chiefly for the gratification of evil desires. It is no doubt greatly due to the many untoward effects arising from this circumstance, that the present race of Coast Indians is fast disappearing, and at the rate with which they are now being swept from light and life, it will not be long hence ere they exist only in memory. Even in such a field of labor, instances of failure either from the want of funds or fitness for the position, are not wanting among Missionaries, who have from time to time tried their hand at redeeming the savage in various parts of the Province.

Day schools requiring no excessive outlay have been tried in a few localities, for it is manifest that barbarism can only be cured by education, but in several instances they have been given up as failures.

In such examples, however, Indians have not been isolated from the corrupting influences of bad associations, nor is it possible under such circumstances to interfere materially with irregular habits and customs incident to life in the wigwam, the destruction of which is so necessary ere the much desired higher life can be obtained.

During the year just passed, three of the Mission Schools in this Superintendency participating in the grant allowed by the Government, have ceased, from the impossibility of keeping the average attendance required, and it is doubtful whether in these instances the efforts put forth, or the money already expended, will result in any permanent benefit.

The Indian who has been subject to such teaching, if indeed he has experienced any interruption at all to his listless habits and nomadic ways, soon resumes them, and the impressions made upon the child or youth are quickly lost in the greater attractions of his later associations.

The establishment of Industrial Schools, though necessitating a much greater outlay, is I think more prudent and economical; and I do not believe that any Mission will ever achieve very important or permanent results without such a valuable adjunct to their religious teaching.

A large expenditure in a few of the most popular centres for this purpose, and in a proper direction, would go much farther in my opinion in civilizing and christianizing the Indian, than the smaller outlay, which is often frittered away in vain attempts of day schools to confer the benefits of education upon the untutored Indian, or give him instruction in the rudimentary lessons of civilization, which, after all, must have a well ordered home for their nurture and encouragement. The importance to the country, of rendering the native young useful and industrious citizens is itself of the greatest importance, while the increased revenue which would accrue to the country, would justify a sufficient expenditure of its funds in the manner best calculated to bring such a desideratum about.

During the past year the following schools have received Government aid, in accordance with the instructions conveyed by the Order in Council regulating the same.

Fort Simpson.....	W	\$300 00
Nanaimo.....	W.	250 00
St. Marys.....	R. C.	350 00
Victoria.....	W.	250 00
Metlakahlah.....	A. M.	500 00
Kincolith.....	A. M.	62 50
		\$1712 50

The Schools at Comox (Anglican), Quamichan (Anglican), and Victoria (Wesleyan), have closed from inability to retain the required average attendance of pupils. Quarterly reports of the above-named schools have been forwarded to you from time to time in accordance with your instructions.

PRESENTS.

Apart from ordinary presents to destitute Indians, garden seeds, etc., have been furnished to various Tribes of Vancouver Island and the coast, during the past year, to the value of \$359.05.

A number of these Bands were presented with garden implements last year.

These Indians have been much benefited by the judicious distribution of these articles, and large quantities of grain and roots have been produced by many of them, which have afforded a valued addition to their winter supply of salmon, etc.

In the Cowichan Valley, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and other esculents have been raised equal to any grown in the same district by White settlers. {

SURVEYS AND RESERVES.

The non-settlement of the Indian land question has prevented surveys, or indeed any interference whatever with Reserves.

All Indians having Reserves on Vancouver Island are most anxious to have the same laid out into allotments, as at present there is much of every Reserve claimed but not cultivated, by indolent members of the different Tribes, to the exclusion of the more industrious but less powerful.

There are many persons here who object to giving Indians adequate Reserves, for the reason that many of those existing are comparatively little used or cultivated, and therefore in localities where there is a scarcity of agricultural soil, it seems to them a culpable waste to set aside land and allow it to remain idle, simply because Indian Reserves are necessary. It may be well, however, to explain that it has been customary here to hold a Reserve for the common use of a Tribe. The industrious Indian might, or might not be able to obtain a piece of land, and if he should, the chances are that his improvements might at any time be wrested from him by any other who regarded the fruits of his labour with covetousness or envy.

There is no doubt, where everything is held in common, aspiration and thrift have no stimulus nor reward. Individual progress is hampered, if not rendered impossible; barbarous customs which destroy individuality are still encouraged, and the labour and expense of inducing them to cultivate their lands are generally bestowed in vain.

The recognition and protection of individual property rights are the first and distinguishing principles of civilization, and if we fail to extend these benefits along with our gifts of money and land, how can we expect Indians to profit materially by them, or adopt the manners and customs of civilized life to the exclusion of those appertaining to barbarism? Give the Indian, however, a tract of land, the boundaries of which are recognized as his own, and allow whatever he can produce from it to be considered his individual property, and a stimulus would be given to his ambition and industry which would soon be universally emulated.

In a very short time every acre of any Reserve would be cultivated, and the pernicious custom among our Indians, of living together in large and filthy rancheries, would no doubt gradually be abandoned.

CENSUS.

I regret my inability to furnish you with anything more than an approximate census of the Indians belonging to this Superintendency.

I believe that given last year in respect to the whole Province to have been pretty correct.

It must be remembered, however, that owing to the large extent of country over which the various Tribes are scattered, the impossibility of reaching them with the ordinary means of communication, and the present imperfect organization of the Department together with the inadvisability of visiting distant Tribes pending the settlement of the land difficulties, preclude the possibility of assuring you of perfect accuracy in any census.

The following will be found a correct Census of the Cowichan Bands living near Victoria.

Names of Bands.	Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Songhees	55	62	7	9	25	24	182
Cháh-thul-elp-il.....	34	31	4	4	13	18	104
Tsáh-wit-ook.....	24	20	5	3	11	8	71
Pau-Kwe-chin.....	23	28	3	7	16	16	93
Tsi-Klum	16	14	.....	1	3	7	41
Sooke.....	13	12	2	1	5	6	39
Tche-áh-nook.....	19	17	1	4	9	4	54
Ke-tlay-nup.....	10	10	.....	1	2	1	24
Total.....	194	194	22	30	86	84	608

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, &C.

A good deal of sickness has prevailed during the past year amongst the natives of both Vancouver and the Coast.

Medicines and advice have been freely furnished.

Outlying Missions have been supplied with necessary medicines whenever asked for, and much relief has been in this way extended to distant Tribes, who otherwise would have been without such assistance. A comparatively large expenditure was incurred on account of visitation of small-pox, and vaccination was performed on some (900) nine hundred Indians.

I may add that small-pox was confined altogether to Northern Indians, who are permitted to reside in the town, and not one living on the reserve adjoining the city was afflicted with it.

These Indians sojourn here for months at a time for the vilest of purposes, and much of the sickness and contagion existing among them is caused by the absence of proper sanitary measures to prevent the same.

Being householders and encouraged to remain here, they are, as taxpayers, not in the control of the Department.

Although entitled to the protection of the city authorities equally with white citizens, it is to be regretted that they are permitted to reside here under such circumstances.

FISH, FURS, &C.

Owing to my having no means of collecting the various and important statistics referred to in the blank Tabular Statement forwarded to me, I regret that I was unable to fill up the same with any degree of accuracy—and not to be correct, I imagine,

would destroy the value which would otherwise be attached to such a form. A statement, however, of the exports of the Province will give you a better idea of the general industries of our Indians, as the last three items are almost wholly their production:

1875		1876	
Fish.....	\$114,170 00	Fish.....	\$ 54,202 00
Furs.....	411,810 00	Furs.....	295,290 00
Oil.....	19,816 00	Oil.....	17,136 00
Cranberries.....	3,568 00	Cranberries.....	526 00
Total.....		Total....	
	\$549,364 00		\$367,154 00

Many of the Interior Indians obtain considerable quantities of gold from the various tributaries of the Fraser, and, while referring to their industries, I may state that a large proportion of the carrying and packing of the interior is done by them. Indeed, in any part of the Province, what the miner, the trader, the farmer, the manufacturer, the coast navigator, or almost any other vocation would do without the assistance of the Indian element, it is difficult to imagine.

By judicious and proper encouragement there is no doubt whatever of their increased value to the Province in aiding the development of the varied resources of the country.

A few days ago I visited the South Saanich Camp, within ten miles of this city, when the Indians were holding one of their old-timed donation feasts, or *potlaches*. This custom is still quite common among Coast Tribes, but is, I am glad to add, gradually falling into desuetude.

The presents at one of these festivals consist of blankets, canoes, guns, clothing, money, household goods, etc., etc.

At a previous visit to the camp above referred to, I was impressed with the general appearance of poverty which the camp and its inmates presented, but now, how changed was the scene!

Some three thousand Indians, from neighbouring Tribes had assembled there as guests, and were now at the height of enjoyment; and I was astonished at the great display of wealth which met the eye on all sides. A platform, some two hundred yards in length, had been erected on which were piled blankets, clothing, etc., in unlimited quantities, I saw three members of one family (brothers) give away 3,500 blankets, no doubt the savings of many years, (at the expense of many privations during the interval) carefully kept for the occasion. Goods to the value of some \$15,000 were distributed ere the affair ended.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The increasing mortality among the Coast Tribes is, no doubt, due in the main to the facility with which they obtain the villainous compound known as Indian whiskey.

Canoe loads go up mostly from the different places on Puget Sound, and, perhaps, some of the outlying islands.

The service of a revenue cutter, which might pay occasional and unexpected visits, would appear to be the only means by which the traffic can be checked, so long as these scattered and distant Tribes are not under more direct and immediate surveillance than at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obeisant servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

No. 29.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, October 15th, 1876.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report on Indian affairs in the Superintendency, for the past year.

Although the Commissioners for the settlement of the Indian land question have not yet come in their official capacity, I am happy to have to report the existence of a general feeling of confidence and contentment amongst the Indians of the Fraser Superintendency; and, as far as I have seen, an evident improvement in the social and moral condition of the great majority of the Indians, including a marked decrease in the criminal calendar.

This state of things is owing, in a great measure, to the satisfactory working of the new Indian liquor law, where the police authorities are sufficient to enforce it; and also to the influence of the various missionaries throughout the country.

When the land question will have been settled, and the Department more thoroughly organized, with the assistance of two or three local agents through the Interior, I hope for a still greater improvement in the condition of the natives.

The Indians now understand that Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose of arranging their land affairs, and they are anxiously looking for their arrival.

Very much will depend upon the labours of the Commissioners; if they adhere to the true spirit and intention of the arrangement arrived at between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, disaffection and discontentment will disappear, and the management of the Indians be materially simplified.

There are a few cases of pending difference between the Indians and the White settlers in remote parts of the Interior, which call for an early settlement; but it is not likely that those can be disposed of at this late season of the year, in consequence of the great distance from the Capital, and the heavy expense which must attend a journey of the Commissioners and their staff.

I was called upon, during last winter, to relieve a large number of cases of indigence among the Indians of the Lower Fraser country, where potatoes and other crops were destroyed by the overflow of the Fraser River during the previous summer. The relief furnished them consisted chiefly of flour, blankets, and articles of clothing.

I regret to have to report a still more disastrous flood during the past season, which destroyed nearly all their crops, which causes me to anticipate demands being made during the coming winter for further relief; should this occur, the amount of the appropriation will not be sufficient.

I append a statement of all the supplies, as also of the implements and seeds furnished during the past year, and of their gross value.

At the opening of spring the Indians came to visit me in large numbers, in deputations from the various Tribes of the Lower Fraser country and Burrard Inlet, the report having gone abroad amongst them that they were to be removed from their present Reserves, causing them much anxiety and uneasiness; it was not an easy matter to allay their fears, but gradually they gathered confidence and settled down to work with a will. It is much to be regretted that their labours proved so fruitless, in consequence of the unusually high flood. The majority of the Reserves on the Lower Fraser are more or less under water every year, but at periods of three or four years the water covers nearly all their Reserves.

I have brought this subject under the notice of the Land Commissioners, and recommended that an Engineer be sent out immediately to ascertain and report upon the damage done, with a view, if possible, to secure to them some dry land for culti-

vation, as well as for the better guidance of the Commissioners in the discharge of their responsible duties.

In the month of May I set out with a party of Indians, in a canoe, equipped with tents and provisions, intending to have made a thorough visit of all the Reserves on the Lower Fraser, the Gulf of Georgia and Burrard Inlet. After having visited the Chuossan and Musqueam Tribes, on the Gulf of Georgia, and the several Bands of the Squamish Tribe inhabiting the coast of Burrard Inlet, I decided not to extend my visit any further, for the reason that I found they invariably introduced the land question; and, being ignorant of the policy which the Commissioners may be likely to adopt, I could not give them any satisfactory answer, and fearing lest my discussion of the subject may interfere with the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties.

I took the census of the Tribes visited, and was pleased with their general condition. Nearly all of them reside in small frame dwellings, which I found neat and clean. All had more or less land under cultivation, with potatoes and vegetables, and their fences were good.

The population of that portion of the Superintendency below Yale, and known as the Lower Fraser country, is closely estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000, and that of the remainder of the Superintendency at about 12,500, in all say about 15,000.

Those beyond Yale did not participate in the presents to any great extent, beyond receiving seeds and medicines, as they received the lion's share in the previous year.

The Indians generally have views peculiar to the country as to the value of money; one Band, numbering about fifteen families, applied to me in the spring for some agricultural implements and seeds. I questioned the Chief respecting a "Pot-lache" which he had held at his place during the previous winter, and ascertained that himself and two of his Headmen had given away in presents to their friends 134 sacks of flour, 140 pairs of blankets, together with a quantity of apples and provisions, amounting in value to about \$700, for all of which they had paid in cash out of their earnings as laborers, fishermen, and hunters. I remarked to the Chief that if he had saved his money he would not be under the necessity of asking me for assistance. Upon reasoning with him, he promised me that the custom should be discontinued in future. I gave them about \$80 worth of implements and potatoes and other seeds.

Several of the Chiefs who have made demands upon me during the past year have asked for ploughs, waggons, harness, &c., which I was unable to give them, as the appropriation would not allow me to do so. Had I pursued my visit to the interior of the country, as I had intended at the early part of the season, I would have found it necessary to ask for an increase of the appropriation to this Superintendency.

The only Indian schools in operation are those at St. Mary's Mission and at Lytton; the former having a daily average attendance of 48, and the latter with an average attendance of 16. It is very difficult to secure a large attendance of the children; it can only be done by boarding and clothing them free, and keeping them constantly at school. I have heard that there are two other schools about to be established at other parts of the interior.

The health of the Indians of this section appears to be generally improving.

I have to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the various Missionaries and other gentlemen in the interior in the distribution of medicines, seeds, and in other ways.

A correct census can be more accurately and economically taken at the time of the visit of the Land Commissioners, owing to the vast extent of the Superintendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LENIHAN,

Indian Superintendent.

RETURN A 1

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1876.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Indian Branch.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment in the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.				
Superintendent General.....	Hon. David Laird.....		November, 1873.			Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent General.....	L. Vankoughnet.....	2,050 00	13th February, 1861	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13th, 1861	
Accountant.....	Robt. Sinclair.....	1,400 00	1st June, 1873.....	do	April, 1859.....	
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.....	J. V. de Boucherville	1,200 00	1st April, 1874.....	do	May, 1864.	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeill.....	1,150 00	1st July, 1874.....	do	1st July, 1874.	
Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	M. Benson.....	750 00	22nd April, 1876 ...	do	22nd April, '76	Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Butler.
Assistant Accountant.....	F. Smith.....	800 00	1st September, 1873	do	13th Oct., 1870	
Clerk in charge of Registers.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	900 00	6th August, 1873...	do	6th Aug., 1873	
Clerk and Assistant French Translator.....	John Penner.....	800 00	21st October, 1873.	do	21st Oct., 1873	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

RETURN A (2.)

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1876.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
J. W. Powell, M.D.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	\$ cts. 2,600 00	Victoria, B.C.	With travelling expenses.
James Lenihan.....	do do	2,000 00	New Westminster, B.C....	do
J. A. N. Provencher, Winnipeg	do do	2,000 00	Winnipeg	do
Robert Pither.....	do do	1,000 00	Fort Francis, Man.....	With travelling expenses.
N. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Francis, Man.....	
Wm. Fisher.....	Agent.....	400 00	Fredericton, N.B.....	In charge of Indians in the south and west parts of N.B.
C. Sargeant.....	do	400 00	Chatham, N.B.....	do north and east do
J. Harlow.....	do	100 00	Bear River, N.S.....	do in District No. 1, Counties Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
Rev. P. M. Holden.....	do	100 00	Kentville, N.S	do in District No. 2, Counties Kings, Queens and Lunenburg.
Rev. P. Danahar.....	do	100 00	Bedford, N.S.	do in District No. 3, Counties Halifax, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou, N.S.....	do in District No. 4, County Pictou.
Rev. Wm. Chisholm.....	do	100 00	Antigonish, N.S.....	do in District No. 5, Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	100 00	Red Island, N.S.....	do in District No. 6, County Richmond, C.B.....
Jos. B. McDonald	do	100 00	Port Hood, N.S.....	do in District No. 7, County Inverness, Victoria, C.B.....

[PART I.]

Rev. D. McIsaac	Agent	100 00	Cape Breton, N. S.	do in District No. 8, County Cape Breton, C. B.
T. Stewart	Visiting Superintendent	200 00	Charlottetown, P.M.I.	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses.
Wm. Plummer	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,400 00	Toronto, Ont.	With 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected by him and transmitted to the Department, and \$200 a year for travelling expenses.
R. G. Dalton	Clerk	800 00	do	
J. T. Gilkison	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	1,610 00	Brantford, Ont.	With \$200 a year additional for house and office rent, and \$140 a year for travelling expenses.
Henry Andrews	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Visiting Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitoulin Island.	With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department, and \$100 a year for travelling expenses.
Robt. McKenzie	do	1,000 00	Sarnia, Ont.	
Chas. Skene	do	900 00	Parry Island	With 5 per cent. commission on amounts collected yearly, up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any yearly collections in excess of that sum; \$60 for office rent, and travelling expenses paid.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department, with \$68.50 a year for office rent and fuel.
F. McAnnany	do		Belleville, Ont	Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent. commission on all moneys collected by him from land sales, and transmitted to the Department.
A. LeBel	do		Ste. Epiphanie, Que	Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent. on land sales up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on amounts exceeding \$2,000.
Wm. Livingston	do	400 00	Delaware, Ont.	With 3 per cent. on timber dues collected and transmitted to the Department.
H. Vassal	do		Pierreville, Que	Receives in lieu of salary the following 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.
John Davidson	do		Cornwall, Ont.	Receives in lieu of salary, commissions, as above.
I. E. Otis	do	300 00	Roberval, Que	In charge of the Montagnais Indians at Lake St. John

RETURN A (2).—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1876.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—*Continued.*

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationery.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Pk. Moore.....	Agent.....		River Desert, Q.....	In charge of the Algonquin Indians at River Desert.
Amos Wright.....	do.....	600 00	Fort William, L. Superior	Receives in lieu of salary 10 per cent. commission on moneys paid by the Department, through him, to Indians.
Mathew Hill.....	do.....	350 00	Shannonville, Ont.....	For collection of rents of leased lands belonging to the Mohawks.
A. B. Cowan.....	do.....	250 00	Gananoque, Ont.....	Has charge of certain Islands in the River St. Lawrence.
John Wallace.....	Guardian.....	25 00	} On the Islands.....	Guardians of Islands in the St. Lawrence, between Gananoque and Brockville.
A. Root.....	do.....	25 00		
J. L. Thompson.....	do.....	25 00		

[PART I.]

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
30th June, 1876.

RETURN (B.)

INDIAN OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 15th November, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the accounts of this branch of the Department of the Interior for the year ended the 30th June, 1876.

These comprise the balance sheet, shewing the condition of Tribal and other accounts in Ontario and Quebec (commonly called the Indian Fund), with subsidiary statements; together with the accounts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba and the North-West.

The Indian Fund of Ontario and Quebec, which is composed of funds held in trust by the Government of the Dominion for the Indians in those Provinces, has increased from \$2,884,972 44 on the 30th June, 1875, to 2,923,335 17 on the 30th June, 1876, the increase being \$38,362 73.

Made up as follows:

REVENUE.

To credit of Interest account as per Balance Sheet, Columns 2, 3, 4, 5.....	\$189,059 24
To credit of Capital account, Columns 5 and 6.....	59,100 85
Total Revenue.....	\$248,160 09

EXPENDITURE.

On Interest account, Columns 2 and 4.....	184,235 78
On Capital account, Columns 1 and 3.....	25,561 58
Total Expenditure.....	\$209,797 36
Leaving an unexpended balance of.....	\$38,362 73

A closer analysis of the *tribal* accounts, than can be exhibited in the balance sheet, shews that—apart from Legislative appropriations and interest accruals on invested capital—the revenue which has been placed to the credit of those accounts has arisen from the following sources:

Collections on account of lands sold.....	\$50,142 22
“ of timber dues.....	5,466 88
“ of stone dues.....	242 09
Bonuses paid for the privilege of working timber limits on Indian Reserves.....	2,667 33
License fees.....	40 00
Trespass dues.....	33 00
Rents collected from occupiers of Indian lands under lease.....	5,457 34
A moiety of the fines collected from persons convicted of having sold liquor to Indians in contravention of the law.....	126 04
	<u>64,174 90</u>

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	64,174 90
Add the Legislative appropriations and interest above mentioned, and the revenue accrued to several accounts, which are <i>not tribal</i> , as follows:—	
Appropriations	\$16,800 00
Interest.....	155,928 71
Transfers.....	711 44
Refunds of unexpended distribution money.....	585 87
Indian Land management fund.....	6,470 92
Indian school fund.....	471 51
Province of Quebec Indian fund.....	225 00
Suspense account.....	2,791 74
	183,985 19
Total Revenue.....	\$248,160 09

Of the expenditure, \$18,628.38 is charged to Capital account, and is composed of the following items:—

MONEY PAYMENTS.

<i>Abenakis of St. Francis,</i>	
For repair of roads within their Reserve.....	46 60
<i>Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.</i>	
For improvements on land occupied by individual Indians and surrendered for purposes of sale.....	165 23
<i>Chippewas of Nawash.</i>	
Repairs of roads and culverts.....	200 00
<i>Chippewas of Rama.</i>	
Part of the price of a piece of land surrendered by them for sale by the Department	1 0 00
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen.</i>	
For balance due on the erection of a school house.....	277 30
<i>Chippewas of the Thames.</i>	
For repairs to roads and for cutting ditches.....	390 00
<i>Garden River Indians.</i>	
Refund to J. Wilkinson of purchase money overpaid on Block 26 H, Garden River Reserve.....	23 33
<i>Indian Land Management Fund.</i>	
Moiety of a grant of \$500, to assist in repairing roads in Township of Caradoc.....	250 00

<i>Iroquois of Caughnawaga.</i>	
For expenses incurred in the protection of their timber lands.....	32 50
<i>Lake St. John Indians.</i>	
First payment on account of a grant of \$300 towards the erection of a hospital.....	70 00
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick.</i>	
Legal expenses incurred in the ejection of squatters on their lands	571 00
<i>Mississiguas of the New Credit.</i>	
For grading roads and constructing bridges over Boston Creek	458 00
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.</i>	
Loan to Mrs. Hill to be repaid with interest at 7 per cent.....	225 00
Refund to Rathbun and son on account of a land sale disallowed.....	62 19
Repairs to bridge over Sucker Creek.....	31 00
	318 19
<i>Ojibbeways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.</i>	
Improvements on Lot 6, in Concession 9, Carnarvon, the property of an Indian, and sold for the benefit of the Tribe.....	40 00
Survey of town plot of Gore Bay.....	233 41
Construction of road between Gore and Mudge Bays...	250 00
	523 41
<i>River Desert Indians.</i>	
For survey of lots in the Township of Maniwaki.....	385 05
<i>Wyandotts of Anderdon.</i>	
Bonus of \$100 each to seventy-three Indians who were parties to a surrender of land in the Township of Anderdon.....	7,300 00
	11,112 61
TRANSFERS. TO DEBIT OF	
<i>Sundry Tribes.</i>	
Ten per cent. (carried to the credit of the Indian Land Management Fund) on \$55,609.10, the amount of collections on account of land and timber sold during the year	5,560 91
<i>To Chippewas of the Thames.</i>	
Further payments on account of repairs to roads.....	114 00
<i>To Indian School Fund.</i>	
Loan (since repaid) to meet certain payments charge- able to interest account.....	453 01

To Parry Island Indians.

Transfer to the credit of the Shawanaga Band of the bonus realized on the sale of certain timber limits, the property of the latter Band, but which had been credited to the former.....	1,200 00
--	----------

To Shawanaga Indians.

For the amount of certain payments on land afterwards found to belong to the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, and now transferred to their credit....	87 85
---	-------

To Suspense Account.

Transfer to the credit of the Six Nations of the Grand River of a payment on land situate in the township of Hawkesbury.....	100 00	
	7,515 77	

Total expenditure charged to Capital.....	\$18,628 38
---	-------------

The expenditure chargeable to Interest account may be classified as follows:—

MONEY PAYMENTS.

Annuities paid from Legislative appropriations and from interest accruals on invested capital.....	128,400 79	
Salaries paid to officers elected by the several Tribes and Bands, to medical officers for attendance and for medicines furnished, the cost of funerals and of funeral furnishings, and supplies purchased for sick and needy Indians.....	61,623 79	
	190,024 58	

TRANSFERS. TO DEBIT OF

Sundry Tribes.

Six per cent (carried to the credit of the Indian Band Management Fund) on \$5231.17 being rent collected on Indian leased lands and water courses...	326 41
---	--------

To Serpent River Indians.

Transfer to credit of the Ojibbeways and Ottawas of Manitoulin of ground rent collected and credited in error to the former band.....	80 00
---	-------

To Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

Repayment to their capital account of the last three instalments (\$183.11 each) of a loan therefrom to enable the Band to erect a school house.....	547 33
--	--------

To Ojibbeways of Lake Huron.

To repay a loan from Management Fund to complete the payment of annuities in 1875.....	12 36
--	-------

To Parry Island Indians.

Transfer to credit of Shawanaga Band of ground rent collected and credited in error to the former \$8.00, and 9 months interest at 5 per cent on \$1,208.00, \$45.30.....	53 30
---	-------

To Indian School Fund.

Transfer to the credit of Management Fund of two cheques, Nos. 1907, 1908, issued in payment of salaries to teachers on Manitoulin Island, and charged in error to the latter account.....	125 00
	1,144 40
Total expenditure charged to Interest account.....	\$191,168 98

NOVA SCOTIA.

In this Province the Legislative grant for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$347.70; the various items being so nearly of the same character and amount with those of 1874-5 as to require no special comment. The whole of the balance of \$1,192.45, at the credit of this account, is the absolute property of the Indians themselves, having been derived from the sale of timber and stone on the Reserves-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, the expenditure of the year has been managed with the utmost economy, and there remains unexpended \$599.90 of the appropriation for the year. Of the balance at the credit of this account \$728.53 belongs to the Indians, having been received at various times for timber sold from the Reserves.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The expenditure in Prince Edward Island, although somewhat less in amount than that of the preceding year, has been very much of the same nature, and \$530.60 of the appropriation for the current year remains unexpended.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A balance of \$22,597.30 remains at the credit of this account, of which \$3,172.31 belongs to the Soughcees Indians, being the amount of rents collected up to the 30th June, from tenants occupying lands within their Reserve; and \$86 belongs to the Indians of the mainland, being the amount of a moiety of the fines inflicted on persons convicted of having sold liquor to the Indians. The unexpended balance of appropriations is therefore \$19,338.99, of which \$3,207.77 belongs to 1875-6, and \$16,131.22 is an accumulation of unexpended balances from previous years. In each of the Superintendencies of this Province the expense incurred for medicines, medical attendance, etc., has been very considerable, owing to the prevalence of small-pox amongst the Indians. In the Victoria Superintendency the items on this account amount to \$3,114.12, and in the Fraser Superintendency to \$2,844.86. In the Fraser Superintendency the Indians were also furnished, for the first time, with agricultural implements, garden seeds and seed grain, at a cost of \$1,753.13. In other respects the expenses in connection with the Victoria Superintendency have been very considerably less than in the previous year.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Here the expenditure of the year has been \$203,295.60; against \$223,525 appropriated; the unexpended balance of the appropriations is therefore \$20,229.40, which, with the balance remaining over from former years and \$152.50 received under the head of "Revenues and Refunds," forms a balance of \$64,645.39 at the credit of the account on the 30th of June, 1876.

Except under Treaty No. 3, all the items of appropriation for the payment of annuities have been overdrawn; remarkably so in the case of Treaty No. 4, under which the payment of arrears and annuities amounted to \$28,257 more than the sum appropriated. This was the result of the presence, at the annual payment, of a large number of Indians who had not before participated, and many of whom were entitled to arrears for the two previous years. Owing to this circumstance, the appropriation for provisions was insufficient by \$19,280.50; and to cover in part those unforeseen expenses, the supplementary appropriation of \$34,000 was granted.

The amount expended for cattle, implements of husbandry, seed, grain, etc., under Treaty No. 4, nearly doubled the sum appropriated; the appropriation for ammunition and twine for that Treaty was also slightly overdrawn.

The large expenditure, under the head of "Office Expenses, etc.," is largely due to expenses in connection with the payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4, and the purchase of medals to be distributed under that and other new Treaties.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

RETURN B. (2)—Continued.

Dr.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.—Continued.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			14,784	61	<i>Brought forward</i>			198,470	90
To the following payments :—									
<i>Superannuations.</i>									
W. R. Bartlett, Toronto.....	962	85							
F. Talfourd, Sarnia.....	400	00							
			1,362	85					
<i>Contingent Expenses incurred at various Superintend- encies and Agencies.</i>									
Wm. Plummer, Toronto, covering office rent, fuel, light, postage, telegrams, &c.....	347	70							
Travelling expenses.....	282	00							
License fees.....	6	00							
R. G. Dalton, for services in re-adjusting the price of land in Saugeen Peninsula.....	7	00							
J. V. DeBoucherville, for services in re-adjusting the price of land in Saugeen Peninsula.....	10	00							
Travelling expenses to and from Toronto.....	67	00							
J. T. Gilkison, Brantford, house and office rent.....	200	00							
Travelling expenses.....	140	00							
H. Vassal, Pierreville, census of Abenakis.....	15	00							
Percentage on collections and disbursements....	49	60							
W. Van Abbott, Sault Ste. Marie, Rent of office, fuel, &c.....	309	09							
Percentage on collections.....	114	77							
Charles Skene, Parry Sound, cost of boats and of keeping them in repair, travelling expenses, &c.	357	46							
J. C. Phipps, contingent expenses of his office	86	57							
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber... do prosecution of per- sons accused of selling liquor to Indians....	13	16							
Expenses incurred while paying annuities	199	52							
do do 1875....	112	10							
W. Livingston, contingent expenses of his office.....	21	97							
Percentage on collections.....	4	99							
F. McAnnany, percentage on collections	66	82							
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses and repairs to boat.....	25	00							
L. E. Otis, travelling expenses.....	4	00							

3-41

Estate of W. Colquhoun, late Agent at Cornwall, percentage on collections and disbursements.....	183 02	
John Davidson, successor to W. Colquhoun, percentage as above.....	55 58	2,691 35
<i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c., &c.</i>		
John Anderson, for inspecting islands in Rice Lake..	5 50	
Sundry Forest Bailiffs.....	2 81	
Wm. Bull, for services as Forest Bailiff.	81 99	
Copy of Assessment Roll, Amabel.....	8 00	
Valuation of land in Eastnor.....	18 00	
Assignment fee on 19 in 3, Keppel.....	1 00	
G. B. Abrey, for survey of Gore Bay.....	84 50	
do on Thessalon River.....	200 00	
P. M. A. Genest, for map of New France.....	3 00	
A. G. Forest, balance due him on survey of townships of Laird and Meredith.....	698 86	
F. Clayton, for mounting map of those townships...	1 25	
John Ridout, for copy of poll deed of lots "36 A" and "33 B," township of Etobicoke.....	1 25	
Robert Graham, for services as Forest Bailiff.....	133 61	
O. Robinson, for plan and description of lots in Brantford.....	30 00	
J. F. E. Usher, for copy of Letters Patent to the New England Company.....	6 00	
John Johnstone, for map showing Indian Reserves...	12 00	
Joseph Graham, for valuation of islands in the Otanabee River.....	15 00	
T. H. Johnson, for copy of Report of Survey of 1853 of Indian lands in the township of Huron...	5 00	
Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands Ontario, for plan of township of Toronto.....	3 00	1,310 77
<i>Advertising Sales of Indian Lands, Prohibitory Notices respecting Indians, &c</i>		
Review of Trade.....	30 00	
Barrie Gazette.....	5 70	
Owen Sound Advertiser.....	12 46	
Barrie Advertiser.....	6 70	
Cayuga Advocate.....	2 80	
Carried forward.....		20,149 58

Carried forward..... 198,470 90

[PART I.]

RETURN B. (2.)—Continued.

DR.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.—Continued.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			20,149	58	<i>Brought forward</i>			198,470	90
To the following payments:—									
<i>Advertising Sales of Indian Lands, &c.—Con.</i>									
Trenton Courier.....	3	50							
Brant Expositor.....	3	50							
Cornwall Freeholder.....	6	75							
Cobourg World.....	3	50							
Bruce Reporter.....	5	28							
Mail Printing and Publishing Company.....	80	00							
Amherst Echo.....	28	20							
Ontario Chronicle.....	6	24							
London Advertiser.....	37	40							
Collingwood Bulletin.....	2	52							
Pioneer, Sault Ste. Marie.....	5	00							
Walkerton Telescope.....	4	76							
Essex Record.....	8	00							
British Whig.....	4	80							
Erie Post.....	10	00							
			267	11					
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>									
U. G. Smith, insuring \$4,000 on Mount Elgin Industrial School Building.....	33	00							
Montreal Telegraph Company.....	25	99							
J. Vandry, for blankets.....	708	60							
McMaster and Brother, for blankets.....	538	00							
Railway fare of Indian deaf-mute from Rice Lake to Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville.....	15	00							
Hugh Miller, for medicines.....	58	27							
G. Bridge, for cupboard to contain medicines.....	10	00							
Hon. D. Laird, travelling expenses.....	105	15							
E. A. Meredith do.....	68	40							
Railway fare of an Indian from Ottawa to Caughnawaga.....	2	92							
Obetossoyway, for improvements on land on Manitoulin Island.....	84	00							
S. and H. Borbridge, for leather straps.....	4	80							
Plough to be competed for by Six Nations.....	40	00							

Relief to Joseph Canute, an aged chief.....	30 00		
Repair of roads in township of Caradoc.....	250 00		
Relief to destitute Hurons at Lorette.....	100 00		
Cost of erecting Indian office at Manitowaning.....	85 87		
Paid sundry persons for census of Six Nations.....	66 75		
Expenses of a deputation of Chippewas from Sarnia	231 42		
W. H. Carpenter, proportion of cost of safe for			
Thunder Bay Office.....	87 50		
Mount Elgin Industrial School, for tuition of 30			
pupils, at \$15 each per quarter.....	450 00		
		2,995 67	
Balance		175,058 54	
		198,470 90	
			198,470 90
			175,058 54
			By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....
			175,058 54

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

[PART I.]

RETURN B (3.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND.

STATEMENT showing the Balance at the Credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1875 ; the Revenue accrued, and the Expenditure charged against it, during the Year 1875-76, and the Balance at its Credit on the 30th June, 1876.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Cr.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Rev. F. Boucher, Missionary at Lorette	225	96			
Rev. F. Marcoux do St. Régis	203	32			
Rev. L. Trahan do St. Francis.....	235	00			
Rev. A. L. Fortin do do	105	00			
<i>Succeeded by</i>					
Rev. E. Roy do do	35	00			
Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary, Teachers, River Desert	150	00			
Mrs M. J. Powel, Teacher, St. Régis.....	200	00			
Louise Couture do Maria.....	150	00			
Henry Masta do St. Francis.....	150	00			
E. R. A. Fletcher do Caughnawaga.....	250	00			
Catharine Fletcher do do	100	00			
Louise D. Maurrault do St. Francis	150	00			
Catherine Sunsturn do Golden Lake	150	00			
Madame Otis do Roberval.....	150	00			
Fidele Gauthier do Mission Point.....	62	50			
L. E. Otis, Agent, Roberval	200	00			
W. H. Martin, M. D., Physician to Restigouche Indians	100	00			
W. Wakeham do Gaspé Indians.....	80	00			
			2,696	78	
					By Balance on 30th June, 1875..... 110,865 29
					Legislative appropriation for 1875-76..... 2,200 00
					Interest accrued on capital invested with the Government..... 5,620 46

For relief of Distress and for Purchase of Seed Grain.

To the Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands.....	355 07
Amalacites of Rimouski.....	100 00
do Point Levis.....	100 00
do Cacouna.....	100 00
Montagnais of Betsiamits.....	500 00
Widow of late Huron Chief, L. Vincent.....	50 00
Samuel Sook, an aged Interpreter.....	50 00
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	350 00
do Becançour.....	370 00
Iroquois of Canghuawaga.....	300 00
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	200 00
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	207 25
do of Restigouche.....	250 00
do of Maria.....	150 00
Roman Catholic Missionaries at Betsiamits.....	500 00
Algonquins at Lake Temiscamingue.....	150 00
Montagnais of Lake St. John and Upper Saguenay.....	300 00
Montagnais of Godbout.....	75 00
Hurons of Lorette.....	75 00
River Desert Indians.....	250 00
Algonquins of Golden Lake.....	100 00
Repair of School buildings at Lorette.....	100 00
Paul de la Ronde, moiety of annual grant.....	30 00
	4,662 32

Medical Services rendered by Physicians who are not Salaried Officers of the Department.

To J. A. Desloges, for vaccinating 206 Indians, at Fort William.....	103 00
J. A. Desloges, for vaccinating 235 Indians, at Golden Lake.....	117 50
Dr. Stanfield, for vaccinating 23 Indians, at Lorette.....	11 50
F. X. Laterrière, for vaccinating 1,484 Indians, on north shore of St. Lawrence.....	740 50
L. A. Parc, for vaccinating 1,011 Indians, at Mattawa.....	796 86
C. A. C. Lacombe, for vaccinating 106 Indians, at Lake St. John.....	55 00
	1,824 36

Carried forward..... 9,183 46

Carried forward..... 118,685 75

RETURN B (3.)—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND—*Concluded.*

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			9,183	46	<i>Brought forward</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>									
Repairs to School-house at Mission Point.....	37	50							
Relief to Indians, at Lake St. John, through Agent..	342	24							
do do through Hon. D. E. Price	30	31							
Travelling expenses of the Rev. Wm. Borland and two Indians, to examine proposed reserve for the Oka Indians.....	224	85							
Thomas Johnson, for six pairs of blankets for certain Oka Indians.....	21	15							
Ursule Mackinac, an aged woman of the Algon- quins, annual grant.....	50	00							
			706	05					
Balance			108,796	24					
			118,685	75				118,685	75
					By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....			108,796	24

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

RETURN B (4.)

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND.

STATEMENT showing the Balance at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1875; the Revenue accrued and the DR. Expenditure charged against it, during the Year 1875-76, and the Balance at its credit on the 30th June, 1876. CR.

To the following payments :	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	By Balance on 30th June, 1875.....	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>					Legislative appropriation, 1875-76.....			41,591	10
Rev. Thos. Woolsey, for Teacher at Rama.....	50	00			Interest accrued on capital invested with the Government.....			2,325	08
Miss H. Crombie, Teacher, Six Nations.....	50	00			Fees deposited.....			18	50
J. A. Powless do do	50	00							
Miss S. Carpenter do do	37	50							
Rev. J. Chance, for do do	37	50							
Miss Kate Osborne do do	50	00							
Nellis Monture do do	50	00							
C. Jackson do do	50	00							
Miss Eleanor Gordon do do	50	00							
Rev. R. J. Roberts, for do do	25	00							
Benjamin Carpenter do do	50	00							
Miss Julia Fuller do do	50	00							
Rev. J. Chance, for do do	50	00							
Geo. Powless do do	25	00							
Mrs. J. B. Hill do do	12	50							
E. Hyndman do do	12	50							
Miss Kate J. Gunn do Mattawa.....	75	00							
Sister Ste. Antoine do Temiscamingue	75	00							
Allan Salt do Beansoliel.....	28	50							
Rev. P. Choné, for Teacher of Girl's School at Wikwemikong	300	00							
do Teacher of Boy's School at Wikwemikong.....	150	00							
do Teacher at Sheshiguaning.....	50	00							
do do Aitchitawaganing..	50	00							
			1,378	50					
<i>Grants.</i>									
Rev. J. Wilson, for tuition of Indian children at Shingwauk Home	930	00							
Rev. Drs. Wood and Sutherland for aid to local Wesleyan Schools in Ontario.	350	00							
do for tuition of Indian children at Mount Elgin Industrial School	1,350	00							
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	2,630	00	1,378	50	<i>Carried forward.....</i>			45,934	68

[PART I.]

RETURN B (5).

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Cr.

STATEMENT of the Balance at the credit of this Account on the 30th June, 1875; the Revenue accrued and the Expenditure charged against it during the Year 1875-76, and the Balance at its credit on 30th June, 1876.

To the following payments :	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	By	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Six Nations of the Grand River, of a payment made in November, 1871, by Leon Deschamps, on the north half of Lot 15 in Concession 3 of the Township of Hawkesbury.....	100	00			By Balance on 30th June, 1876			5,394	73
Outstanding cheque paid from the amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General for that purpose.....	1,455	12			Receiver-General, deposited to his credit to meet outstanding cheques	2,791	74		
Balance			1,555	12	Interest accrued six months, to 31st December, 1875, on \$5,394.73, at 5 per cent.....		134	86	
			6,912	19	Interest accrued six months, to 30th June, 1876, on \$5,839.57, at 5 per cent.....		145	98	
			8,467	31				3,072	58
					By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....			8,467	31
								6,912	19

[PART I.]

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

RETURN C (1.)

Dr.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—						
<i>Salaries.</i>						
John Harlow, Agent, District No. 1, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
Rev. P. M. Holden, Agent, District No. 2, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
Rev. P. Danahar, Agent, District No. 3, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	50	00				
Rev. R. Macdonald, Agent, District No. 4, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
Rev. Wm. Chisholm, Agent, District No. 5, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
Rev. J. McDougall, Agent, District No. 6, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
J. B. McDonald, Agent, District No. 7, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
Rev. A. F. McGillivray, Agent, District No. 8, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	100	00				
			750	00		
J. McEachen, Teacher, Whycocomah, for 11 months, at \$20 per month.....			220	00		
<i>Distribution for Relief of Distress, and for the Purchase of Seed Grain, in the following proportions:</i>						
Relief. Seed Grain.						
In District No. 1.....\$109 22 \$100 00	209	22				
do 2.....150 00 150 00	300	00				
do 3.....100 00 100 00	200	00				
do 4.....300 00 150 00	450	00				
do 5.....150 00 150 00	300	00				
do 6.....150 00 150 00	300	00				
do 7.....150 00 150 00	300	00				
do 8.....200 00 200 00	400	00				
			2,459	22		
					744	75
					4,500	00
						100 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1875.....						
Legislative Appropriation, 1875-76.....						
R. G. Fraser, for three months rent of Quarry at Whycocomah.....						

[PART I.]

<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
In District No. 2,	C. Graves, M. D.....	28	25	
do	H. B. Webster, M.D.....	41	75	
do	2, do	162	50	
do	3, C. J. Margeson, M.D.....	68	75	
do	5, A. McInosh, M. D.....	58	20	
do	5, W. H. McDonald, M.D.....	17	37	
do	7, H. E. Bissett, M.D.....	27	55	
	D. B. Fraser & Son, Medicine...	6	96	
				411 33
<i>Blankets.</i>				
E. S. Blanchard, to purchase blankets for Indians in District No. 3.....		30	00	
Duffus & Co., account for blankets purchased ...		50	75	
McLean & Blaike, do do ...		20	00	
				100 75
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
Smith & McCoy, for conveyance of title of 89 acres of land purchased from W. Ives, as a reserve for Micmacs of the County of Pictou...		10	00	
Thos. Waitman, for maintenance of an orphan child.....		156	00	
Paul Christmas, aid to build his house.....		25	00	
Newell Jeddive, annual gratuity.....		20	00	
				211 00
To balance				1,192 45
				5,344 75
				5,344 75

[PART I.]

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

RETURN C (2).

DR.

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments :—					By Balance on 30th June, 1875			902	60
<i>Salaries.</i>					Legislative appropriations, 1875-76.....			4,500	00
Wm. Fisher, Agent, Fredericton, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	400	00			Cheque No. 1 of 12th November, 1873, in favor of Dr. Hovey, unclaimed, and now deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.....			197	28
C. Sargeant, Agent, Chatham, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	400	00			G. A. Blair, Esq., J.P., moiety of a liquor fine inflicted			40	35
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, Missionary, Tobique, 12 months to 30th June, 1876	100	00			Wm. Fisher, moiety of a liquor fine inflicted			8	00
Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Missionary, Fredericton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1876.....	200	00			C. Sargeant, for timber dues collected			373	67
Rev. J. Théberge, Missionary, Miramichi, 12 months to 30th June, 1876	100	00							
Rev. W. Morrisey, Missionary, Blackville, 12 months to 30th June, 1876	100	00							
J. S. Benson, M.D., Newcastle, 12 months to 30th June, 1876	30	00							
			1,330	00					
<i>Distribution.</i>									
For relief of distress and for the purchase of seed grain in the following proportions :—									
Relief. Seed Grain.									
In South-Western Agency, through W. Fisher, Agent, Fredericton	\$798	00	\$376	00					
			1,174	00					
In North-Eastern Agency, through C. Sargeant, Agt., Chatham	\$850	35	\$510	00					
			1,360	35					
			2,534	35					
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>									
E. Moore, M.D., County of Kent.....	20	00							

J. C. Moody, M.D. do	44 75		
F. W. McPherson, M.D., County of Sunbury	17 00		
A. J. Leger, M.D., County of Westmoreland.....	20 00		
J. D. Ross, M.D. do	45 00		
		146 75	
To Balance		2,010 80	
		6,021 90	6,021 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....
			2,010 80

NOTE.—In the Public Accounts, the expenditure for Medical Attendance appears as \$344.03, instead of \$146.75 above; the difference, \$197.28, is caused by the cheque for that amount in favor of Dr. Hovey which was outstanding on 30th June, 1875, having since been paid, and so entering into the accounts of the Finance Department.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

RETURN C. (3.)

Dr.

INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1876:—					By Balance on 30th June, 1875.....		
T. Stewart, Superintendent, salary for 12 months ended 30th June, 1876.....			200	00	Legislative Appropriation, 1875-6.....		134 35
T. Stewart, Superintendent, on account traveling expenses.....			50	00			2,000 00
M. Francis, School Teacher, Lennox Island, salary, 7 months 9 days, at \$300 per annum			146	00			
T. Stewart, to meet current expenses of his Superintendency.....			200	00			
<i>Relief afforded to Destitute Indians, viz. :—</i>							
Through Superintendent	300	00					
B. Davis & Sons, supplies furnished.....	51	04					
Mills & Gaffney do	41	33					
J. A. McNeil do	21	39					
McNutt & Bearistoe do	16	45					
David P. McNutt do	4	44					
Hon. J. Yeo do	18	90					
R. H. McDonald do	10	64					
Blankets purchased and distributed.....	100	00					
<i>Medicines and Medical Services.</i>			564	19			
Gourtie & Co., for medicines.....	27	95					
S. Dodd, M.D., medical services.....	4	68					
D. Brine do	12	80					
J. Mackieson, M.D. do	7	22					
P. M. Bearistoe, M.D. do	1	25					
			63	90			
T. Stewart, sundry small accounts for supplies furnished			11	31			
Thos. Hickey, for survey and plan of Reserve.....			35	00			
Seed grain purchased for distribution to Indians cultivating lands.....			200	00			
To Balance.....			663	95			
			2,134	35	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....		663 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN C. (4.)

INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Dr.												
9-11	To the following payments:—				By							
	<i>Expenses in connection with the Victoria Superintendency.</i>					Balance 30th June, 1875					19,101	98
	To Superintendent Powell, salary 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	2,548	00			Legislative appropriation, 1875-76.....					25,000	00
	Travelling expenses during the year.....	327	50			Rents collected by Superintendent Powell from white tenants on the Songhees Reserve.....					201	55
	Supplies and presents to Indians.....	1,164	23			Fines inflicted on persons convicted of having sold liquor to Indians in the Fraser Superintendency.....					86	00
	School Grants, and books purchased.....	1,732	50									
	Agricultural implements, seed grain, and garden seeds.....	359	05									
	Medical attendance and medicines ..	1,542	04									
	H. Moffatt, Clerk, salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	1,540	00									
	Wages paid Office Messenger, and others.....	370	00									
	General expenses of the Superintendency, including office rent, books of account, stationery, postage, telegrams, stable expenses, &c.....	1,104	45									
	Expenses resulting from the prevalence of small-pox amongst the Indians, viz:—Quarantine expenses; Burial expenses; Supplies for the sick; Wages paid to nurses; and costs attending the cleansing and inspection of Indian dwellings.....	1,574	08									
				12,261								
	<i>Expenses in connection with the Fraser Superintendency.</i>											
	To Superintendent Lenihan, salary, 12 months to June, 1876.....	2,123	33									
	Travelling expenses during the year.....	192	50									
	Supplies and presents to Indians.....	1,504	54									
	School grant	50	00									
	Agricultural Implements, seed grain, and garden seed.....	1,753	13									
	Medical attendance and medicines.....	2,844	86									
	Wages paid Indian policeman.....	90	00								8,558	36
	Carried forward.....			20,820							44,389	53

[PART I.]

RETURN C. (4)—*Concluded.*

Dr.	INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.— <i>Concluded.</i>				Cr.				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					
<i>Brought forward</i>			20,820	21	<i>Brought forward</i>			44,389	53
<i>Expenses in connection with the Fraser Superintendency.—Con.</i>									
To Office expenses, covering rent, fuel, light, furniture, &c.....	746	02							
Accountant General of the Navy, for coal used on board H.M.S. "Myrmidon" in November, 1873, while engaged on Indian service on Barclay Sound, £54 13s. 2d. stg.....			226	00					
Balance in hands of Superintendent Lenihan....	293	73							
And at disposal of Department.....	22,303	57							
			23,343	32					
			44,389	53				44,389	53
					By balance on 30th June, 1876.....			22,597	30

NOTE.—A difference of \$1,061.40 existed on 30th June, 1875, between the balance of this account, as exhibited in the Public Accounts and in the Report of the Department of the Interior respectively—the difference being composed of £116 13s. 8d. and £101 8s. 3d. sterling due to the Accountant General of the Navy, for coal used on board H.M.S. "Boxer" in 1873 and 1874—the amount having been charged as paid in the books of the Indian Office but not in the books of the Finance Department. A payment on account, amounting to \$607.86 has now been made and brought to account by the Finance Department, and the balance, viz, \$453.54 represents the difference in the balances shewn by the two offices on 30th June, 1876, viz:—

Finance Department, Balance.....	22,757	11
Indian Office do	22,303	57
Difference.....	\$453	54

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876,

RETURN C. (5.)

Dr.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Cr.

11-11

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1876 :—					By Balance on 30th June, 1875.....					44,263,49
<i>Annuities, Treaty No. 1.</i>					Legislative Appropriations, 1875, 1876, as follows :—					
5 Chiefs, each \$25.....		125 00			For Annuities, Treaty No. 1.....		16,870 00			
3,027 Annuitants at \$5.....		15,135 00								
576 do at \$3.....		1,728 00			For Annuities, Treaty No. 2.....		4,405 00			
Arrears to 196 at \$3.....		588 00								
				17,576 00	For Annuities, Treaty No. 3.....		15,250 00			
<i>Annuities, Treaty No. 2.</i>										
6 Chiefs, each \$25.....		150 00			For Annuities, Treaty No. 4.....		24,500 00			
869 Annuitants at \$5.....		4,345 00								
Arrears to 51 at \$3.....		153 00								
				4,648 00						
<i>Annuities, Treaty No. 3.</i>										
30 Chiefs, each \$25.....		750 00								
83 Headmen, each \$15.....		1,245 00								
2,475 Annuitants at \$5.....		12,375 00								
Arrears to 1 Annuitant, at \$5.....		5 00								
				14,375 00						
<i>Annuities, Treaty No. 4.</i>										
19 Chiefs, each \$25.....		475 00								
79 Headmen, each \$15.....		1,185 00								
3,873 Annuitants at \$5.....		19,365 00								
Arrears.....		31,732 00								
				52,757 00						
				89,356 00						
<i>Agricultural Implements, &c., Treaties Nos. 1 and 2.</i>										
Paid McMicken and Taylor, sundry accounts.....		1,931 25			For agricultural implements, farming stock, seed grain, &c. Treaties 1, 2, including also carpenters' tools and ammunitions and twine.....		10,000 00			
Geo. Bruce, for sundry accounts.....		50 00								
<i>Carried onward.....</i>		1,981 25			<i>Carried forward.....</i>		10,000 00		61,025 00	44,263 49

[PART I.]

RETURN C. (5.)—Continued.

DR.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

CR.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,981 ²⁵		89,356 00	<i>Brought forward</i>	10,000 00	61,025 00	44,263 49
<i>Agricultural Implements, Treaties</i> <i>Nos. 1 and 2.—Con.</i>							
To F. Poitras, for herding.....	127 50						
Geo. Berridge, for cattle.....	1,040 00						
Carpenter & Co., for hay.....	112 50						
H. B. Company, for cattle.....	270 00						
J. Dubuc, for a cow.....	40 00						
A. Guay, for a bull.....	60 00						
do for driving cattle.....	401 00						
Carpenter & Co., for freighting.....	60 82						
A. Guay, for freighting.....	182 00						
F. Poitras do	87 94						
Steamer "Swallow" for freighting...	51 25						
A. Wright, for harness.....	135 00						
Ice chisels, for St. Peter's Band.....	36 00						
A. P. Denholm, for hoes and axes....	404 80						
do do	341 00						
J. B. Lapointe, for seed potatoes.....	75 00						
J. Taillefer do	150 00						
Radiger & Bro. do	105 00						
J. M. Crawford do	100 00						
W. H. Kennedy do	59 50						
J. Miller, for seed peas.....	24 50						
W. H. Lyon, for wheat.....	196 11						
Ammunition and twine purchased....	781 51						
		6,822 68					
<i>Agricultural Implements, &c., Treaty</i> <i>No. 3.</i>							
J. Tremblay, for cattle.....	2,301 00			For agricultural implements, farming			
A. Guay, care of cattle	650 00			stock, seed grain, &c., Treaty			
Geo. Berridge, for cattle.....	2,190 00			No. 3, including carpenters'			
Geo. McPherson, care of cattle.....	33 00			tools; but not ammunition or			
M. Morriseau do	126 00			twine	10,000 00		
D. Champagne do	210 00						
R. Pither, for cutting hay.....	30 00						
Carpenter & Co., freighting.....	9 60						
H. B. Co., freighting.....	74 60						
A. Guay do	25 00						

D. Champagne, freighting.....	264 35		
J. C. Black, for scythes.....	25 50		
E. A. Harrington, saws.....	27 00		
A. P. Denholm, axes and hoes.....	531 60		
McMicken & Taylor, sundries.....	895 95		
Robt. Pither, for seed wheat.....	92 00		
		7,485 60	
<i>Agricultural Implements, &c., Treaty No. 4.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co., sundry accounts....	1,781 18		
J. H. Ashdown, boxes for pit saws...	8 00		
McMicken & Taylor, for axes, hoes and harrows.....	1,648 70		
Hon. J. McKay, sundry accounts.....	699 80		
A. P. Denholm, for hoes and axes....	518 40		
W. B. Lyon, for seed, grain, &c.....	545 29		
		5,201 37	
			19,509 65
<i>Ammunition & Twine, Treaty No. 3.</i>			
McMicken & Taylor, for powder and shot.....	437 99		
do for twine.....	525 00		
A. P. Denholm, for powder.....	447 63		
Carpenter & Co., freighting.....	18 30		
		1,428 92	
<i>Ammunition & Twine, Treaty No. 4.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co., for powder & shot.	765 94		
Morland & Watson, for powder.....	158 10		
Paid freighting	3 49		
		927 53	
			2,356 45
<i>Provisions.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co., for flour and pork and conveyance of same.....		14,807 18	
Carpenter & Co., for freighting sup- plies.....		420 96	
P. McArthur, for freighting supplies		42 26	
Steamer "Swallow" do		65 00	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		15,335 40	111,222 10

For agricultural implements, seed, grain and farming stock, Treaty No. 4.....	10,000 00		
			30,000 00
For ammunition and twine, Treaty No. 3.....	1,500 00		
For ammunition and twine, Treaty No. 4.....	750 00		
			2,250 00
Provisions to be furnished to Indians assembled to receive their annu- ities under the above treaties.....	21,000 00		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	21,000 00	93,275 00	44,263 49

Hudson Bay Co., sundries.....	733 69	
Field & Pelly, do	12 25	
W. Allan, for caps.....	143 00	
McLenaghan & Malloch, sundries.....	1,266 75	
Radiger & Bro., do	531 25	
Hon. J. McKay, do	80 68	
		2,767 62
<i>Sioux.</i>		
Implements and cattle purchased	1,501 08	
Provisions purchased.....	1,829 84	
Seed grain do	115 88	
M. Kenny, for scythes.....	12 90	
Hudson Bay Co., for flour	218 23	
McMicken & Taylor, for fishing tackle	66 22	
Lieut.-Gov. Morris, sent to him for expenditure.....	1,255 85	
		5,000 00
<i>Salaries, &c.</i>		
J. A. N. Provencher, salary for Acting Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1876.....	1,960 00	
R. Pither, Agent 12 mos. do ..	980 00	
J. F. Graham, Clerk 5 do ..	500 00	
R. Miller, M.D. 9 do ..	375 00	
R. Chastellaine, Interpreter, 12 mos. do ..	250 00	
Messenger, Winnipeg Office, 9 do..	450 00	
Teachers, St. Albert's School, 12 do..	300 00	
do St. Peter's do 12 do..	300 00	
do Fort Alexander do 12 do..	300 00	
do Fairford River do 12 do..	300 00	
do St. Martin's do 12 do..	200 00	
do Brokenhead River do 4½ do..	75 00	
do Beren's River do 2 yrs. 5 mo.	725 00	
do Norway House do 2 yrs. 8 mo.	800 00	
		7,515 00
<i>Special Services.</i>		
W. Christie, compensation for services as Commissioner, Treaty No. 4.....	1,200 00	
M. G. Dickieson, for services as Commissioner, Treaty No. 4.....	250 00	
		1,450 00
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		159,270 22

		5,000 00	
<i>Sioux.</i>			
For purchase of farming stock, seed, grain, provisions and implements of husbandry.....	5,000 00		
		5,000 00	
<i>For Salaries and office expenses, and covering also minor expenditures for travelling expenses, rent of offices, printing, remuneration for special services, medical attendance and medicines or medical comforts, fuel, light, medals and contingencies.....</i>			
	16,750 00		
		16,750 00	
		124,275 00	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		16,750 00	44,263 49

RETURN C. (5)—Continued.

DR.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,450	00			159,270	22	<i>Brought forward</i>	16,750	00	124,275	00	44,263	49
<i>Special Services.—Con.</i>													
To Hon. P. Breland, for services as Commissioner, Treaty No. 4.		720	00										
W. J. Forsyth, for services as Com- missioner, Treaty No. 4.....		150	00										
J. F. Graham, for services in Winni- peg Office.....		437	32										
Paid an Interpreter at Prince Arthur's Landing.....		13	45										
W. Sinclair, for services as Inter- preter.....		100	00										
H. H. Reynolds, for services as Clerk		75	00										
W. Sinclair, for inspecting Reserves.		98	00										
A. McKay, salary for 2 months.....		166	66										
Constables' services at St. Peters....		18	75										
Hon. J. McKay, for services rendered		500	00										
A. O. Garnott do.....		330	00										
F. Field, for services as Clerk.....		40	00										
J. L. Bedson, for services rendered...		25	00										
				4,124	18								
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>													
Commissioner, Treaty No. 4, cover- ing supplies.....		963	52										
Hudson Bay Co., for use of tent for Commissioner.		2	50										
M. G. Dickieson, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities, Treaty No. 4.....		441	25										
W. J. Forsyth, travelling expenses in connection with payment of an- nuities, Treaty No. 4.....		250	00										
M. G. Dickieson, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities, Treaty No. 4.....		200	00										
W. H. Nagle, travelling expenses in connection with payment of an- nuities, Treaty No. 4.....		100	00										

F. J. Graham, for trip to St. Peters..	18 00	
J. A. N. Provencher, travelling expenses during year.....	636 00	
R. Sinclair, travelling expenses from Ottawa to Winnipeg, while there, and return.....	345 50	
R. Pither, travelling expenses during year	357 38	
Hudson Bay Co., for hire of buckboard	67 00	
Carpenter & Co., for conveyance of Indians.....	48 00	
A. McKay, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities, Treaty No. 4.....	239 00	
A. Wright, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities, Treaty No. 3	77 97	
		3,746 12
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i>		
Donaldson & Bros., stationery.....	55 77	
Free Press, Winnipeg, advertising ...	49 30	
A. D. Gagnier do do	15 35	
Standard Pub. Co. do do ...	5 84	
Le Metis do do	19 00	
Queen's Printer, Ottawa, books of account, etc.....	50 85	
		196 11
<i>Medical Attendance, &c.</i>		
Dr. Lynch, for medical services at St. Peters	256 60	
M. Banks, for medicines.....	77 95	
Thos. Taylor, for medical comforts....	193 44	
		527 99
<i>Sundries.</i>		
M. St. John, for rent of office....	360 00	
H. H. Reynolds, for 35 cords wood....	210 00	
M. G. Dickieson, warehouse charges,	78 28	
McMicken & Taylor, for coal oil	13 90	
Bain & Blanchard, for drawing contract.....	10 00	
Freight on flags.....	9 50	
Carried forward.....	681 68	159,270 22

Carried forward.....	16,750 00	124,275 00	44,263 49
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Hon. T. Howard, for services rendered.....		100 00	
Bangs & Co., for hats.....		217 10	
J. Metcalfe, clothing.....		1,987 10	
R. Mitchell, for brass checks.....		79 65	
W. H. Lyon, for provisions.....		92 23	
Thornton & Sutherland, for provisions.....		30 05	
Annuities paid under the new Treaty (No. 5) by Lt.-Gov. Morris, viz:			
To 4 Chiefs, each.....	\$25 00	100 00	
9 Headmen, each.....	15 00	135 00	
1,213 Annuitants, each.....	5 00	6,065 00	
		6,300 00	
Sundry expenses of commissions in connection with negotiation of Treaty.....		2,335 00	13,403 45
<i>Supplementary Estimates.</i>			
Rev. Père Lacombe, to aid him in printing and publishing a dictionary of the Cree and Saulteaux languages, in English.....	500 00		
Provisions, etc., purchased and forward- ed by Supt. Provencher to Fort Carleton for distribution as presents to Indians in that neigh- borhood, viz:			
Tea.....	\$ 771 88		
Tobacco.....	778 50		
Ammunition.....	1,042 70		
Blankets.....	1,070 00		
Cloth.....	501 77		
Freight on the articles..	784 35		
	4,949 20	5,449 20	5,449 20
<i>Carried forward</i>			203,295 60

<i>Supplementary Estimates, 1875-76.</i>			40,000 00
To cover cost of printing a Cree and Saulteaux dictionary.....	500 00		
The cost of presents sent to Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Carleton. And to cover also the increased ex- pense attending the payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4, owing to the presence of a much greater number of Indians than was anticipated by the Commis- sioners who negotiated the Treaty in 1874.....	5,000 00		
	34,000 00	39,500 00	
NOTE.—The appropriation for annu- ities under Treaty No. 4 was \$24,500 The amount paid was..... 52,757			
Excess in this item alone \$28,257 to which should be added upwards of \$12,000, the cost of the extra provisions used at the payment of the annuities.			223,525 00
<i>Carried forward</i>			267,788 49

RETURN C (5.)—Continued.

DR				INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.				CR.			
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>				203,295	60		<i>Brought forward</i>			267,788	49
							<i>Revenues and Refunds.</i>				
<i>To balance</i>				64,645	39		Refund by M. St. John of salary over- paid			122	50
				\$267,940	99		R. Pither, collected for cordwood cut within limits of Treaty No. 3.....			30	00
										267,940	99
							By balance on 30th June, 1876.....			\$64,645	39

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1875, the balance of this account, as exhibited in the books of the Finance Department, was \$44,723.49, while the books of the Indian Office shewed a balance of \$44,263 49, the difference being \$460, caused by two outstanding cheques—one for \$410, in favor of J. A. N. Provencher, the other for \$50, in favor of George Racette. The first mentioned of those cheques has since been paid; the last mentioned is still outstanding. In the Public Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1876, the balance at the credit of this account is \$65,137.05; the difference of \$491.66, is caused by the undermentioned cheques outstanding on 30th June, viz:—

Credit cheque,	No. 41, in favor of Geo. Racette.....	\$ 50 00
do	No. 161, do Teacher, St. Martins	50 00
do	No. 162, do R. Miller, M.D.....	125 00
do	No. 163, do A. McKay	168 68
Indian Office cheque, No. 225,	do J. M. Crawford.....	100 00
		<u>\$491 66</u>

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

[PART I.]

RETURN D.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1876, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amount.		Quantity remain- ing unsold. Acres.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Albemarle	Bruce	779	908	50	22,191	Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with.
Amabel	do	813	1,685	00	6,506	
Eastnor	do	4,246	4,408	40	31,036	
Lindsay	do	698	923	75	54,772	
St. Edmunds.....	do	600	600	00	56,387	
Town Plot of Hardwick.....	do				1,100	
do Oliphant	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	40	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Adair	do				1,700	
do Southamp- ton	do				336	
do Bury	do				1,168	
Keppel	Grey	1,773	3,753	25	7,905	
Town Plot of Wiarton	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$	280	00	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Brooke.....	do	328	9,006	71	528	
Bidwell.....	District of Algoma	1,921	969	50	19,222	
Howland.....	do	1,638	829	00	14,462	
Sheguiandah.....	do	359 $\frac{1}{2}$	298	50	22,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Town Plot of Sheguiandah.....	do	7	27	60	342	
Billings	do	3,134	1,517	00	23,817	
Assignack.....	do	1,865	932	50	12,912	
Campbell	do	955	477	50	35,680	
Carnarvon.....	do	2,553	1,284	50	30,478	
Allan	do	1,416	708	00	17,591	
Tekkummah	do	3,382	1,691	00	15,183	
Sandfield	do	1,935	970	00	12,388	
Gordon.....	do	3,038	1,523	00	12,091	
Town Plot of Shaftesbury.....	do				270	
McDonald	do	917 $\frac{1}{2}$	538	75	11,692 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Garden River Reserve.....	do	959 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,439	91	16,940 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aweres.....	do				9,742	
Fenwick	do				16,419	
Kars	do				10,181	
Pennifather.....	do				17,534	
Dennis	do				3,509	
Harwick.....	do				7,106	
Fisher	do				9,102	
Tilley	do				12,091	
Haviland	do				3,821	
Vankoughnet	do				11,850	
Tupper	do				2,800	
Archibald	do				2,900	
Laird	do	615 $\frac{1}{2}$	457	18	24,016 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Meredith	do	154	77	00	9,599	
Gore Bay.....	do				399	
Town Plot of Manitowan- ing	do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	534	60	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Needing	District of Thunder Bay				3,778	
Sarnia	Lambton	3	110	00	Nil.	
Anderdon	Essex	2,382 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,828	25	200	
<i>Carried forward...</i>		36,485	75,787	40	574,701 $\frac{1}{2}$	

RETURN D.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1876, &c.—Continued.

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amount.	Quantity remain- ing unsold.	Remarks.
			cts.		
<i>Brought forward</i>		36,485	75,787 40	574,701½	
Seneca	Haldimand	76	606 88	1,024	
Cayuga	do			980	
Brantford	Brant	4½	330 00		
Township of Brantford	do	105	1,274 00		
Tyendinaga	Hastings			3,725	
Thorah Island		271	1,084 00	134	
Islands in River St. Clair		15	4,000 00		} Area of Islands re- maining unsold, not given.
do Bay Quinte		10	300 00		
do Otonabee River		15	100 00		
do River St. Law- rence		272½	680 00		
Toronto		95½	1,532 00		
Port Credit		7½	1,105 00		
Quiatchouan				13,280	
Viger				250	
Totals		37,357	86,799 28	594,094½	

J. V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in Charge of Indian Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
19th December, 1876.

INDIAN SCHOOLS RETURN.

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annam.	From what Fund paid.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
Caradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	Thos. Cosford		Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds
Moravians of the Thames.	A. E. Putnam	300 00	Indian Funds.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	Marceline Cuerier.....	250 00	do
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wilson Jacobs.....	300 00	Indian and Wesleyan Missionary Society.....
do Kettle Point.....	Wm. Elliott	250 00	Indian Funds.....
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	Jas. Cameron.....	300 00	Indian and Church of England Indian Funds.....
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames do do	Geo. Fisher.....	200 00	do
do do	Jos. Fisher	200 00	do
Chippewas of the Thames	Abel Wancosh.....	200 00	do
do Saugeen	Louisa Atthill	200 00	do
do do	Pollie Christoe	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society..
do Cape Croker.....	D. Craddock.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
do do	Isabella McIver.....	200 00	do
do do	Peter Elliott.....	200 00	do
do Rama	Martha Sargeant	200 00	Indian and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do Beausoliel	Allan Salt.....	260 00	Indian and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do Georgina Island	Chas. Grylls.....	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada..
Missisaguas of Mud Lake	Geo. Crook.....	400 00	New England Company.....
do Rice Lake	Mary J. Sanderson.....	180 00	Methodist Mission Fund.....
do Alawick	C. M. Barrett.....	200 00	do
Mohawks, Bay of Quinte.....	W. J. Wilson.....	370 00	Indian Funds and Whites.....
do do	Lydia Hill.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....
do do	Minnie Merrill	150 00	do
<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>			
1. Mohawk Institution at Brantford {	Isaac Barefoot	400 00	} New England Company.. { New England Company and Indian Funds
2. On Grand River	Miss Jennie Fisher	200 00	
	Miss Crombie	250 00	
3. do	J. A. Powles	250 00	do do
4. do	Miss Hyndman.....	250 00	do do
5. do	Mrs. Hill	275 00	do do
6. do	Miss Howells	250 00	do do
7. do	Nelles Monture	250 00	do do
8. do	Geo. Powles	250 00	do do
9. do	Miss Gordon	250 00	do do
10. do	Cath. Burning	150 00	Voluntary and Indian Funds..
11. do	Miss Fuller	250 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....
12. do	Benj. Carpenter	250 00	do do

E.

within the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1876.

Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Number of Pupils.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammer.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number reading Indian Books.	Number learning Singing and Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.	
24	16	40	40	40	40	12	16	An Indian Industrial and Boarding School, \$60 per annum each, for 30 pupils, are contributed from Indian Funds. The boys are taught trades and farming, and the girls sewing, house-work, &c.	
25	24	49	49	49	22	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	15	15	15	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
13	8	21	15	16	11	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	5	17	17	17	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9	29	29	17	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	11	30	30	26	9	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	15	36	36	28	21	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	11	32	32	16	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	10	32	32	24	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	19	31	31	30	17	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....
20	10	30	26	23	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	5	20	20	20	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	8	30	29	23	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	12	30	30	7	3	2		Needle work.
18	12	30	28	24	15	
11	8	19	19	18	10	4	4	11	
22	30	52	52	48	9	9	9	9	Needle work.	
12	17	29	29	28	22	7	6	29	Vocal music.	
19	13	32	
18	27	45	45	45	8	1	7	
13	17	30	20	18	16	2	3	
17	15	32	32	32	32	1	4	
25	21	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	All reside in the Institution. Industrial training, two days in each week. The boys do most of the farm-work; the girls house-work, clothing, &c.	
17	20	37	37	37	37	37	37	.....	37	37	.....	
33	27	60	59	58	58	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	23	44	40	12	6	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	20	45	38	28	26	15	16	18	.....	.....	.....
14	14	28	24	15	5	5		Needle-work.
14	17	31	29	27	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	20	18	8	6	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....
27	19	46	45	34	34	12	19	12	.....	.....	.....
12	33	45	45	29	25	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	17	29	27	9	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14	27	27	13	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	13	27	24	6	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN E.—Statement of the condition of

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary. per Annum.	From what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Mississaguas of the Credit on Grand River.	Miss Herchmer.....	200 00	Funds of Band
	A. A. Jones	200 00	do
<i>Manitoulin Island Indians.</i>			
West Bay	Jos. Assiniwe	150 00	Indian Funds
Sheguiandah.....	Wm. Stinson	400 00	Indian Funds and Church of England
Wikwemikong, girls.....	Jos. Jenneaux.....	300 00	Indian Funds
do boys	Lucy Haessley	300 00	do
Wikwemikosing	P. Kichikabinese.....	200 00	do
Shesheguaning	Alex. Pelletier	Unknown.	Congregational Society, Toronto
Achitawaiganing	Susanne Ebitang.....	200 00	Indian Funds
Little Current	Caroline Hatton	100 00	do
Garden River.....	Fred. Frost.....	200 00	do
do	Chr. Kottman	200 00	do
Fort William, boys	Miss J. Martin	150 00	do
do girls	Jas. Ryan	150 00	do
Mattawa	Miss C. Aumond	100 00	do
Shingwaük Home	Saml. Bennetts		Indian Funds and Subscriptions
			Total
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.			
Micmacs of Restigouche	F. Gauthier.....	160 00	Indian Funds.....
do Maria	Louise Couture.....	150 00	do
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	Sister St. Timothée	350 00	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....
do do	Frère Philippe.....	247 00	do do
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.....	350 00	Indian Funds.....
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	H. L. Masta.....	250 00	do and Colonial Church Society
do do	Louise Maurault.....	290 00	Indian and Provincial Funds..
Temiscamingue	Sister St. Antoine.....	100 00	Indian Funds.....
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	Mary J. Powell.....	200 00	do
River Desert Indians.....	Sister Gertrude	150 00	do
Montagnais of Lake St. John.....	Madam Otis.....	150 00	do
			Total
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.			
Whycocomah.....	Jno. McEachen	240 00	Indian and Provincial Funds..
Eskasonie.	Boderick McNeil.....	240 00	Indian Funds.....
			Total

RETURN E.—Statement of the condition of

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	<i>Brought forward</i>
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	Martin Francis.....	240 00	Indian Funds.....
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
St. Peters, North.....	A. A. H. Wright.....	400 00	Indian Funds, Prov'l Govt. and Assessment.....
Broken Head River.....	Jas. Settee.....		Indian Funds
Fort Alexander.	Jules Tabouret.....		do
			Total.....
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
St. Marys, boys	Father Carion	400 00	{ Roman Catholic Bishop & } { Parliamentary Grant... }
do girls	Sister M. Lumena.....	400 00	
Nanaimo.....	A. E. Green	500 00	Methodist Missionary Society and Provincial Government
Fort Simpson.....	T. Crosby	300 00	Parliamentary Grant
Victoria	Miss C. Elford	300 00	do
Quamichan	D. Holmes.....	250 00	do
Kincolith	R. Tomlinson.....	500 00	Ch. Miss. Soc. and Provincial Government
Lytton	Geo. Ditchem.....	75 00	Parliamentary Grant
Metlakahtla.....	W. H. Collison, assisted by a Native.....	1,500 00	Ch. Miss. Soc., London, Eng., and Parliamentary Grant...
			Total.....

RETURN E.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Tribes, &c.—
Continued.

RECAPITULATION SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Number of Pupils.
ONTARIO	1,857
QUEBEC.....	394
NOVA SCOTIA	68
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	30
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.....	106
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	497
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	0
Total number of Pupils.....	2,952

RETURN F.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oneidas, of the Thames	604
Chippewas and Munsees, of the Thames.....	571
Moravians, of the Thames	267
Wyandotts, of Anderdon	76
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, of Walpole Island ...	845
Chippewas and Pottawattamies, of Sarnia.....	556
Chippewas, of Snake Island.....	131
do Rama	257
do Christian Island	188
Mississaguas, of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lake.....	296
Odawahs and Pottawattamies, of Christian Island.....	40
Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté	822
Mississaguas, of Alnwick.....	200
Chippewas, of Saugeen.....	341
do Cape Croker.....	380
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island.....	93
Six Nations, of Grand River.....	3,069
Mississaguas, of the Credit	204
Chippewas, of Lake Superior.....	1,875
do Lake Huron.....	1,430
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,530
Carleton County do	21
Indians of Lanark (North and South).....	30
do Renfrew, do	176
do Nipissing, do	387
do North-east shore of Georgian Bay	524
Garden River Bands (two)	736
Total	15,549

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois, of Caughnawaga.....	1,511
do St. Regis.....	947
Iroquois and Algonquins, of Lake of Two Mountains.....	506
Abenakis, of St. Francis	268
do Becancour	67
Montagnais, of Lake St. John.....	245
Analecites, of Viger.....	151
Micmacs, of Maria	67
do Restigouche.....	451
Hurons, of Lorette.....	295
River Desert Indians	431
Indians of Gaspé Basin.....	84
do Temiscamingue	198
do South Pontiac.....	68
do North do	520
do Hull.....	66
do Picanock.....	21

RETURN F.—Province of Quebec.—*Continued.*

Indians of	Hincks.....	15
do	Eagle River.....	22
do	Kensington	1
do	Bouchette.....	9
do	Tomasine	196
do	Kakebouza	92
do	Bowman	8
do	Lievres West	54
do	Mulgrave	20
do	Ste. Angelique.....	3
do	Petite Nation	1
do	Ripon	4
do	North Nation.	44
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	Maskinonge.....	20
do	St. Maurice (North and South).....	184
do	Stanstead	2
do	Compton.....	5
do	Portneuf	3
Montagnais, Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan.....		1,309
Naskapees, of the Lower St. Lawrence.....		2,860
	Total.....	<u>10,804</u>

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1, Micmacs, of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.....		356
do 2, Micmacs, of Lunenburg, Kings and Queens.....		260
do 3, do Halifax, Hants, Cumberland and Colchester		368
do 4, do Pictou.....		209
do 5, do Guysborough and Antigonish		154
do 6, do Richmond County.....		230
do 7, do Inverness and Victoria.....		251
do 8, do Cape Breton County		263
	Total.....	<u>2,091</u>

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs, of Restigouche.....		34
do Gloucester		37
do Northumberland.....		476
do Kent.....		245
do Westmoreland.....		117
Amalecites, of Madawaska		31
do Victoria.....		129

RETURN F.—Province of New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Amalecites of Carleton.....	32
do Charlotte	77
do St. Johns	34
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens.....	228
Total.....	<u>1,440</u>

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	<u>299</u>
---------------	------------

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Indians under Treaty No. 1.....	3,726
do do 2.....	944
do do 3.....	2,661
do do 4.....	4,810
do do 5.....	2,837
do do 6.....	2,776
Total	<u>17,754</u>

ATHABASKA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees.....	18
Wood do	809
Assiniboines.....	13
Chipwayans	1,303
Beavers.....	255
Total.....	<u>2,398</u>

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(*Exclusive of those in Treaties and in the Athabaska District.*)

Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Surcee Indians, inhabiting Fort McLeod.....	2,100
Assiniboines frequenting Mission at Bow River.....	600
Plain Crees (Upper Battle River).....	1,000
Peace River Indians.....	643
Sioux.....	1,450
Total.....	<u>5,793</u>

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aht Indians.....	3,500
Cowichan Indians.....	7,000
Comox do	120
Hydah do	2,500
Kootenay do	400
Milbank, Bellacoola Indians.....	2,500
Siccane Indians.....	500
Shushwap Indians	4,500
Tsimshean Indians.....	5,000

RETURN F.—Province of New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Quackewlth Indians.....	3,500
Tahelies do	1,000
Euclataw do	1,500
Total.....	<u>32,020</u>

RUPERT'S LAND.

Indians of Rupert's House.....	400
do Fort George, 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
Total.....	<u>4,370</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the total number of Indians in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

Ontario.....	15,549
Quebec.....	10,804
Nova Scotia.....	2,091
New Brunswick.....	1,440
Prince Edward Island.....	299
Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	25,945
British Columbia.....	32,020
Rupert's Land.....	4,370
Grand Total.....	<u>92,518</u>

PART II.

REPORT

OF THE

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED IN EXPLANATION OF THE

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE^{OFFICE} & ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1876.

1. REPORT of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
2. APPENDIX A.—Statement of Receipts and Deposits on account of Ordnance Lands, monthly, from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
3. APPENDIX B.—Statement of sums due for Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, unpaid, 30th June, 1876.
4. APPENDIX C.—Statement showing Localities from which Moneys have been received, from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
5. APPENDIX D.—Statement of Sales of Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
6. APPENDIX E.—List of Ledgers in use containing accounts of Purchasers and Tenants of Ordnance Property.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1877.

The Honorable,
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report on the work done in this Branch of your Department, for the fiscal year dating from the 30th June, 1875, to the 30th June, 1876.

I. As it has always been my endeavour in the preparation of these annual reports to avoid vain repetitions, I will now, in the 20th year of my stewardship, simply advert to the statements which have during that period of time been laid annually before Parliament. These reports enclose, sometimes at unavoidable length, the details of the Ordnance property, where situated, in what quantity, how handled and managed in every particular, under the instructions conveyed by Orders in Council, and to the results which, in their most important features, consist in the realization, out of an estate presumed to be of little value, scattered in Lots throughout Canada, and always presenting great legal difficulties previous to settlement, of a sum at this date, amounting to :—

1. As actually passed to the Credit of the Consolidated fund.....	\$939,673 60
2. Instalments due and secured by the land, and by the payment of previous instalments.....	13,379 14
3. Rents and interest accrued payable and recoverable.....	33,624 73
	\$986,677 47
4. Additional amounts required to be paid, to complete purchases.....	128,731 00
	\$1,115,408 47

and I have to remark that all the amounts due under items last mentioned, 2, 3, 4, are secure, being represented by land which is far more valuable now than when sold, and upon which instalments have been paid; these amounts therefor may be safely regarded as assets, and then, if it is allowed to add to the above, the amount received since the 30th June to the present date (31st December, 1876) to wit, the sum of \$80,905.64 the amount realized by this Branch of your Department on account of the Militia Fund of Canada, since September, 1856, has been \$1,196,314.11.

II. And in this connection, and furthermore, in order to show, after what manner this sum of money has been collected, and how the invidious duty of collecting money has been discharged by this Branch of your Department, it may not be unbecoming to repeat, with all practicable brevity, for the information of the Honourable Minister of the Interior, the following general information in relation to these Ordnance lands, their former condition, and present management.

III. By the Act of the 19 Vict. cap. 45, known as the "Ordnance Land Transfer Act," passed 19th June, 1856, the properties named in the second schedule of the said Act were transferred to the Province of Canada for the benefit of the Militia and Police of Canada. Orders in Council were passed on the 11th and 15th September, 1856, governing their management in the future.

IV. These properties, selected and used for purposes of defence, when defence was subject to conditions not applicable to the present day, comprised about 100,000

At equal boundaries the proportions would be $6\frac{4}{100}$ to $3\frac{6}{100}$ cents per acre.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that, taking into consideration the great distance of Manitoba from the older Provinces, and from its basis of survey supplies, Chicago or Ontario, the increased cost of supplies, and the larger pay and the travelling expenses of Surveyors and their parties, and, finally, looking at the superior character of the Dominion Land Surveys, the latter have been economically performed.

SETTLEMENT BELT SURVEYS.

The survey of the original holdings in the Outer Two Miles in the rear of the Parish of St. Andrews, according to the scheme of boundaries agreed upon between the proprietors and the Government, has been completed, and the maps thereof are being prepared.

It has become necessary, upon investigation of the claims preferred under the Manitoba Act to lands upon the River Seine, in the County of Selkirk, to have the said claims surveyed into narrow lots, independent of the township survey, which it is proposed to effect during the coming season.

INDIAN RESERVES.

The only gentlemen employed on this service at present, are Mr. Wagner, D.L.S., and Mr. Martin, D.L.S., who are, respectively engaged, the former in completing the Reserves under Treaty No. 4, and the latter in laying out those remaining to be surveyed at Fairford House, at the Waterhen River, and at Elm River, on the east shore of Lake Manitoba.

I would respectfully recommend, should the funds at the disposal of the Indian Branch permit, that the following Reserves be laid out with as little delay as possible, having been informed that repeated applications have been made with that view by the Indians interested, that is to say:—

1. The several reserves provided under Treaty No. 5, including the one specially applied for at Black River, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg;

2. The Reserve under Treaty No. 2, at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, being the outlet of Lake Manitoba into Lake Winnipeg, through St. Martin's Lake.

In connection with this subject I beg respectfully to refer to a change proposed by the Indians owning the Reserve at the mouth of the Roseau River, who, I understand, have expressed their willingness, through the Acting Superintendent, to accept a Reserve at some point which may be agreed upon on the Lake of the Woods in place of the one on the Roseau River. If such an arrangement could be carried out it would be a most desirable one in the interest of the Indians (as removing them from the immediate vicinity of the settlement of Emerson, on the International Boundary, and therefore from daily contact with white people) and would also place the Government in possession of a valuable tract of land on the Red River (the present Reserve); and I would therefore respectfully recommend that communication be had, through the Acting Superintendent, with the Indians mentioned, with that view.

In connection with the surveys for the past year, attention is called to the report of Mr. A. H. Whiteher, Inspector of Surveys, which gives full information Appendix 5. as to the number and character of the surveys, and by whom and in what locality performed.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The several causes which were referred to in my last annual report as having operated to discourage settlement in the Province, have, with the exception of the grasshopper plague, continued through the past season and have directly affected the transactions of the Land Office.

of head-work required to digest and mature the material of the correspondence referred to, can only be gauged and estimated by men who have been engaged in like occupations.

IX. It was necessary, nevertheless, to dispose of these questions, in great part, before the value of the remainder of the properties themselves could be reached, by sale or annual rental. This has been so far done, with the result, at the end of twenty years, that properties valued in 1856 at \$15,020 per annum, have averaged since an annual income of \$50,000. While the total amount realized is, as above stated, \$1,196,314.11, the amount actually deposited is \$1,020,570.32, consisting as follows of:—

Receipts to 31st December,	1857.....	\$ 21,822 93
“ “ “	1858.....	15,172 50
“ “ “	1859.....	32,213 68
“ “ “	1860.....	26,210 49
“ “ “	1861.....	23,101 58
“ “ “	1862.....	22,181 61
“ “ “	1863.....	19,758 47
“ “ “	1864.....	28,311 29
“ 30th June,	1865.....	13,536 48
“ “ “	1866.....	32,356 43
“ “ “	1867.....	45,981 85
“ “ “	1868.....	44,645 48
“ “ “	1869.....	48,219 22
“ “ “	1870.....	73,845 40
“ “ “	1871.....	69,505 00
“ “ “	1872.....	50,466 04
“ “ “	1873.....	54,308 43
“ “ “	1874.....	215,504 42
“ “ “	1875.....	51,016 93
“ “ “	1876.....	51,515 40
		\$939,673 68
“ 30th December, 1876.....		80,905 64
		\$1,020,579 32

X. A generous policy towards purchaser and tenant, accompanied by a pressure which has never been oppressive, has produced its natural fruits. We have very few absolute defaulters, and the lots held by these parties, will, on cancellation, under the Statute, now sell more advantageously than heretofore. It is also satisfactory to be able to add, that in the preliminary settlement of many hundred cases, indeed a higher numeral might be employed, not a single man has been dispossessed of his holding. Squatters have been utilized into contented settlers, with equal benefit to public and private interests.

XI. Owing to the financial difficulties of the last few months, the pressure, above adverted to, has been, advisedly, made more light. The arrears have, of course increased. They amount actually to \$47,003.87; but improving times promise a speedy reduction in this item.

XII. In spite of the unpropitious circumstances referred to, the annual income has maintained the level of former years. The annual return to the 30th June, 1876, amounts to \$51,515.40.

XIII. The charges of the Branch for the corresponding period have been \$3,717.20.

XIV. But the average of preceding years will hardly be maintained hereafter, unless new sales are ordered. In a report dated 11th March, 1876, it was respectfully suggested, for reasons therein stated at length, that sales should be ordered or preparation made for sales, at Prescott, Kingston, and Toronto, and for the lease of

Pointe Peleé, in Ontario, and further, for sales at Coteau-du-Lac, Chambly and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec. It was not at first, from the aspect of the times, thought expedient to adopt any of the above suggestions, but the experiment was hazarded at St. Johns and Chambly, and resulted in a way to dispel apprehension, and to justify very cheering hopes for the future.

XV. At St. Johns, Quebec, 3 lots containing together 4.62 acres, were sold by public auction for the sum of \$10,105.

XVI. At Chambly, Quebec, 46 building lots, covering an area of 15.61 acres, with buildings on some of them, realized at public auction, \$16,925, the land alone, apart from the buildings, bringing at the rate of \$564.64 per acre.

XVII. The sales made during the past fiscal year at the following localities, produced the following amounts. See Schedule.

Amherstburg.....	\$37,951 00
St. Johns, Quebec.....	10,105 00
Chambly	16,925 00
Kingston.....	6,805 00
Prescott.....	125 00
Nepean.....	400 00
Sorel.....	500 00
Ottawa.....	3,685 12
	\$76,496 12

XVIII. That the duties of this Branch of your Department have not been lessened by lapse of time, is sufficiently shown from the above statement of sales made in a year, wherein the work has been exceptionally light. Without reverting to the enquiries and correspondence precedent, as already referred to, these sales represent the interests of 82 individuals, all, more or less, contributing to the increased correspondence of the Branch. The increase is indicated in the ensuing comparative statement.

Letters received in 1875.....	1,100
“ “ “ 1876.....	1,200
Letters written “ 1875.....	977
“ “ 1876.....	1,025

XIX. Nor have the sales made practically reduced the bulk of the property. Additions of military properties, passed by the Department of Militia and Defence to that of the Interior, and of Naval reserves, have brought under the charge of this Department about 8,500 acres, the value of which should be estimated by situation rather than by acreage. These properties are,—

In the Province of Ontario.

XX. Ordnance or military properties at Queenston Heights, and Penetanguishene-Naval Reserves in the County of Haldimand, County of Simcoe, County of Essex, and on Lake Huron.

In the Province of Quebec.

XXI. Ordnance or military properties at Montreal, Longueuil, Hochelaga, Chateauguay, Sorel and Lake Temiscouata; and by Order in Council dated 26th April, 1875, extensive and valuable military properties connected with the defences of the City of Quebec, shown on a plan filed, and numbered Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively, were transferred to this Department from that of the Militia and Defence.

In the Province of New Brunswick.

XXII. Military properties and reserves at St. John County, Sunbury, County Charlotte, County Carleton, County Victoria, County of Restigouche and County of Westmoreland.

In the Province of Nova Scotia.

XXIII. Islands in Shelburne Harbour.

LANDS OF UPPER CANADA BANK.

XXIV. It has been remarked in former annual reports that under Orders in Council of the 29th October, 1870, and the 10th July, 1873, the supervision of the lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada, and of sales of the same, devolved to the Department of the Secretary of State, and have been transferred to this Branch of your Department. This arrangement, though only intended to be temporary at first, has continued to the present time, with an increase of labour and responsibility, for which no compensation has been made. A land book has been compiled, account books opened, the accounts checked, kept and recorded, and the correspondence conducted without any extra charge to the Government. Sales of these lands made to the 30th June, 1876, have reached an amount of \$155,304.67, payable by instalment. The instalments paid up within the fiscal year terminating 30th June, 1875, amount to \$31,743.16.

STAFF OF THE BRANCH.

XXV. It may not be inappropriate, on the present occasion to furnish for the information of the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, a brief sketch of the organization of this Branch of your Department, and the apportionment of duties among the officers employed, as approved and settled by the Honorable Mr. Laird, in a departmental letter of the 16th June.

XXVI. The staff of this Branch, independent of the Commissioner, consists of two First-class Clerks (one of whom is also Accountant,) and one junior, Second-class clerk. The duties of the First-Clerk, Mr. F. P. Austin, are,—to keep the register of original and all subsequent entries of papers received; to endorse, docket, minute and enter all letters, documents and plans received as above. To keep index of above register and corresponding papers, charge of papers, to produce when required; to prepare drafts of letters patent, to register and prepare certificates of assignments, to copy documents when required.

The duties of the Second Clerk and Accountant, Mr. Wm. Mills, are,—to keep cash book; entry of all moneys received generally; posting all amounts received individually in the general ledger; posting amounts received individually in the Ottawa ledger. The open accounts are 1233 in number. Preparation of monthly accounts showing moneys received; where from; where deposited; with bank deposit receipts for Finance Department. (The annexed Schedules, A. B. C. D. E., go far to prove the neatness and careful accuracy with which these duties are performed.) To keep land book, showing sales made and the final disposal of Ordnance properties. He also discharges the duties of Accountant and Book-keeper to the Dominion lands and keeps the accounts of the Upper Canada Bank Estates, without any extra compensation whatever, for these last two services, occupying much time and requiring great labour.

The duties of the Third Clerk, Mr. Christopher C. Rogers, consist in keeping the register of letters, Bank of Upper Canada Estate; letter book and index; Bank of Upper Canada; copying generally documents and letters, important messages; taking money to bank; duties as Ordnance Lands Bailiff; to index-general letter book weekly.

These gentlemen all perform their duties with regularity and fidelity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

A.

ORDNANCE

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Deposits on Account of

Dr.

CASH RECEIVED.

Date.		Registration Fees.	Rent or Interest equivalent to Rent.	Principal.	Total Amount.
1875.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	31 To Receipts for Month...	10 20	518 49	2,370 06	2,898 75
August	31 do	8 80	1,548 35	3,111 22	4,668 37
September	30 do	10 80	1,364 19	3,507 45	4,882 44
October	31 do	9 60	2,991 12	1,005 49	4,006 21
November	30 do	8 40	1,731 87	4,858 82	6,599 09
December	31 do	5 00	1,753 78	1,403 65	3,162 43
1876.					
January	31 do	8 00	333 55	155 00	496 55
February	28 do	4 80	712 55	907 75	1,625 10
March	31 do	7 40	696 71	3,907 17	4,611 28
April	30 do	4 40	1,431 98	2,586 99	4,023 37
May	31 do	11 40	2,737 73	1,849 38	4,598 51
June	30 do	14 60	1,936 25	7,992 45	9,943 30
		103 40	17,756 57	33,655 43	51,515 40

NOTE.—The amounts marked A B were paid into the Merchant's

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 20th, 1876.

LANDS BRANCH.

Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.

CASH PAID.

C.R.

Date.	Paid into the Bank of Montreal at									Total Amount.
	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Cornwall.	St. Catharines.	Quebec.	St. John, N. B.	Sorel.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875.										
July 31	1,499 95	1,363 10	35 70							2,898 75
August 31	2,026 09	2,557 01	85 27							4,668 37
Sept. 30	2,962 23	1,920 21								4,882 44
Oct. 31	3,274 72	731 49								4,006 21
Nov. 30	5,910 88	400 71		287 50						6,599 09
Dec. 31	1,841 09	1,022 78		298 56						3,162 43
1876.										
Jan. 31	295 30	51 25		50 00					100 00	496 55
Feb. 28	789 06	155 12	633 92						47 00	1,625 10
March 31	1,803 05	438 43	37 40	2,171 00	45 76	115 64				4,611 28
April 30	3,545 02	196 58					206 77	75 00		4,023 37
May 31	3,543 78	149 44	186 99	680 80			37 50			4,593 51
June 30	7,304 34	316 82	510 24	1,722 30				89 60		9,943 30
	34,795 51	9,302 94	1,489 52	5,210 16	45 76	115 64	244 27	164 60	147 00	51,515 40

Bank; that, marked C, into Canadian Bank of Commerce.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

B.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT showing the amounts due on account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, remaining unpaid 30th June, 1876, and the further sums required to be paid (without interest), in order to complete purchases.

Locality.	Rent and Interest due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1876.	Amount of Instalments unpaid 30th June, 1876.	Additional amounts required to be paid in order to complete purchases.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ottawa	13,527 54	5,650 00	6,279 00	25,456 54
Gloucester.....	395 40	1,386 58	874 20	2,656 16
Nepean.....	6,695 02	1,899 36	2,588 63	11,183 01
Oxford.....	7 40			7 40
Marlborough.....	31 00			31 00
Wolford	1,164 76	90 68	272 04	1,527 48
Elmsley	11 30			11 30
Crosby, South.....	32 14	89 22	851 20	972 56
Kingston Mills.....	15 00			15 00
Pittsburg.....	17 64	32 80		50 44
Grenville.....	23 38			23 38
Chatham, P.Q.....	317 00			317 00
Carillon.....	15 00			15 00
Chambly.....	224 62	617 25	17,474 10	18,315 97
Prescott.....	2 70	15 00	4,466 10	4,483 80
Kingston (City).....	415 82	768 06	40,679 14	41,863 02
Toronto.....	417 39	948 20	7,822 20	9,187 79
Burlington Heights.....	97 86	212 36		310 22
Niagara	70 00			70 00
Fort Erie.....	9,195 26	1,403 35	322 20	10,920 81
Amherstburg.....	74 49	181 50	34,432 58	34,688 57
Sarnia	40 00			40 00
Flos (Nottawasaga Bay).....	78 60			78 60
Penetanguishene.....	35 97	84 80	242 20	362 97
Quebec.....	388 55			388 55
Sorel.....	238 89		1,199 00	1,437 89
New Brunswick.....	92 00			92 00
Three Rivers.....			2,611 21	2,611 21
St. John's, P.Q.....			8,084 00	8,084 00
Coteau du Lac			196 40	196 40
Cornwall.....			140 80	140 80
Pelham Farm.....			196 00	196 00
	33,624 73	13,379 14	128,731 00	175,734 87

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1876.

C.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the several Localities on account of which moneys have been received, 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg	3,997 58	Penetanguishene.....	257 96
Chambly	2,108 43	Pittsburg.....	149 18
Cornwall	45 76	Prescott.....	1,308 02
Côteau du Lac.....	564 03	Quebec.....	351 77
Crosby, South	183 50	Queenston.....	100 00
Elmsley	9 70	St. John, Q.....	2,893 90
Fort Erie.....	362 39	Sorel.....	989 04
Gloucester.....	1,049 38	Tay.....	45 64
Gower, North.....	49 50	Three Rivers.....	552 08
Kingston (City).....	9,839 66	Toronto.....	7,219 23
Longueuil.....	575 00	Windsor.....	96 00
Montreal.....	1,000 00	Wolford.....	153 08
Nepean.....	3,609 84		
New Brunswick.....	219 74		51,412 00
Niagara.....	30 00	Sundry places (registration fees)....	103 40
Ottawa.....	13,524 95		
Oxford.....	11 00	Total amount.....	\$51,515 40
Pelham Farm.....	115 64		

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance & Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1876.

D.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Year commencing 1st July, 1875,
and ending 30th June, 1876.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold.	Amount sold for.
		\$ cts.
Amherstburg	32	37,951 00
St. Johns, Quebec	3	10,105 00
Chambly	47	16,925 00
Kingston (City)	8	6,805 00
Prescott	1	125 00
Nepean	1	400 00
Sorel	1	500 00
Ottawa	20½	3,685 12
	113½	76,496 12

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1876.

E.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

LIST of Ledgers in use containing the Accounts of Purchasers and Tenants
of Ordnance Properties.

Locality.	No. of Accounts open.	Locality.	No. of Accounts open.
<i>1.—Ledger B.</i>		<i>Brought forward</i>	
Nepean	60	Burlington Heights.....	5
Gloucester	27	Pelham Farm	1
North Gower.....	2	Niagara	2
Oxford	3	Stamford	1
Marlborough	3	Fort Erie	27
Wolford	13	Amherstburg	4
Elmsley	4	Windsor.....	1
South Crosby.....	25	Sarnia.....	1
Pittsburg	1	Nottawasaga.....	1
Kingston Mills.....	2	Penetanguishene..	41
Grenville.....	6	Queenston.....	1
Chatham, Q.....	3		
Carillon.....	1		
	150	<i>4.—Ledger F.</i>	
<i>2.—Ledger D.</i>		Kingston, City of.....	5
Ottawa, City of.....	588	Amherstburg.....	32
		Quebec.....	12
<i>3.—Ledger E.</i>		Montreal	1
Three Rivers.....	1	Hochelaga	1
St. Johns.....	5	Sorel.....	34
Chambly.....	28	New Brunswick.....	12
Coteau du Lac.....	5		
Cornwall.....	2		
Prescott.....	54		
Kingston, City of	182		
Toronto.....	36		
<i>Carried forward</i>	313		
		<i>SUMMARY.</i>	
		Ledger B.....	150
		do D	588
		do E.....	398
		do F.....	97
		Total Amount of Accounts.....	1,233

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 20th, 1876.

PART III.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF

DOMINION LANDS.

APPENDICES TO THE ABOVE.

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PART III.

OF

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1876.

To the Honourable DAVID MILLS,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you as follows, on the business of this Branch, for the twelve months ended on the above date:—

The continued general depression in commercial affairs has affected unfavorably the settlement of Dominion lands during the past year, but the prospects for the next season are encouraging. The general business of the Branch has increased, as will be seen by the correspondence of the year, which stands as follows:—

LETTERS.

	Received	Sent.
Head Office.....	2,256	*3,097
Winnipeg Land Office.....	1,715	1,321
do Survey Office.....	780	1,240
	<hr/> 4,752	<hr/> 5,658

Making a total of 10,410 communications passed through the Office during the twelve months.

SURVEYS.

Interesting Reports will be found herewith from the Assistant Surveyor-General, in charge of the Special Survey of the North-West Territories; Appendices 1, 2 & 3. also from Dominion Land Surveyor, Mr. A. L. Russell, who conducted, under him, the survey of meridians and bases, and from Mr. W. F. King, Astronomical Assistant.

Unfortunately the principal object of the astronomical section, the fixing of the longitude of certain important points on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was frustrated, in consequence of the telegraph line not being in working order.

It is hoped, however, that, during the coming season, circumstances may permit of the required determinations being effected.

In the meantime, the latitude of Battleford, the proposed capital of the North-West Territories, also the initial point, the intersection of the fifth Appendixes 3 & 4. base with the one hundred and second meridian, have been determined with precision; and Mr. King, in charge of one section of the astronomical party, while at Battleford, made an exact survey of the place and its surroundings, including the claims of squatters.

*Covering, with Reports, 4,406 folios.

The Survey party, under Mr. A. I. Russell, effected the running and marking of 189 miles of line, 80 miles of which were on the one hundred and second meridian, west of Greenwich, which line is proposed to be adopted for the Second Principal Meridian in the system of Dominion Lands Surveys.

The Survey terminate for the season at the intersection of the ninth base line with the easterly shore of a lake of considerable size, believed to be that known as "Fishing Lake," in the eleventh range, west of the one hundred and second meridian.

The survey, on the ground, of the meridians and bases, consists in marking off, by double chaining, checked by frequent observations for latitude, sections, townships and ranges under the system of the Dominion Lands Surveys.

All possible pains is taken to place marks of the most durable character at the section and quarter section corners.

These consist, invariably, whether in woodland or prairie, of quadrangular pyramids of earth, enclosed by trenches and pits of a certain character, in order to make them easily distinguishable, supporting properly numbered and marked posts.

The mounds on township corners are larger than ordinary size, and at the intersection of the base and correction lines with the meridians, that is to say:—Every twelve miles a bar of one and one quarter inch iron is firmly driven into the ground upon which the numbers of the several townships cornering thereon, with the number, also, of the adjoining ranges, are stamped with steel dies.

All available means are used to render this survey valuable, keeping in view one of its principal objects, which is to afford facilities for extending the township surveys from any point thereon, in the vicinity of which it may be desirable to encourage settlement.

Mr. A. L. Russell reports most favourably of the character of the land traversed by the operations of the past season, the lines surveyed having intersected Appendix 2. large tracts of good farming country, mixed prairie and wood land, in most places well watered with pure fresh-water lakes and streams, and possessing a sufficiency of timber for the use of settlers.

It is respectfully suggested that the programme for work for the Special Survey party during the coming year be as follows, that is to say:—

In addition to effecting the determinations of longitude referred to, the projection of the meridians and bases to be continued to the intersection of the one hundred and sixth meridian, which line is proposed to be recommended as the Third Principal governing Meridian; this meridian to be projected north to the Saskatchewan River which it will intersect some distance above the settlement known as Prince Albert; the remainder of the season to be devoted to making such a survey by triangulation or otherwise as will fix with precision the settlements on the River between the Forks and Fort Carleton.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

The appropriation for surveys for last year contained no provision for any additional subdivision surveys; circumstances, however, rendered it necessary to lay out five of the fractional townships on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, set apart for settlement by Icelanders.

With respect to proposed township surveys during the next year, it having been considered by you inexpedient to incur any considerable expenditure in this behalf, but a very small provision, has been made in the estimate for the year for this class of work.

The following information respecting surveys of this Branch may prove interesting.

Since the establishment of the Dominion Lands Office, in March 1871, to the date of this report, 10,574,915 acres have been surveyed into townships, sections and quarter sections, and 341,666 acres, comprising all the old settled parishes on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, have been surveyed and mapped.

To the above has to be added the work of the special survey—as also the laying out of many Indian Reserves, a number of exploration surveys, and, finally, the sub-division of large tracts of timbered land into wood lots for settlers.

It is proposed to give the acreage cost, to the present date, of the Dominion Land Surveys, in connection with which it will only be proper to mention the principal features of the system.

The township surveys involve the preliminary steps of laying out the Territory into blocks of twelve miles square, or four townships, enclosed between meridians and base or correction lines.

The running out of these blocks is performed by day-work of a surveyor and party; and where subsequently deemed expedient, such blocks are divided into townships, which in turn are sub-divided into sections and quarter-sections—such sub-division being performed by contract at mileage rates previously approved by Order in Council.

The cost of block lines surveyed to the present time averages \$36.83 per mile.

The cost per acre of sub-dividing the blocks of four townships into sections and quarter-sections has been 2.91 cents, adding the cost of the block lines to the above acreage rates makes the total cost of all the township lands surveyed to date to be 3.83 cents per acre.

The survey of the settled lands in the parishes on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers has been more expensive, having cost $27\frac{3}{10}$ cents per acre.

This, however, cannot be considered an extravagant price when it is remembered that an immense amount of work was involved in surveying and mapping the lands in the several parishes, shewing all the holdings with the exactness required to admit of their being described in Letters Patent.

Adding the expenditure for Settlement Belt surveys to that for subdividing township lands, we obtain the average cost for all farm lands surveyed to this date 4.57 cents per acre.

Let us compare the township survey rates proper, *i.e.*, 3.83 cts., with the relative cost of township surveys in Quebec and Ontario.

It may be premised that, previous to the union of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, the surveys in the respective provinces were performed with the Schedule A. ordinary surveyor's compass, the lines being run by the magnetic needle, and were therefore subject to gross errors, arising from the effect of local attraction upon the needle; also from surveyors not ascertaining the variation of the latter when making their surveys; and, further, no check lines were drawn in any of these surveys previous to the year 1829, the result of all which was that the lots of land were not of the form or area intended, the concession or range lines in some cases being so crooked as to reduce some of the lots to one-fourth of their intended area, and increase others proportionately, giving rise to subsequent endless law suits and difficulties between owners of the adjoining lands.

Further, surveys made by the magnetic needle did not involve the opening out of lines by cutting down trees, &c., and surveyors could therefore draw their lines much more rapidly than by the astronomical method, which requires all obstacles to be cleared.

Since 1841 Crown Land surveys have been performed astronomically, and check lines have been run, thus ensuring accuracy in the form and area of the lots or sections.

In stating the average cost per acre of the earlier Crown Land surveys in Upper and Lower Canada, the amount of work performed in surveying is not shewn, so that the rate cannot be fairly compared with the present rates. In the former, only one boundary of the lot, the front, was surveyed; at present, all the four are drawn. Thus, in the old surveys the running of one mile of line gave 800 acres; now it gives only 160 acres.

The average cost of the Crown Lands surveyed in Upper and Lower Canada from 1841 to 1875 was $6\frac{4}{10}$ cents per acre, each mile bounding 200 acres.

The Dominion Land township surveys, on the other hand, have been made for 3.83 cents per acre, each mile bounding only 160 acres.

At equal boundaries the proportions would be $6\frac{4}{100}$ to $3\frac{6}{100}$ cents per acre.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that, taking into consideration the great distance of Manitoba from the older Provinces, and from its basis of survey supplies, Chicago or Ontario, the increased cost of supplies, and the larger pay and the travelling expenses of Surveyors and their parties, and, finally, looking at the superior character of the Dominion Land Surveys, the latter have been economically performed.

SETTLEMENT BELT SURVEYS.

The survey of the original holdings in the Outer Two Miles in the rear of the Parish of St. Andrews, according to the scheme of boundaries agreed upon between the proprietors and the Government, has been completed, and the maps thereof are being prepared.

It has become necessary, upon investigation of the claims preferred under the Manitoba Act to lands upon the River Seine, in the County of Selkirk, to have the said claims surveyed into narrow lots, independent of the township survey, which it is proposed to effect during the coming season.

INDIAN RESERVES.

The only gentlemen employed on this service at present, are Mr. Wagner, D.L.S., and Mr. Martin, D.L.S., who are, respectively engaged, the former in completing the Reserves under Treaty No. 4, and the latter in laying out those remaining to be surveyed at Fairford House, at the Waterhen River, and at Elm River, on the east shore of Lake Manitoba.

I would respectfully recommend, should the funds at the disposal of the Indian Branch permit, that the following Reserves be laid out with as little delay as possible, having been informed that repeated applications have been made with that view by the Indians interested, that is to say:—

1. The several reserves provided under Treaty No. 5, including the one specially applied for at Black River, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg;

2. The Reserve under Treaty No. 2, at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, being the outlet of Lake Manitoba into Lake Winnipeg, through St. Martin's Lake.

In connection with this subject I beg respectfully to refer to a change proposed by the Indians owning the Reserve at the mouth of the Roseau River, who, I understand, have expressed their willingness, through the Acting Superintendent, to accept a Reserve at some point which may be agreed upon on the Lake of the Woods in place of the one on the Roseau River. If such an arrangement could be carried out it would be a most desirable one in the interest of the Indians (as removing them from the immediate vicinity of the settlement of Emerson, on the International Boundary, and therefore from daily contact with white people) and would also place the Government in possession of a valuable tract of land on the Red River (the present Reserve); and I would therefore respectfully recommend that communication be had, through the Acting Superintendent, with the Indians mentioned, with that view.

In connection with the surveys for the past year, attention is called to the report of Mr. A. H. Whiteher, Inspector of Surveys, which gives full information Appendix 5. as to the number and character of the surveys, and by whom and in what locality performed.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The several causes which were referred to in my last annual report as having operated to discourage settlement in the Province, have, with the exception of the grasshopper plague, continued through the past season and have directly affected the transactions of the Land Office.

Indeed, the stagnation in commercial matters is even more marked than it was last year, and will, no doubt, tend to affect, more or less, emigration to Manitoba and the North-West, next year.

Mr. Codd, Agent of the Dominion Lands, reports the total amount of land taken up during the season just closed, as 154,533 acres, as against 163,277 acres Appendix 6. last year, and the cash receipts, \$6,546, as against \$9,992 for the same period last year.

The diminution in cash received is explained by Mr. Codd in the fact of the large amount of scrip, redeemable in lands, lately thrown upon the market, issued to the Half-breed heads of families, and old settlers, and others.

It will be observed that the Agent refers to the condition of the German Mennonite settlers as being highly satisfactory.

Those of this class who arrived in the Province in 1874 and 1875, are stated to have completely settled the Reserves allotted to them, and are in a prosperous condition. Those who settled last year on the Reserve granted them adjoining the international boundary on the west side of the Red River, embracing some two thousand souls, have already built 17 villages, besides having over 1,500 acres of prairie land broken up ready for seeding next spring.

I regret not to be able to report satisfactory progress being made in any of the colonization schemes, under the special provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, to which encouragement has been given by the Department.

It is respectfully recommended, without the several promoters of such schemes furnish to you a satisfactory guarantee of settlement in the respective townships being vigorously prosecuted during the ensuing season, that steps be taken to cancel the privileges severally extended, and throw the lands open for general settlement.

Notwithstanding the general depression in commercial affairs alluded to, the large crop just gathered and the entire immunity from grasshoppers enjoyed last year by the people in the Province, have led to much interest being exhibited both by people in Ontario and in the Western States respecting Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and there is every probability of a large immigration into the country next year.

This office is in daily receipt of communications asking information as to the conditions upon which lands may be obtained, the cost of getting to the Province, and the best route, &c.

The crops in the Province last year were excellent; some of the products were of remarkably fine character; samples of grain and vegetables brought to Ontario attracted much public attention from their superior quality and size.

The soil of the Province, although known to be well adapted for the growth of cereals, has proved to be especially valuable for wheat growing.

The weight and bright colour of the Manitoba wheat has greatly impressed outsiders, and it is likely to be much sought for in the Western States and Ontario for the purpose of seed, a trade with that view having already been opened up.

The doubts entertained heretofore by many people as to the value of Manitoba for wheat growing, in consequence of its distance from remunerative markets, are destined to be resolved in favor of the Province, the character of its grain, taken in connection with the large yield, and with the inexhaustible character of the soil in that country, having established for it a superiority over the best wheat districts in Ontario or the Western States.

The facilities which the opening up of railway communication will afford the farmer in Manitoba for reaching eastern markets, added to the prospect of the valuable home market afforded by the settlement of the country, furnish a guarantee that the farmer in Manitoba or the North-West may safely divest himself of all fears of not obtaining remunerative prices for products of any kind raised by him.

The cultivation of stock also in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is an industry for which, in the opinion of the undersigned, the country is admirably adapted, and promises very remunerative returns to those who may engage in it.

A collection of grain, vegetables, and soils of Manitoba brought from the Province quite recently by Mr. C. J. Whellams, Immigration Agent, was exhibited in Ottawa, and proved a great attraction, from the extraordinary size of the vegetables and excellent character generally of the articles shown.

The Saskatchewan country, as a field for immigrants, is also attracting attention.

Of the settlements on this river, the most extensive one is known as Prince Albert, which numbers some 500 souls, composed of people principally from Manitoba, but numbering also families from other parts of Canada and the Old Country, and has increased very much during the last two years.

Last season, it is stated, the little community threshed 9,000 bushels of wheat.

Prince Albert is situate about forty-five miles below Fort Carleton. Saw and grist mills have been erected in the settlement by Capt. Moore, and are now in successful operation.

Among the settlers are found the various improved labor-saving agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers and threshing machines.

All accounts agree that the country for many miles around Prince Albert and to the west thereof, extending from the forks of the Saskatchewan, between the rivers for a distance of one hundred miles up, is very fertile and offers great inducements to settlers.

Grasshoppers have never been known in this region, and abundance of timber can be obtained from no great distance.

The nucleus of a settlement has been formed during the past summer at Battleford, notwithstanding the notice published by order of your predecessor in office, withdrawing the land at that point for the purpose of a town plot.

The country immediately around Battleford has been described by some people as not very valuable for farming purposes, the soil being said to be light and gravelly.

This statement is not borne out, however, by the experience of Mr. Fuller, the contractor for the telegraph lines west of Swan River, who presented this office a few days back with samples of barley and wheat—the former of an uncommonly fine character, the wheat being also of a very fair quality both as to size and weight—raised by him at Battleford last season.

A memorandum from Mr. Fuller, accompanying these samples, states that the barley was sown on the 18th May, and harvested on the 31st July; the wheat was sown on the 17th of May and harvested on the 20th of August—in each case the yield was equal to 25 bushels to the acre.

The seed was sown upon a shallow turning of prairie sod of the first breaking.

Singular to say, there was no rain whatever within the period mentioned.

It is not too much to assume that the above experience goes a long way towards controverting the opinion alluded to above respecting the farming capabilities of the country in the vicinity of the future Seat of Government of the North-West Territory.

I have obtained a full report of the character and extent of the several claims at Battleford, from Mr. King of the Special Survey party, and would respectfully suggest that measures be taken with as little delay as possible, to adjust the same with a view of laying out the town site into building and park lots.

HALF-BREED LANDS.

No distribution of this grant has as yet been made among the claimants.

The delay has been inevitable, owing to the fact of the number of claimants, as obtained from the census of Half-breed children taken in the Province in December, 1870, differing greatly from the number of claims reported by the Commissioners, and the data obtained subsequently by the Dominion Land Agent.

According to the results of the census alluded to, it was estimated that each child would receive 190 acres of land, but upon recent and more reliable returns it has been found that this is under the quantity which each child should receive, and, in accordance with your instructions to that effect, a new and final division of the grant was submitted, giving to each claimant 240 acres, which proposi-

tion, upon your report, has been approved by the Honorable the Privy Council. The division of the grant into allotments of this size is therefore being proceeded with with all possible despatch.

SCRIP.

The scrip authorized by the Act 37 Vic., cap. 20, to the Half-breed heads of families and Original White Settlers, including Selkirkers, in Manitoba, has been issued, with the exception of a limited number of claims of a special character, the merits of which are now under your consideration.

The scrip issued to date may be classified as follows, that is to say:—

1. Half-breed heads of families and their heirs, 2,345 claims, \$160 each	\$375,200 00
757 heirs of do. in amounts varying with the number of children in each family.....	22,720 00
2. Original White settlers, 689 claimants, \$160 each...	110,240 00
3. In commutation of hay and common rights outside the old Parishes.....	9,923 29
Total	\$518,083 29

Such portion of the above scrip as has not been placed in the hands of those for whom it was intended, is with the Agent of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, subject to the order of the respective owners, the latter having been notified to that effect under departmental regulations.

There remain 24 claims of deceased Half-breeds, and 23 of deceased Original White Settlers undecided, the same being now under your consideration.

PATENTS.

Patents issued during the past 12 months, as follows, that is to say:—

Military bounty grants.....	121
Sales.....	76
Homesteads.....	1
Under provisions of Manitoba Act.....	118
Under special provision of Dominion Lands Act.....	2
Total	318

MAPS.

A map of the North-West Territories, including Manitoba and Keewatin, embodying all the additional information obtainable to date, and distinguishing the tracts of country embraced in the several Indian Treaties from number one to number six, both inclusive, is now in course of preparation by this Branch, intended to accompany the forthcoming report of the Minister of the Interior.

The work has been entrusted to Mr. John Johnston, Chief Draughtsman, who has given it his personal attention, and, from Mr. Johnston's well known ability and long experience in collating geographical data and his skill as a draughtsman, the work is certain to prove of much value for present reference.

The following additional maps will also be shortly published, that is to say:—

1. Of Manitoba, shewing township surveys in the Province to the present date.

2. Of part of Keewatin, shewing all lands laid out for settlement in the alley of the Rainy River.

Plans of various parishes in Manitoba are also being prepared for publication by the photo-lithographic process, under your authority to that effect, the intention being to charge such a price for copies as will re-imburse the Department the cost.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

A meeting of the Board of Examiners was held here during the second week in November, as provided by law, on which occasion the following gentlemen respectively, having satisfactorily passed the requisite examinations, received commissions, that is to say:—

W. F. King, of Port Hope, Ontario, a commission as Dominion Land Surveyor, and also a certificate of having passed the higher examination provided for by Sec. 31 of the Act 39 Vic., Cap. 19.

A. G. Cavana, P.L.S., of Cannington, Ontario, and Thos. Fawcette, of Uffington, Ontario, commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors.

Mr. C. P. Ayles, of Aylmer, Quebec, a candidate for preliminary examination, having produced a diploma from the Engineering Chair of Cornell University, was given a certificate entitling him to be entered as an articled pupil with a Dominion Land Surveyor.

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

J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor-General.

PART III.

—
APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF

DOMINION LANDS.



APPENDIX No. I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 6th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the progress of the Special Survey in the North West Territory during the past season.

Pursuant to your instructions the work to be done consisted in carrying on, north-westward, from the limit of existing Dominion Land surveys, a system of main or standard meridians and parallels to serve as a basis for the extension, at any points desired, of the block outline or township surveys.

I was also directed by you to avail myself of the newly constructed telegraph line, from Winnipeg to Fort Pelly, Battleford, and Edmonton, to determine the difference of longitude between these places, coupling with such determinations the latitude observations requisite to fix, for the purposes of your Department, their geographical position with precision.

To effect these objects I made the following disposition of the force of the survey.

Mr. A. L. Russell, D. L. S., in charge of the main section of the party, was instructed to proceed with the establishing in the field the meridians and parallels prescribed.

Mr. W. F. King, Astronomical Assistant, I despatched to Battleford, accompanied by Mr. J. Y. Checkley, Computer, with the necessary equipments to enable him to do, at western stations, what was required in co-operating in the longitude work with myself at eastern ones. Mr. King was also instructed to observe for latitude at the points involved, including a latitude determination to be made on his way westward at the intersection of the fifth base with the 102nd meridian, and to make a survey of Battleford and its vicinity, in compliance with your directions to that effect.

The details of the progress of the work on meridians and parallels and of the nature of the country traversed during the survey, are fully given in the accompanying report by Mr. A. L. Russell. I have only to state that its perusal will show that the work has been pushed energetically and that all the progress has been made that the conditions would permit, compatible with the accuracy of a standard survey. In this latter respect it will be seen by his returns, that the care taken, and the methods that have been pursued, are such as to render the operations of this survey of the same order of precision, as that attained by the late International Boundary Survey across the same territory, a work of greater magnitude, importance, and correspondingly greater proportionate cost.

Equally important with the question of surveying accuracy, is the information that will be gathered from Mr. Russell's impressions of the country in which the party worked all summer. It would appear from his report that, contrary to expectation based on some accounts received, the whole area is, with little exception, well adapted to agricultural settlement.

I regret that, owing to circumstances beyond our control, I have a much less satisfactory account to give of the part of the work in which I was, personally, more immediately engaged, *i.e.* the longitude determinations. Our arrangements for effecting these all proved abortive.

The telegraph line between Fort Pelly and Winnipeg was never throughout the summer in sufficiently good order to admit of making through signals. It was understood that efforts were being made to repair it; we, therefore, waited in daily expectancy of being able to use it, but without result.

Good latitude observations were made by Mr. King at the 102nd meridian and at Battleford. He also made a minute survey of the occupation and the topography at and in the vicinity of the latter place. He further obtained, by astronomical observation, corrections to the hitherto given places on our maps of several leading points on the main route westward from Fort Ellice. Details of his survey of Battleford are given on his plan thereof and its accompanying report, both of which, with such of his observations as are, up to the present date, reduced, are submitted herewith.

His report of his astronomic work, and of the methods of observation and reduction employed, indicates the care taken with the work entrusted to him, and is also of interest for its abstract merits as a professional paper.

In accordance with your approval of a suggestion to that effect the meteorological instruments of the survey were placed in the hands of a member of the Mounted Police force at Battleford, who, with the consent of the officer commanding there, has undertaken to keep a proper register. The advantage gained in greater value of data obtained at a permanent station, and in better security of fragile instruments, is evident, the conditions on a moving survey being, in both respects, extremely unfavourable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Assistant Surveyor General.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

APPENDIX No. 2.

OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of operations of the Special Survey party, under my charge, engaged in laying down standard meridians and parallels during the past summer.

Having received your final instructions, and all arrangements being completed, we parted from you, on the 17th June, at Winnipeg, and after a tedious journey over roads rendered almost impassable by prolonged spring rains, we arrived, on the 30th June, at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Ellice, having, as you directed, while passing Portage Creek, measured one of the sides of the trigonometric survey of 1874. My letter of the 22nd June made you fully acquainted with the results of this measurement.

After spending a day at Fort Ellice, taking in supplies, etc., and connecting the fourth base line with the trigonometric survey and a latitude point carefully determined in the fall of 1875, at our camp at the north of Beaver Creek (half a mile south of the Fort), we proceeded to the iron bar at the intersection of the fourth base with the meridian exterior between ranges 30 and 31 west of the First Principal Meridian, the most western located point of the Block Survey system.

As it appeared from our latitude observations of 1875 that the fifth base at Fort Ellice was some $15\frac{1}{2}$ chains north of its correct position, and your instructions being to close all work branching from the First Principal Meridian on its proper astronomical latitude at the Second Principal Meridian (longitude 102° west, determined by trigonometrical survey), a trial tangent line was run with the calculated bearing and assumed distance seventeen miles to the meridian, when it was found, on connecting with a latitude point thereat determined by your astronomical party a few days previous, that the difference between the assumed and the established latitude was only 1.8 second of arc, so that we were enabled, by a trifling offset, to mound back on a true connecting tangent according to instructions.

Our next work was to level and mark out the Second Principal Meridian from the Qu'Appelle Road 81 miles northward or within about 15 miles of Fort Pelly.

From a few time observations taken for chronometric determination of longitude by myself and first Assistant, Fort Pelly would appear to lie closely on the line of this (102nd) meridian.

Our instructions being that we should work westward on the main bases, and it being evident from a latitude determination at Fort Pelly that the ninth base would fall into heavy timber for a long distance, we turned west on the eighth base line, producing the same as far as the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9 west, before reaching which we encountered a few miles of heavy cutting on the northeast slope of what we were informed were the Beaver Hills. Here we again turned north, emerging soon upon a country more open and favourable to the carrying on of the work, continuing as far north as the ninth base, where we again turned west, running some fourteen miles through alternate openings and woods, bringing the work to a close for the season, on the 15th October, at the eastern shore of a lake several miles in length, called Fishing Lake, the shore of which we traversed for a short distance.

On the following Monday the party started on their homeward march of 400 miles to Winnipeg, remaining a day at Fort Ellice, on their way in, to store plant, etc., arriving at Winnipeg on the 9th November.

From the observations and notes taken on the journey out and the homeward march, much useful information was gained relative to the geography, etc., of a section of country hitherto meagrely and inaccurately represented on our best maps.

At Winnipeg the men were paid off and I proceeded, with my assistants, to Ottawa.

WORK DONE.

The whole distance surveyed of meridians and parallels during the season was 189 miles—nearly one-half of which involved cutting in what was expected or supposed to be prairie country; we had, moreover, an unusually wet season to still further retard our progress.

I may here remark that the desire to turn out a large amount of work was never allowed to affect, in the slightest degree, its accuracy, which I take to be the principal point to be kept in view in the conducting of the survey.

METHOD OF SURVEY.

The prolongation of the lines was done with a 6-inch "Troughton and Simms" transit, reading to 10 seconds. To obtain the direction of the line, time azimuths of Polaris were observed by the method prescribed by yourself, namely, setting up the instrument in three successive positions, bringing the measurement of the azimuthal angle on sections of its graduated circle, 120 degrees apart, also bringing the different motions and faces into play,—each observation on the star (12) being referred by a similarly conditioned motion to a reference object placed on the line usually about a mile distant. As the observations were preferably taken about elongation, and the chronometer time and rate checked by east and west stars or transits, the probable error of any complete observation was very small, probably less than three seconds.

In prolonging the line, two forward points being taken, in reversed positions of the instrument, and verified by looking back each time, certainty and precision were ensured in tracing the line. This shews more particularly on the 102nd meridian, where the nature of the surface and the conditions of the atmosphere were extremely favorable, as the accompanying Table of Azimuths and specimen observations and reductions thereof will afford examples.

The whole distance of 81 miles of the Second Principal Meridian was run in this manner with a mean observed deviation of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds,—the line was corrected, for these small differences, by laying off the required offset of a few inches when the mounds were being made. All very small azimuthal angles were laid off by measurement with a finely divided steel tape, the offset being proportional to the distance between two given points and the angle required to be laid off.

I consider this a very useful method at township corners, being much more accurate and expeditious than doing the same thing by the instrument. The work done with the small transit goes to prove that it is, with careful handling, possible, in the absence of larger instruments, to do work for which the latter are usually deemed essential.

CHAINING.

All lines were carefully chained twice over throughout, the chain being compared every few miles with one of the standard 10 feet rods made by Messrs. Troughton and Simms for Colonel Brunel, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, tested for him by the Warden of Standards of England, and given to the Department of Interior for Dominion Land Surveys. On the prairie section the two sets of chainings seldom differed as much as one link in a mile: whenever triangulation was resorted to in crossing rivers, ravines, etc., the bases were likewise twice chained and the angles repeatedly measured with the instrument. It is worthy of remark that the chain with brazed links, although well worn by much previous usage, required, contrary to all expectation, to be frequently shortened up, as it lengthened by usage, about five times more than the common unbrazed iron chain, notwithstanding that the wire of which the steel chain was made was nearly, if not quite, as thick as that of the iron chain.

The mounds were built in accordance with the Manual, those for townships corners being the prescribed six feet square; every twelfth mile (block corner) being indicated by a marked iron bar. Mounds were built, even in the bush, wherever practicable, as fires frequently destroy both bearing-trees and posts altogether. Two of the iron bars had to be placed a few chains out of position, owing to small lakes covering the precise spot. Their actual positions and the reasons for their being thus placed are noted in the proper place in the field notes.

LATITUDE OBSERVATIONS.

Observations for latitude were taken at various points on the work, viz: Big-cut-arm River, intersection of 8th base and 102nd meridian, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles west on the 8th base, and on the 9th base. These observations were taken with a Troughton and Simms 7-inch altazimuth instrument, and where weather permitted, with a small reflecting circle with mercury horizon. No corrections were of course applied for any small differences indicated by these instruments, the work being based throughout on an initial latitude accurately determined with the larger instruments of the survey. As latitude by prime vertical transits required more time than we could consistently with the progress of the work afford, being seldom more than a couple of days in the same camp, the method of circum-meridian altitudes of north and south stars, as well as that of pairing Polaris on time, with southern stars transiting at nearly equal altitudes, was usually adopted.

The manner of observing was strictly in accordance with your "Memoranda for Latitude Observations."

The rate of the chronometer being well known, a series of observations on east and west stars was taken to determine the true local sidereal time, and a few minutes before a star culminated, altitudes in close succession were taken until transit, when the latter half of the altitudes were observed in a reversed position of the instrument. The instrument was now directed to some previously selected star on the opposite side of the zenith, which paired well with the one just taken, and the same programme carried out. The levels, barometer and thermometer being duly noted, completed a series.

Observations on either a north or a south star alone were considered of but little value, and to avoid the effect of uncertainties of refraction, altitudes under fifty degrees were used as seldom as possible.

An example of each kind of observation, is annexed.

The Geodetical tables used were those computed from the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain, and published by the Superintendent of the Survey in 1858.

Should it be determined to close the block outlines on the third principal meridian, and spring them anew from it, on their proper astronomical latitude, a separate determination thereat will be necessary, owing to probable large station errors even in that comparatively flat country.

The deviations of the vertical that were noted by the International Boundary Commission Survey, in locating the 49th parallel, where the country is to a great extent similarly flat, reached, sometimes, nearly five seconds of arc, at points not further apart than those involved in the present instance.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

For convenience of reference I will describe the country as we passed over it, commencing with that

SOUTH OF THE QU'APPELLE RIVER.

The land here is good sardy loam, slightly undulating. There is plenty of good water, and a fair supply of timber; that in the valleys of the streams being abundant and of fair size; whereas, what grows on the prairie level is almost invariably inferior in that respect, and interspersed with elumps of willows.

A few oaks, birches, and some large poplar were seen at Scissors Creek. The banks of the ravines and streams, running into the Qu'Appelle River, exhibit exposures of shale and thin layers of ironstone (sample herewith.) These were the only outcroppings of geological interest met with during the season.

NORTH OF THE QU'APPELLE RIVER.

At about two miles north of the river the land becomes of a second-class quality, being more rolling and sandy for about eleven miles, when it again improves for fifty-five miles, with a strip of inferior land of about five miles in width, crossing it. The northern part of this section, particularly the last five miles, is excellent sandy loam, well wooded and watered.

Here the production of the meridian northward ceased. A rapid trip to Fort Pelly, however, enables me to state that all the way to that place the soil is good, and wood and water comparatively well supplied. In the vicinity of Fort Pelly and northward the land is lighter; water is however plentiful, and poplar of a larger size, as well as spruce, are here first met with. The approach to the Swan River Barracks presents a very forlorn appearance, being thickly covered with granite boulders of various sizes.

EIGHTH BASE LINE WESTWARD.

Returning again to the 102nd meridian, on the eighth base line, which was produced 49 miles westward, we find that throughout the whole of this distance poplar bush, from two to twelve inches in diameter, and willows, predominate. The land is good, and water throughout abundant, and in places more than desirable, as the numerous lakelets, ponds, and connecting marshes attest. These characteristics are doubtless due to the retention of the surface water by clayey sub-soils. A noticeable fact in connection with this country is that both in running waters, and in surface ponds having no apparent outlet, the water is invariably hard.

From the 41st to the 49th mile the line gradually ascends the north-eastern slope of the Beaver Hills, where the barometer indicated an approximate altitude of 1,800 feet above the sea.

On turning north, at the 49th mile, the line shortly emerges from the thickly-wooded hillside to a more open country, gradually descending all the way to the White Sand River, where a stretch of almost open prairie of about 13 miles crossed, containing very little timber of useful size.

The soil, although sandy, is still of good quality, and possibly of more value than rich moist lands, which are more subject to summer frosts. The first frost noticed by us was on the 31st August, at the "Crooked Lakes," where a film of ice of the thickness of paper formed around the marshy shore.

THE NINTH BASE LINE, WESTWARD.

From about five miles south of this base and westward along the same for 14 miles, the line ran through alternate openings and poplar bush, crossing several lakelets, and coming to an end at the eastern shore of Fishing Lake, several miles in length.

The soil throughout this section is good sandy loam, and much of the timber of useful dimensions. On the tenth mile we crossed a well-defined cart trail leading northwestward to Quill Lake.

TRAVELLED ROADS.

As these roads are, as yet, the only certain means of communication throughout the North-West Territories, and judging that some notice of those travelled by us might be useful, I beg to submit the following brief description thereof, and of adjacent country.

ROAD FROM FORT PELLY, WESTWARD.

This road properly begins at Swan River Barracks and runs about eleven miles south to Fort Pelly, and from thence westward to Touchwood Hills and Carlton. The section I desire to draw attention to is the 55 miles between Fort Pelly and the crossing of the White Sand River.

At Fort Pelly the soil is almost pure sand; potatoes, corn and some other cereals grow to a good size, when they escape destruction by grasshoppers and summer frosts.

Half a mile west of the Fort is a small Indian village. Beyond it commences a heavy belt of poplar bush, over four miles across, and at the western edge thereof, on the south side of the road, is a large lake, the largest of about eighteen met with between Fort Pelly and White Sand River. A couple of salt or alkali lakes were pointed out to me about two miles west of the Assiniboine River crossing. With the exception of the four miles of heavy bush above referred to, the road runs through alternate openings and small bluffs of poplar. Between Pelly and the Assiniboine River crossing, small groves of spruce are seen.

In the vicinity of Pelly and the Assiniboine River crossing, the soil is very sandy; elsewhere, with an occasional light patch, it is a sandy loam, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

As we proceed west the country becomes more open and the timber smaller size.

About nine miles out of Pelly the road crosses "Stony Creek," (the third stream bearing the same name met with in our work.) What must be a troublesome ford in spring would be rendered an easy crossing by placing a flooring of split logs on a couple of stout timbers laid across the stream. Two miles west of here the road crosses the brow of a hill, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had in all directions.

The most serious obstruction to heavy traffic at the time (15th October) when we passed over the road, appeared to be a springy hill-side east of the Assiniboine River. This place could be greatly improved by a few yards of fascines and ditching.

At the Assiniboine River, 18 miles west of Pelly, a firm sandy bottom, easy sloping banks, and only about a foot of water, render the fording thereof easy.

A small stream about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Assiniboine River has been roughly bridged by a few logs, enabling loaded teams to pass readily.

At about 42 miles west of Pelly the road crosses Devil's Creek, which has easy banks, firm bottom, and water only one foot deep by four feet wide.

The White Sand River, where crossed by the road, is a mere brook, dry in places, and presents no impediments to travel, having a gravel bed and low banks.

ROAD FROM FORT PELLY TO THE CROOKED LAKES.

This is a portion, about thirty miles, of the road between the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts at Fort Pelly and Qu'Appelle. For about five miles south of Pelly it forms part of the main travelled road between that place and Fort Ellice.

At the fifth mile it forks off in a south-south-westerly direction, crossing about the tenth mile, the main White Sand River; there occur very serious impediments to travel. A short distance north of the crossing there is a bad swampy place, small in extent and easily drained. A long, rough passage over boulders in the river bed, as well as steep, slippery banks, obliged us to unload the light waggon and portage its contents.

Shortly after leaving the river, the road rises into a higher plateau, traversing a country well watered with brooks, and having a fair share of timber, principally of a small size.

The "Crooked Lakes" are simply portions of the bed of a stream said to be "Stony Creek," which contain water all the year round. Altogether, they are

several miles in length, with a width of only a few yards, and are the resort of numerous wild fowl. As this road does not lie in the direction of the main stream of travel east and west, it is seldom used by others than the Hudson's Bay Company.

ROAD FROM FORT PELLY SOUTH TO FORT ELLICE.

Odometer measurement makes this road 110 miles in length. It runs, for the greater part, through a very open country, having a soil rather more sandy than was encountered on our meridian line further west. The valleys of the various streams crossed, five in number, are wide and deep, and the banks generally steep.

Travelling south from Fort Pelly, we encounter, at about fourteen miles, the White Sand River, the most difficult crossing on the road, owing to steep and slippery banks. As at the crossing of the same river higher up, on the road to Crooked Lakes and Qu'Appelle, almost all the load requires to be portaged.

It took the greater part of half a day to cross our small train, travelling light.

The next obstacle, about twenty-seven miles from Pelly, is "Steep" Creek, having a very steep hill on each side. Although only a few feet wide and a couple of feet deep, the crossing of this creek, which could be easily bridged at a trifling expense, is very troublesome.

Another two miles brings us to Stony Creek, with easy ford and approaches; and the same remark may be applied to the "Two Creeks," about twelve miles further on.

Sixty-five miles from Fort Pelly, the main route of the North-West Mounted Police forks off south-east to the "Shell River" crossing of the Assiniboine River, twelve miles distant, and from thence to their Inspecting Station at Shoal Lake, where all goods passing west are examined by them.

Nine miles from Ellice we cross Wolverine Creek, which presents no very serious obstacle to travel; the hill on the southern side is sandy and rather steep for heavily-laden waggons going south. This point on the road is distinguished many miles off by a high wooded hill on the south side of the crossing.

Two miles from Fort Ellice the Qu'Appelle River, with a valley of over 200 feet in depth, is crossed about a mile before it falls into the Assiniboine River. This was formerly considered a serious impediment, but a bridge has been built, as well as other minor improvements of the hill side made, by the Hudson's Bay Company, who have also bridged the Assiniboine River, and are naturally desirous of directing all the westward travel *via* their post at Fort Ellice, where the traveller will find an ample supply of all necessaries; a blacksmith and a carpenter, two very important additions to such distant outposts, when a damaged wheel requires repair or a horseshoe replacing. Archibald McDonald, Esq., a most courteous and efficient officer, who has charge of the Swan River District, resides here. To him the Survey is indebted for much information and assistance.

Our work was intersected at various points by Indian cart trails, which, as they appear to have fallen into disuse, I will not further refer to.

It would appear advisable that a careful examination of the most favourable and direct line for the ever-increasing traffic in connection with the great North-West should be made as early as possible, and all improvements of river crossings, etc., made of a substantial and permanent character. The present roads to the recently established seat of Government at Battleford are both difficult of travel and very circuitous. To judge from the few small villages and hamlets from Winnipeg to Edmonton, the traffic, as indicated by the almost endless stream, during the summer months, of long trains of heavily-laden carts and waggons, seems truly surprising.

SYNOPSIS OF NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

From the foregoing detailed descriptions and an examination of the accompanying maps on a scale of four miles to the inch, it will be seen that both timber and water abound in the section traversed by us, and the soils being generally of good

quality, the whole region west of the Assiniboine River, between Fort Pelly and Fort Ellice, and extending west and north-west as far as our work reached, with the exception of a few small sections where the soil is very light, may be considered as well adapted for settlement.

GRASSHOPPERS.

All traces of anything that had been cultivated last summer at Fort Pelly were entirely obliterated by these voracious pests. Fort Ellice likewise suffered, but the Company's officer there succeeded in saving about two-thirds of his crop. Prof. Geo. M. Dawson, Geologist, Naturalist, etc., of Montreal, is collecting detailed information from this and other sections of Western North America, and intends publishing the results of his careful researches concerning this insect, whose ravages have tended so much to retard the settlement of the extensive and fertile regions of the North-West.

MAPS, PLANS, &C.

The following maps and plans are submitted :—

- 1st. Detailed map on a scale of 40 chains to the inch.
- 2nd. General map on a scale of 4 miles to the inch.
- 3rd. " " 35 " "
- 4th. Profile of the levels along the 102nd meridian.
- 5th. Field notes of survey.
- 6th. Astronomical observations and calculations.

In conclusion, I would wish to speak of the efficient aid rendered me by Mr. Montague Aldous, Leveller and 1st Assistant; also to mention favorably my other Assistants, Messrs. J. S. Dennis, jun., E. J. Bennet and Thos. Macnutt, who at all times showed a zealous attention to their duties, contributing much to the progress and accuracy of the survey.

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

A. L. RUSSELL,
Surveyor in charge of Meridian and Parallel Section S.S.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
in charge Special Survey, N.W. Territory.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OTTAWA, 13th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by the Astronomical section of the special survey under my charge, during the season of 1876. The party consisting of myself, Mr. Checkley, and two laboring men, left Winnipeg on the 23rd June, arriving at Fort Ellice on the 30th, and on the 2nd July reached the Astronomical Station at the intersection of the 102nd meridian, and the Qu'Appelle trail. Having completed my observations on the night of 9th July, and having computed the latitude, and communicated the result to Mr. A. L. Russell, on the 12th July I returned to Fort Ellice. Here, according to instructions, I awaited the arrival of the freighter, who was to furnish transport for the provisions of the party. He arrived on 26th July, and on 27th I started for Battle River, and on August 23rd, after a tedious journey I arrived at the settlement of Battleford.

Having selected a spot on the south side of Battle River, on the top of a ridge with an outlook of about a mile north to the top of the hill on the other side of the river, and consequently sufficiently elevated to avoid the mist which fills the valley on cold summer nights, and at the same time conveniently near the telegraph line, I set up the instrument, and had a loopline put up connecting the Observatory tent with the telegraphic line. The portable stand of the instrument being cracked, I had a post planted deep in the ground, and set up the instrument upon it. This post remains to mark the astronomical station. Finding that there was no chance of an exchange of longitude signals with you, I turned my attention to determining the latitude accurately, using as many different methods as possible.

On September 9th, I received by mail your letter of the 18th August, and in accordance with the instructions it contained, I devoted most of the Appendix 4. remainder of my stay at Battleford to traversing the country adjacent to the rivers, and obtaining information connected with it.

On 2nd October I started eastward, and arrived at Touchwood Hills Trading Post on the 10th, at Fort Ellice on the 17th, and at Winnipeg on the 27th.

Owing to the short time at my disposal I have been unable to send in all my astronomical observations. The appended computations comprise:—

1. Transit observations for time at Station No. 2. (the observation point on the 102nd meridian.)
2. Observations for latitude, by circum-meridian altitudes, at Station No. 2.
3. Combination of the resulting latitudes, and probable error, &c.
4. Miscellaneans observations at Station No. 2.
5. Transits for time at Battleford,—two sets.
6. Five complete observations for latitude at Battleford, two of which are taken by Talcott's method.
7. An itinerary of the Saskatchewan trail from Battleford to Winnipeg, giving distances measured by odometer. (See Schedules: Appendix 7.)

I have also—not as yet worked out—eleven latitude pairs at Battleford.

Several transit observations at Battleford.

Time by altitudes do

Value of micrometer do

Value of level divisions do

&c. &c.

Also, a number of sextant observations for latitude and longitude, taken during the journey at points on the trail, and other observations and computations.

The latitude observations at Battleford taken on three ways:

By Talcott's method, i.e. not depending on the graduated circle.

By circum-meridian altitudes, using the moveable wire of the eye piece micrometer only to measure very small differences; i.e. depending not on the micrometer value, but on the accuracy of graduation.

By circum-meridian altitudes, using both circle and micrometer in the usual way.

The observations at Station No. 2, on 102nd meridian, as far as they depend on bisecting the star, will be found very discrepant in most of the observations of the first three nights. This is due partly to the misty weather which made accurate bisections very difficult, but principally to a great inclination of the micrometer thread, which I could not at the time correct with safety. As I took these observations indiscriminately, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other side of the centre wire, these errors tend to counterbalance, and it will be seen that the results of these observations are as near the mean as the others. I have given these observations less weight than the others, namely a weight 0.3 for a complete observation of ten micrometer readings on each star, while the observations of the 6th and 9th July, in which the inclination was eliminated by making the bisections in pairs at exactly equal distances from the centre wire, have been given a weight of unity for a complete observation.

Another cause of error, almost equally serious, is the microscope level, which although sensitive in some parts of the tube, has a different value for almost every division, and near the centre loses its sensitivity altogether. The value of a division, as determined by observations at Battleford, is, when each end of the bubble stands at 6, about 3", but when the bubble is lengthened to stand at 22 on each side, the value of a division is only about 1". In fact the value of a division is a function of the length of the bubble. These new values of the divisions being applied to the latitude observations at Station No. 2, change the resulting latitude 35 feet, the latitude which I communicated to Mr. A. L. Russell being $50^{\circ} 22' 22.20''$, and the correct latitude $50^{\circ} 22' 21.85''$, while the probable error is at the same time diminished from 38 to 34 feet.

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

W. F. KING,
Astronomical Assistant, S. S.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
in charge Special Survey, N. W. Territory.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT ON SURVEY OF BATTLEFORD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, BY W. F. KING, ASTRONOMICAL ASSISTANT ON SPECIAL SURVEY.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor, in obedience to your instructions, dated 18th August, to submit the following information with regard to the claims taken up by settlers at Battleford, North-West Territories, together with some notes on the topographical features of the vicinity.

The accompanying plan shows, by the red lines, the lines surveyed by traversing with box sextant and chain; the rivers, ridges, &c., being placed into position by offsets paced or estimated from these lines.

The following statement gives an explanation of the plan by means of reference numbers, with topographical notes, remarks on the soil, timber, &c., and also comprises a statement of the extent of the claims, the estimated value of improvements, and other information bearing on the subject. A table is also given showing the aggregate value of improvements on the several claims. The improvements are those made up to the end of September.

The estimated values are necessarily only rough approximations in many cases, it being very difficult to properly estimate the value of labour, materials, &c., in a new settlement so isolated as Battleford.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN.

The numbers refer to the red reference numbers on the plan.

1. Astronomical Station, Special Survey. Approximate Latitude $52^{\circ} 42' 39''$ N.
2. Meridian Mark, Special Survey. Nearly due north from (1)
3. Three shanties belonging to R. Fuller.
4. Four buildings, comprising the Telegraph Office and Fuller's Storehouses.
5. Hudson's Bay Company's buildings, three in number.
6. Johnston & Fields. Store and Billiard Saloon.
7. Mahoney & Campbell. Store.
8. Storehouse. Board of Public Works.
9. Approximate position of two houses occupied by Indians.
10. Two or three houses, occupied by P. Ballendine, sub-contractor for the carriage of the mail to Edmonton. Approximate position.
11. Mahoney's stable. Approximate position.
12. Approximate position of two houses occupied by Indians.
13. Brickyard. Board of Public Works.
14. An Indian's house.
15. H. Stobart's houses, two in number.
16. Stewart D. Mulkins' unfinished house.
17. F. Osler's house.
18. J. Westfall's house.
19. An Indian's unfinished house.
20. H. W. McKenny's house.
21. J. Brown's house.
22. Hall's house.
23. E. Fréchette's house.
24. Post, marking Fréchette's claim.

- 25—26—27—28. Fence bounding McKenny and Clarke's claim.
 29. Post marking the south-west corner of J. Brown's claim.
 30. Piece of ploughed land belonging to Hall.
 31—32—33. Ploughed land belonging to McKenny and Clarke.
 34—35. Ploughed land in Osler, Westfall and Stobart's claim.
 36—15. Osler's fence.
 36—37. Osier's unfinished fence.
 38—39—40. Fence belonging to Richard Fuller.
 41—42—43—44. Fence enclosing Fuller's cultivated land.
 45. Post marking J. G. Harris' claim.
 46. Approximate position of Government House.

NOTES ON THE TOPOGRAPHY, &C.

Battle River, flowing from the south-west, and the Saskatchewan River, from the north-west, approach, at one point of their course, within three-quarters of a mile of one another and then separate, remaining at a distance from one another of a mile and a half apart until they again converge to their junction; the rivers thus form a peninsula about five and a half miles in length, from the forks of the rivers to the narrow neck, which is called the "Narrows." This peninsula is in great part composed of a sandy ridge, 60 or 70 feet high, which overlooks both rivers at the Narrows, but leaves the bank of the Saskatchewan about two miles from the Narrows, leaving a gradually widening flat, and terminating at about a mile and a quarter from the forks. This flat is marshy along the foot of the ridge, and along the river bank is covered with trees, bordered by scrub willows, rose bushes, &c., while the sandy ridge is destitute of wood, except on the slopes.

This ridge is continued on the other side of Battle River, about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the telegraph office, and runs in a south-easterly direction parallel to the Saskatchewan for many miles, forming a sort of step to the higher ridge which forms the valley of Battle River. Another high ridge runs along the north of the Saskatchewan.

The low-lying flat comprising the whole valley of Battle River, between the ridge, three-quarters of a mile south-east of the telegraph office, to the bend of the river, about three-quarters of a mile west of the telegraph office, is called "Telegraph Flat."

The low-lying flat extending eastwards from the ridge on the peninsula to the forks of the rivers is commonly called the "Point." The sandy ridge on the peninsula, on the highest point of which the Mounted Police Barracks are built, may be called, for convenience of reference, "Barracks Hill."

One of the accompanying specimens of soil was taken from the ploughed land on Osler's claim, between his house and Stobart's, on the Barracks Hill.

The soil was about six inches in depth, and was light and sandy. By descending into Stobart's cellar I was able to obtain a section down to a depth of five feet.

Below the six inches of surface soil lay sand, becoming purer below. At a depth of 15 inches from the surface lay a stratum of whitish clay, 14 inches in thickness; then six inches coarse gravel; then heavy clay mixed with finer gravel. Another section in the Barrack Square gave similar results. Hence, this may be taken as describing generally the surface of the whole ridge.

The ridge, on which is the Astronomical Station, although similar in surface appearance, exhibited about six inches of the same kind of soil, and below that, sand with clay down to a depth of five feet. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil there has been no attempt at well digging on these ridges, the sides of the well being liable to cave in.

Good water, however, can be obtained almost anywhere at the foot of the ridges by digging, and natural springs occur in many places. On Telegraph Flat, to obtain water, it is necessary to dig below the level of the river.

On the ridge, near the Astronomical Station, lies Fuller's farm, which is the only piece of land cultivated in the settlement. The soil is similar to the specimen from Osler's claim. The land was first ploughed in the spring of 1876, and the crops were put in about May 12th, on the sod. He harvested in September, getting about 120 bushels of wheat and 150 of barley, or an average of 23 to 25 bushels an acre, as well as onions and a few potatoes and beets. The grain appears to be good (see specimens). He planted cabbages, but they were killed, with many of his potatoes, by summer frost.

The other specimen of soil was taken from Telegraph Flat. It is usually considered much better than that of the ridge, but, being low-lying, it is very liable to summer frosts as proved by experience at Prince Albert's Mission and elsewhere on the Saskatchewan. This soil is about two feet deep, the first six inches being lighter than the rest; below this, lies clay, at first mixed with vegetable matter, but purer at a greater depth, until at about four feet from the surface, it appears nearly pure.

The Board of Public Works employ a man to make bricks with the clay of Telegraph Flat, but none of the bricks have yet been burnt.

It is said that the soil to the north of the Saskatchewan is much better than that at the settlements, although nearly destitute of wood. The soil about fifteen miles west on the telegraph line is also said to be very good.

Battle River, on account of the sluggishness of its current, is filled with mud banks, so that steamers cannot ascend it except during very high water. The Saskatchewan, on the contrary, has a very swift current, but is filled with sandbanks which almost completely block the channel near the mouth of Battle River. The only channel for steamboats is said to lie between the long island on the Saskatchewan River and the south shore, thus passing close to Brown's and Hall's claims. Near Hall's house a steamboat can come up close to the bank, and this point is easily approached by a cart trail running down a very easy slope of the hill.

There are three cart trails leading into the settlement from the east—the plain trail, or the trail over the Eagle Hills, coming into the settlement from the south—the river trail running along the Saskatchewan, between it and the Eagle Hills—and the trail crossing the Saskatchewan at the forks of the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers. The first trail is eighteen miles longer than the second, but the second is very difficult for heavily laden carts, on account of the great number of creek valleys that have to be crossed—(about twenty-two in fifty miles).

The third trail, although leading straight to Carleton, is very little used, since the Saskatchewan has to be crossed twice.

Large numbers of fish are caught in Battle River by means of nets. They comprise gold-eyes, catfish, pickerel, and suckers.

There is plenty of firewood near Battleford, particularly on and along the slopes of the high ridge overlooking the valley from the south, as well as on some of the islands; and in the ravines there are some large trees. They are principally Balm of Gilead and Poplar, although a few small Spruces grow on the slopes of the ridge overlooking the Saskatchewan, near the Narrows.

There is also undoubtedly coal some distance up Battle River. I have seen some specimens of drift coal found on the shore of an island in the river, and was informed that there was plenty of it. Although not of first rate quality, it is superior to common lignite. It has been used in the forge, and answers well.

There is not much timber for building purposes, and most of the houses are built of small logs, the driftwood of the Saskatchewan, some of which consists of large spruce logs, having been appropriated by the first builders. It is said that large spruce logs can be brought down in the spring from Turtle Lake, about 60 miles distant, north of the Saskatchewan River.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS.

WITH IMPROVEMENTS, THEIR VALUE, &c.

Richard Fuller, (constructor of the Canada Pacific Telegraph Line from Livingstone).

He claims one mile along Battle River, easterly from his post on the bank of the river near the Telegraph Office, and forty chains south. Altogether 320 acres. He claims 160 acres by settlement and 160 by preëmption.

His improvements are :—

1. A store, on the bank of the river, size 40 feet by 17, completed.—Well-built of square timber. (See 4 of the plan). Estimated value \$200.

2. The Telegraph Office, south-east from the store.—Battery house attached—well-built of square logs. Estimated value \$150.

3. Two small store houses south-east from the Telegraph Office. Size 12 by 12, built of unsquared logs, completed. Estimated value \$200.

4. A post and two-rail fence surrounding the above four buildings. Estimated value \$12.

5. Three shanties, built of large unsquared logs, walls mudded, and roof thatched. Used as winter quarters for his men during the winter of 1875-76; are to be used for the same purpose this winter. Estimated value \$400.

6. A piece of land on Telegraph Flat, containing 60 or 70 acres, bounded on two sides by a well-built "snake" fence, six rails high (see 38, 39, 40 on the plan), and bounded on the other two sides by the hills south and south-west of Battle River. Not cultivated; used for pasture. Estimated value of the fence, \$180.

7. A piece of land on the ridge near the Special Survey astronomical station, bounded on three sides by a six-rail "snake fence," and on the fourth by the edge of the ridge overlooking Battle River. It contains about 30 acres, nearly all under cultivation this year. This was the only piece of land under crop this year. The crop comprised wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beets; cabbages were planted, but were killed by the frost. Estimated value, \$195.

8. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ploughed land on Telegraph Flat, near the telegraph office; unfenced and unsown. Estimated value \$12.

This claim was taken up in 1875, and the telegraph office and stores and winter shanties were then built. The land was fenced in the spring of 1876; the wheat, &c., being sown on the 11th and 12th of May.

Total estimated value of all improvements, \$1,349.

OSLER, WESTFALL AND STOBART.

Osler took up his claim in October, 1875, but made no improvements, that I know of, until the spring of 1876, when he entered into partnership with J. Westfall, (operator and general superintendent of the Canada Pacific Telegraph Line), and H. Stobart, (of the firm of Kew, Stobart & Co., fur-traders, &c.,) to hold 640 acres.

The claim is nominally one mile square from the fence on the south-west boundary of the claim. This fence extends 57 chains north-westerly from the top of the ridge, north of Battle River. At the end of this fence another fence runs north-westerly for 18 chains, making an angle of $111^{\circ} 28'$ with the former fence. These fences are marked on the plan 15, 36 and 36, 37, respectively.

The above is his nominal claim, but his actual claim as shown by the positions of improvements, may be defined thus: Osler's claim is bounded by a line from the edge of Barracks hill, north-westerly along the line of his fence to the point of intersection with the fence 36, 37, thence northerly along the line of this fence and along its line produced to Brown's claim, thence along the boundaries of Brown's claim to the northern edge of Barracks Hill, thence easterly, southerly and westerly along the edge of Barracks Hill, to the place of beginning. It thus includes the whole eastern end of the hill, and includes the ground on which the Mounted Police Barracks are being built.

The improvements are:—

1. Osler's house: size 20x17; built of square timber, nearly completed; to be occupied this winter. See 17 of the plan. Estimated value, \$110.

2. Westfall's house: walls of square timber, raised eight feet; badly damaged by a prairie fire. See 18 on the plan. Estimated value, \$30.

3. Stobart's houses: East house, 22x20; built of square timber; walls up and beams for floor laid. Estimated value, \$90.

West house, 21x19; walls up and rafters of roof; built of square timber; cellar dug; the roof was destroyed by wind storm in September. (See 15.) Estimated value, \$90.

4. A post and two-rail fence, 36-15 of the plan; length, 57 chains; all built with the exception of a few chains near the north-western extremity; built by Osler. Estimated value, \$50.

5. Line of fence, 18 chains from 36 to 37; post holes dug at about every ten feet; belongs to Osler. Estimated value, \$6.

6. In all, about four acres of ploughed land, not under crop this year. See 34 and 35. Estimated value, \$32.

Total estimated value of Osler's improvements.....	\$198
“ “ “ Westfall's “	30
“ “ “ Stobart's “	180

Total estimated value of all improvements \$408

H. W. McKenny & Co.: McKenny's partner is said to be Clarke, of Carleton, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. They claim, between them, 640 acres, which is bounded on the south by Battle River, and on the other three sides by a rough fence; the whole area enclosed by this fence is about 760 acres. This fence is marked on the plan by the dotted lines 25-26-27-28; it has a single rail tied by willow withs to two stakes at each extremity, the rails being about ten feet long. The fence simply serves to mark the claim boundary, but would not keep out cattle. The total length of this fence is about three miles. Estimated value, \$90.

McKenny's house. (See 20 of the plan) is built of unsquared timbers, size 18x15, and is completed and occupied. He took up the claim and built the house in the spring of 1876. Estimated value, \$110.

During the summer he ploughed a few acres of land, but put in no crop. The pieces of ploughed land are as follows: About 1½ acres at the north-east corner of his claim; see 32 of the plan. About 2 acres behind his house; see 33. About 2 acres near the western boundary of his claim, near the Edmonton trail; see 31. Altogether 5½ acres, more or less. Estimated value, \$44.

Estimated value of all improvements, \$244.

Hall's claim: Nominally 160 acres extending from the brow of the hill north-west of his house, a quarter of a mile south-easterly along the Saskatchewan, and one mile back from the river. His actual claim, as shown by the position of his house, 22, and the ploughed land at the south-east corner of his claim, 30, is about a quarter of a mile due east from the meridian of the brow of the hill, and about a mile long in a direction nearly north and south, as shown by the dotted line on the plan. This claim was taken up by A. Laplante in the spring of 1876, and by him reported to have been sold to H. W. McKenny for \$100. McKenny, it is stated, sold it again to Hall for \$150. It is said that Hall has again sold a portion of it—a half share—to F. McLean, of Portage la Prairie, for \$500. The reason that this claim is considered so valuable is that near Hall's house is said to be the only good steamboat landing in the settlement. See remarks on the Saskatchewan River.

Improvements:—

1. Two acres of ploughed land near the south-east corner of his claim. Estimated value, \$16.

2. A house; size, 15x12; walls up and roof completed. The house is to be

finished shortly and is to be occupied this winter by the owner. Estimated value, \$90.

Estimated value of all improvements, \$106.

Brown's claim: (J. R. Brown, in charge of Kew, Stobart & Co's trading post at Duck Lake). He claims a quarter of a mile east from his corner post, 29, and one mile south of the Saskatchewan River. The claim is shown on the plan by a dotted line.

This post states that the claim was taken up on the 20th April, 1876.

The only improvement is the "house," a dilapidated structure, evidently only put up in order to claim that improvements have been made. Size, 15x15. Walls up; built of small round sticks; rafters of roof fallen in. See 21. Estimated value, \$15.

Stewart D. Mulkins: He claims the piece of land bounded on the north-east by Osler's fence, and by the line of the fence produced, in one direction to meet Battle River, and in the other to meet McKenny's eastern boundary fence. Bounded on the west by McKenny's fence, and on the south by Battle River.

The claim was taken up in the spring of 1876.

The only improvement is an unfinished house. Walls three logs high (about three feet); logs unsquared. See 16 of the plan. Estimated value, \$10.

E. Fréchette's claim: (Capt. Fréchette, North-West Mounted Police). For his corner post, see 24 of the plan. This post is at the angle of Battle River at the Narrows, and is marked with the following definition of the claim:—

"E. Fréchette, 640 acres.

Bounded by A. Laplante's, H. W. McKenny's, and J. Mair's claims, S. E.
Bounded N. E. by the Saskatchewan River.

Bounded S. W. by Battle River.

Bounded W. by unoccupied lands."

The only improvement is a house near the above post, marked on the plan, 23. Size, 15x15. Walls up, and rafters of roof; unsquared timber. Said to have cost him \$100, but not worth more than \$70 in its present state. It was evidently built only to claim improvements. Estimated value, \$70.

Note—A. Laplante's claim, referred to above, is Hall's claim. J. Mair holds no claim that I know of.

Hudson's Bay Company: See 5. They claim the ground on which their three buildings stand, as well as the partially fenced land extending behind their houses back to the foot of the ridge.

The buildings were commenced in the summer of 1876, and are not completed.

West building: 20x18; walls and rafters of roof up, and floor beams laid; square timber; frame.

Main building: 30x19; walls built; roof completed (shingled), and floor laid; square timber; frame.

East building: 18x18; frame of walls up, and rafters of roof; built of square timber.

A fence about 15 chains long partially enclosing a piece of land behind the buildings; a six-rail "snake" fence.

Estimated value of west building.....	\$90
" " main building.....	130
" " east building.....	90
" " fence.....	45

Total estimated value of all improvements.....\$355

J. Mahoney, general store, (Mahoney & Campbell) claims no ground, but intends to wait until a survey is made.

He began to build about the 28th August, 1876. The dimensions, &c., of his store are as follows:—

24 x 18 feet ; well built, of unsquared timbers, mudded. Thatched roof. Cellar dug. Completed and occupied. See 7. Estimated value, \$150.

Also a roughly built stable with hay roof. See 11. Estimated value, \$20. Total value estimated \$170.

H. Johnston (Johnston & Fields,) billiard saloon. Sells tobacco, &c., and "temperance drinks."

Claims the land on which his store is built

Size of store 20 x 18 feet. Unsquared logs, mudded, and thatched roof. Built in the beginning of September, 1876. Estimated value, \$110.

J. G. Harris, (formerly a telegraph operator employed by R. Fuller). For his corner post see 45.

He claims 320 acres, half a mile along the ridge south of Battle River, measured easterly from his post, and one mile south. The post is dated 19th June, 1876. No improvements.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS.

The dotted line shows the approximate position of the buildings: the only building properly tied in by the traverse is Major Walker's house, which is at the north-east corner of the square, and is on a traverse line, as will be seen by the plan.

There are also three or four other houses, and a storehouse, &c., belonging to the Board of Public Works.

These buildings are on ground claimed by Osler.

OTHER HOUSES, &C.

10 is a house with stable attached, occupied by P. Ballendine.

9 and 12 are four houses occupied by Indians.

14 is a house occupied by Indians. All these houses are built of unsquared logs, mudded; with mud roofs.

19 is an uncompleted house, the walls of which are raised three logs high. It is said to belong to an Indian.

46 is the Lieut.-Governor's residence, now in course of construction.

Two brothers named McFarlane are said to be settled to the south of Battle River, about two miles away from the ford. I know nothing of them.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

R. Fuller.....	\$1,349
F. Osler.....	198
J. Westfall.....	30
H. Stobart.....	180
H. W. McKenny & Co.....	244
Hall.....	106
J. R. Brown.....	15
S. D. Mulkins.....	10
E. Fréchette.....	70
Hudson's Bay Company.....	355
J. Mahoney.....	170
H. Johnston.....	110

Total estimated value. \$2,837

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

W. F. KING.

Astronomical Assistant, Special Survey.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Assistant Surveyor General
In charge Special Survey, North-West Territories.

APPENDIX No. 5.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
31st October, 1876.

SIR—I have the honour to submit the following report of surveys in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territory, and of the business of this office, for the year ending at this date.

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS.

The greater portion of the work effected under this head consists of the completion of surveys of portions of the "Outer Two Miles" of the parishes of St. John, St. James, St. Paul, Kildonan, St. Andrew, and St. Clement, which had been unavoidably delayed owing to the necessity that existed for an examination and survey of a large number of claims, known as "parks," lying within the Outer Two Miles, and also pending decisions regarding these and other claims, prior to the settlement of which, part of the rear boundary could not be defined. This difficulty having been overcome, and a system of laying out the various claims having been submitted, which proved to be satisfactory both to the Department and the claimants, the same has been carried out in the field.

In addition to the work in the parishes named, the front and rear road allowances, in those portions of the outer two miles the surveys of which had been completed, were widened, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of Parliament (39 Vic., chap. 30).

The "Outer Two Mile" surveys—which are now finished—cover an area of about 119,000 acres, which has been sub-divided into 1,411 farm lots, exclusive of 128 lots (2,600 acres) included within the former, and known as the "park lots." The total number of miles of lines run in the survey of the Outer Two Miles was not less than 460.

The greater part of this service was entrusted to two surveyors, Messrs. Pearce and Harris, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficient manner in which these gentlemen performed their work.

The plans of the above surveys are now in course of preparation.

The survey of the town plot of Alberton, on the Rainy River, in the vicinity of Fort Frances, comprising 490 lots, has been completed by Mr. Caddy.

Mr. D. L. S. Beattie has surveyed a line of road from St. Peters to the Icelandic settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and the construction of the road is now being proceeded with under the superintendence of Mr. Beattie.

The survey of two village plots for the Icelanders (similar to those laid out at Gimli) having been authorized, one of them is at present being surveyed, in the northern part of the Reserve, by Mr. D. L. S. Phillips, senior.

All the settlement surveys within this Province are, I am glad to say, now completed, with the exception of one on the Seine River, lying within Townships 9, Ranges 5 and 6 East, two of the townships set apart for the Half-Breeds. This settlement is now known as the parish of Lorette. It will have to be surveyed into lots similar to those in the other parishes, as the widths of the claims and the courses of the old lines will not allow of a sub-division of the holdings in a manner conformable to the township surveys. A preliminary survey of this locality was made some time ago,

but, owing to the unsettled state of some of the claims, the boundaries of the settlement could not be defined; but, as this will have to be done prior to the allotment of land in the townships referred to, the survey can probably be completed at an early date; and I would advise that, if possible, it be proceeded with during the coming season, in order to facilitate the issuing of patents for the lands in question.

BLOCK SURVEYS.

The only block surveys effected during the past season consist of the work accomplished between the date of my last report and the temporary stoppage of the surveys, except a few miles run by Mr. Kennedy in connection with his subdivision contract.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

The greater portion of the work coming under this head had been contracted for before the order was issued calling in the surveyors. The only new contracts given out last year, being, as you are aware, those for the subdivision of five fractional townships on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, in the Icelandic Reserve.

An Indian Reserve had been laid out in Township 18, Range 21, West, one of a block of four townships surveyed by Mr. Sinclair. This Reserve was afterwards changed, and the rest of the township subdivided. The remainder of the mileage is given in connection with some lake traverse returned since the date of last report.

In the fractional townships surveyed, on the Rainy River, by Messrs. Stewart and Forneri, lots of ten chains in width have been laid out, fronting on the river.

INDIAN RESERVES.

Twenty-eight Reserves have been surveyed, and the surveys of the remainder of those selected under Treaty No. 4 are in progress, under D. L. S. Wagner. D. L. S. Martin has commenced the survey of a Reserve for the "Fairford" Indians, after the completion of which he will proceed to lay out one for the "Waterhen" band.

The subdivision of a portion of the Brokenhead Reserve consisted of the laying out of ten chain lots on both sides of the river. Eighty-eight lots were surveyed, having an average area of about fifty acres each. This Reserve was also extended further north, the former area having been considered insufficient.

SURVEYS OFFICE.

In addition to the ordinary business of this office, a considerable amount of work has been effected in connection with that class of land claims, known as the "Old Settlers' claims," or claims under the "Manitoba Act," and which you placed under my supervision some time ago in connection with the settlement surveys. Up to the present time, 2,604 applications for Letters Patent, under the Manitoba Act, have been received. About one-fourth of these come under the head of what are known as "staked claims;" 914 have been recommended for patent; of the remainder, some will have to be referred to the Commission under the Act 38 Vic., chap. 53. A list of 147 of these claims has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of said Act. In a large number of cases, the evidence of title is not considered sufficient to justify their being sent forward for patent. The applicants have been notified of this and requested to furnish the necessary evidence, and, in some parishes, many of them have done so, while, in others, very little attention has been paid to the letters. It is hoped, however, as the people have more time during the winter to attend to these matters, that, in the course of a few months, much of this supplementary evidence will be received, and that with this, and under late regulations, a great many cases may be disposed of.

It is estimated that there are still at least 400 claims for which applications for Letters Patent may be expected.

The correspondence of the office for the past year, is :—

Letters received.....	780
Letters sent	1,240

The following schedules, giving the details of the surveys referred to in the foregoing report, are herewith enclosed, viz :—

“E.—Surveyors employed.”	} See Appendix 7.
“F.—Block surveys.”	
“G.—Subdivision surveys.”	
“H.—Indian Reserve surveys.”	
“K.—Synopsis of Block and Subdivision Surveys.”	

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

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

The Surveyor-General,
Dominion Lands, Ottawa.

APPENDIX NO. 6.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office and branches, during the past year.

Although this Province has enjoyed the most bountiful harvest in its history, and has been almost free from the plague of grasshoppers which proved so detrimental to its development during the past few years, the number of homestead entries made has been less than during the previous year. This may be accounted for in two ways: the feeling of uncertainty regarding the inroads of grasshoppers prevented many immigrants from coming here; and the alterations made in the homestead law by the Act of last session effectually prevented homesteads being taken for speculative purposes.

An examination of the schedule marked "L," will shew that the total amount of lands taken up during the past year, was 154,033 acres, as against Appendix 7. 163,277 acres during the previous year. The cash receipts have been only \$6,546, as against \$9,992 during 1875; the smaller proportional amount of cash received is explained by the receipt, in lieu of cash, of scrip notes issued under the authority of the Act, Vic. 37, chap. 20.

Owing to the small amount of land disposed of, the correspondence has been small, 1,716 letters having been received, and 1,321 sent, besides about 5,000 printed forms, pamphlets, &c., principally sent in reply to inquiries made by intending immigrants.

I am glad to take the opportunity of again referring to the highly satisfactory condition of the German Mennonite immigrants. Those who arrived in Appendix 7. 1874-5 have now completely and most satisfactorily settled the Reserve allotted to them, and are in a prosperous and satisfied condition, having entirely recovered from the losses and hardships arising from their first crop being destroyed by grasshoppers. Schedule "M" hereto attached shews the new settlement and villages they have formed during the year.

Those Mennonites who have settled upon the Reserve granted to them next to the International Boundary—amounting to about 2,000 souls—have not yet made the necessary homestead entries owing to that part of the Reserve in which they have principally settled having been only recently surveyed.

I am informed that upon this Reserve they have already built 17 villages, besides having over 1,500 acres ready for seed next year.

But little progress has been made, as yet, by the Manitoba Colonization Society, only 35 homestead entries having been made in the townships set apart for them; they, however, have built extensive reception houses at St. Boniface, and are, I am informed, still sanguine of success.

Owing to the exceptional condition of the Province, and the general depression of agricultural interests, the excellent provisions of the Forest Tree Culture clauses of the Dominion Lands Act have not received a fair trial, only three entries for Tree-planting claims having yet been made. I confidently anticipate, however, that in the near future the inducements to timber culture will be generally embraced.

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

DONALD CODD.
Agent Dominion Lands.

The Surveyor-General,
Dominion Lands, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 7.

SCHEDULES &c., IN CONNECTION WITH PART III, SURVEYOR
GENERAL'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE A.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS in the Province of Manitoba, District of Keewatin and North-West Territory, from the establishment of the Dominion Lands Office, in March, 1871, to the 31st October, 1876.

SURVEYS OF THE OUTLINES OF TOWNSHIPS IN BLOCKS OF FOUR.

4,611:51 miles, cost \$169,864.72=\$36.83 per mile.

SUBDIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS.

10,574,915.15 acres, cost \$308,214.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ =2.91 cents per acre. Adding the cost of the survey of the outlines of the Townships subdivided (\$97,118.07) increases the rate to 3.83 cents per acre.

SURVEY OF THE LANDS IN THE SETTLEMENT BELT IN THE PARISHES ON THE RED AND
ASSINIBOINE RIVERS.

341,666:46 acres cost \$93,353.41=27.3 cents per acre.

SUBDIVISION OF TOWN PLOTS INTO BUILDING LOTS.

1,101.13 acres cost \$4,965.64=\$4.51 per acre.

Explorations, timber limits and small miscellaneous surveys and examinations.....	\$21,722 79
Wood lots subdivision.....	2,032 00
Surveys of Indian Reserves.....	46,824 41
Special survey in the North-West Territory.....	67,650 42

Average Cost of Crown Lands Surveys in Lower Canada.

From 1764 to 1789 the average cost of the survey of Townships was £2 5s per mile.

From 1790 to 1800 it was from £2 10s to £3 per mile.

From 1801 to 1822 it was £3 per mile.

From 1823 to 1836 Surveyors were paid £5 per 1,000 acres, and £2 10s per mile for lineal surveys.

From 1837 to 1840 the system of paying the Surveyor and party by the day was resumed; the average cost was from £4 10s to £5 per lineal mile.

From 1841 to 1856 the average cost was 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ pence per acre. Exploring lines £5 per mile.

In Upper Canada.

From 1819 to 1829, 3,623,657 acres were surveyed by contract, paid in lands, at the average rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

From 1802 to 1840 the average rate was about one penny per acre.

From 1841 to 1856 the average cost was $2\frac{9}{10}$ pence per acre.

Years.	LOWER CANADA.		UPPER CANADA.	
	Average cost per acre for subdivision.	Average cost per mile of exploring and outlines.	Average cost per acre for subdivision.	Average cost per mile of exploring and outlines.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1856	$5\frac{1}{2}$ pence.	.....	$3\frac{6}{10}$ pence.	.....
1857	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	$7\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	47 36	$9\frac{8}{10}$ cents.	14 25
1859	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	$8\frac{6}{10}$ "	26 19
1860	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	$6\frac{3}{10}$ "	40 24
1861	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	25 00	.....	.....
1862	7 "	25 00	6.97 cents.	33 84
1863	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	25 00	6.35 "	22 29
1864	$5\frac{7}{8}$ "	25 00	6.78 "	.....
1865	$5\frac{3}{8}$ "	25 00	6.08 "	34 05
1865	7 "	.....	8.17 "	38 79
1866	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	$6\frac{8}{10}$ "	40 24
		QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.
1867	7 cents.	.....	$6\frac{8}{10}$ cents.	31 80
1869	$5\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	$5\frac{2}{10}$ "	.....
1870	$6\frac{3}{8}$ "	.....	.....	.....
1871	$6\frac{3}{8}$ "	.....	.....	.....
1874	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	.....	.....
1875	13 "	.....	.....	.....

Average cost, $6\frac{3}{10}$ cents per acre.

$6\frac{5}{10}$ cents per acre.

NOTE.—As in the older Surveys of the Crown Lands in Upper and Lower Canada, referred to in the foregoing statement, only one of the outlines of the lots of land (the front) was surveyed, while now all the four outlines of the sections are marked in the field, in Manitoba, the rate per acre is not a true criterion of the amount of work performed on the respective surveys.

In the former only one mile of line was drawn in laying out 800 acres; the lots being 20 chains in front by 100 chains in depth, and only each alternate concession line surveyed. In the Manitoba Surveys, all the four outlines of the sections (one mile square, each) are drawn, consequently one mile is drawn for each quarter section of 160 acres.

The different methods of survey must also be taken into consideration. The older surveys were performed magnetically, by the surveying compass, and as the surveyors did not open their lines thoroughly, they could draw them much faster than on the astronomical method now following, where the trees must be cut out of the lines and time is required for taking astronomical observations.

The compass surveys were generally very erroneous, owing to the inferiority of the instrument employed and to the local attraction of the iron ores in the ground, and also to the difference in the variation of the magnetic needle in the eastern and western sections of the Provinces and its secular changes. From these causes, and owing to no check lines having been drawn, the concession lines in many of the townships are so crooked that few of the lots are of the intended dimensions and

area; some containing only one-half of the intended quantity, and others an equal redundancy, giving rise to endless lawsuits and quarrels.

The rate of pay of the Surveyor and his party and the cost of supplies are now nearly double those of the older surveys.

Since the year 1841 the astronomical method of survey has been followed, and the theodolite substituted for the compass, and all the outlines of the blocks or sections drawn, which insures minute accuracy in the forms and contents of the lands.

The cost of Crown Lands Surveys in Upper and Lower Canada, Ontario and Quebec, since 1856, on the astronomical method, has been 6·4 cents per acre; those of Manitoba, 3·83 cents, but as the blocks in the former are larger than the sections in the latter, one mile of line bounding 200 acres in Ontario and Quebec, and only 160 acres in Manitoba, the relative cost is really 6·4 to 3·06 cents per acre.

J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor-General.

SCHEDULE B.

TABLE showing the Azimuths observed on the 2nd (102° W.) principal Meridian.

Distances.	Azimuths.	Assumed Bearings between Stations
Initial point	"	"
8 miles of line.....	4·0 W. }	1·1 E. }
14 "	0·7 E. }	1·0 E. }
30 "	1·3 E. }	1·8 E. } No correction applied.
41 "	2·3 E. }	2·5 }
50 "	2·8 E. }	3·1 E. }
62 "	3·4 E. }	0·5 W. } Corrected by offsetting
78 "	4·5 W. }	6·9 W. } posts.
	9·3 W.....)	
Mean Average Deviation.....		2·4

SCHEDULE

A ZIMUTH.

Place---Station 8².
 Latitude---50° 28' 40"
 Longitude---102 West.

Date---17th October, 1875.
 Observer---A. L. R.
 Computer do

	POSITION 1.				Rf.
	Rf.	Rb.	Lf.	Lb.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
Face and Motion.....					
Chron. Times of Obs.....	19 30 44	19 32 50.5	19 37 12	19 42 25.5	19 52 29.5
Chron. Time of Tr.....	1 13 39	1 13 39	1 13 39	1 13 39	1 13 39
Hour Angles = t	5 42 55	5 40 48.5	5 36 27	5 31 13.5	5 21 09.5
$\frac{1}{2} t$	2 51 28	2 50 24	2 48 14	2 45 37	2 40 35
Log tan $\frac{1}{2} (S - A)$	0.003841	0.007896	0.016143	0.026126	0.045412
Constant Log.....	9.971470	9.971470	9.971470	9.971470	9.971470
Log cot $\frac{1}{2} t$	0.032371	0.036426	0.044673	0.054656	0.073942
Constant Log.....	0.003681	0.003681	0.003681	0.003681	0.003681
Log tan $\frac{1}{2} (S + A)$	0.038052	0.040107	0.048354	0.058337	0.077623
$\frac{1}{2} (S + A)$	47 22 31	47 38 31	48 10 59	48 50 12	50 05 36
$\frac{1}{2} (S - A)$	45 15 12	45 31 15	46 03 53	46 43 20	47 59 25
Azimuth.....	2 07 19	2 07 16	2 07 06	2 06 52	2 06 11
Vernier Readings on *.....	20 15 30	20 15 30	20 15 32	20 15 15	20 12 40
Level Correction, inappreciable.....					
True North.....	18 08 11	18 08 14	18 08 26	18 08 23	18 06 29
Vernier Readings on R. O.....	18 07 07	18 07 00	18 07 00	18 07 02	18 05 27
Azimuth of the Reference Object.....	1 04	1 14	1 26	1 21	1 02
	H. M. S.				
Apparent A. R. of *.....	1 13 43.7		Log cosec $\frac{1}{2} (\psi + P) = \dots$	0.456955	
Chronometer Error, Slow.....	04.7		Log sin $\frac{1}{2} (\psi - P) = \dots$	9.514515	
Chron. Time of U. T.....	1 13 39		Constant Log = ...	9.971470	
Approx. Latitude.....	50 28 40		Log sec $\frac{1}{2} (\psi + P) = \dots$	0.028231	
Co-Latitude = ψ	39 31 20		Log cos $\frac{1}{2} (\psi - P) = \dots$	9.975447	
Apparent Dec. of *.....	88 38 53.5		Constant Log = ...	0.003681	
N. Polar Dist. = P	1 21 06.5				

0

BY POLARIS.

Instrument--6-inch Transit.

Chronometer--Swiss.

do Error--4.7s. slow. Rate---+0.4s.

POSITION 2, = (1st+120°)			POSITION 3, (1st+240°)			
Rb.	Lf.	Lb.	Rf.	Rb.	Lf.	Lb.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
19 53 52 1 13 39	19 59 13.5 1 13 39	20 00 51 1 13 39	23 51 15.5 1 13 39	23 53 32 1 13 39	23 59 36.5 1 13 39	0 01 10 1 13 39
5 19 47 2 39 54	5 14 25.5 2 37 13	5 12 48 2 36 24	1 22 23.5 0 41 12	1 20 07 0 40 04	1 14 02.5 0 37 01	1 12 29 0 36 14
0.048041	0.058391	0.061552	0.712041	0.724413	0.759453	0.768905
9.971470 0.076571 0.003681	9.971470 0.086921 0.003681	9.971470 0.090082 0.003681	9.971470 0.740571 0.003681	9.971470 0.752943 0.003681	9.971470 0.787993 0.003681	9.971470 0.797435 0.003681
0.080255	0.090602	0.093763	0.744252	0.756624	0.791664	0.801116
o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "
50 15 50 48 09 45	50 56 01 48 50 24	51 08 15 49 02 48	79 47 06 79 01 02	80 03 58 79 19 06	80 49 21 80 07 46	81 01 01 80 20 16
2 06 05 20 12 38	2 05 37 20 12 30	2 05 27 20 12 17	0 46 04 18 53 58	0 44 52 18 52 40	0 41 35 18 49 23	0 40 45 18 48 40
18 06 33 18 05 27	18 06 53 18 05 20	18 06 50 18 05 25	18 07 54 18 06 40	18 07 48 18 06 33	18 07 50 18 06 27	18 07 55 18 06 23
1 06	1 33	1 25	1 14	1 15	1 23	1 32

Azimuth from North of Ref. Object.	1st Pos'n N.....	0 01 04W	}No 01 16.2W. } 16.5 } 21.0 }No 01 17.9W.
	2nd Pos'n	1 14	
	3rd Pos'n.....	1 26	
	Mean.....	1 21	
		1 02	
	1 06		
	1 33		
	1 25		
	1 14		
	1 15		
	1 23		
	1 32		

SCHEDULE

AZIMUTH.

Place—9th Base Line
Latitude— $51^{\circ} 49' 47''$
Longitude.

Date—October 10th, 1876.
Observer—M. Aldous.
Computer do

Face and Motion.....	POSITION 1.				LF.
	LF.	RB.			
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Chron. Times of Obs.....	20 17 04	20 21 31			20 28 38
Chron. Time of Tr.....	25 19 03	25 19 03			25 19 03
Hour Angles = t	5 01 59	4 57 32			4 50 25
$\frac{1}{2} t$	2 30 59.5	2 28 46			2 25 12.5
Log $\tan \frac{1}{2} (S - A)$	0.081620	0.090351			0.104417
Constant Log.....	9.970485	9.970485			9.970485
Log $\cot \frac{1}{2} t$	0.111135	0.119866			0.133932
Constant Log.....	0.003533	0.003533			0.003533
Log $\tan \frac{1}{2} (S + A)$	0.114668	0.123399			0.137465
$\frac{1}{2} (S + A)$	52 28 39	53 01 57			53 55 12
$\frac{1}{2} (S - A)$	50 21 09	50 55 03			51 49 20
Azimuth.....	2 07 30	2 06 54			2 05 52
Vernier Readings on *.....	150 30 10	0 35 57			0 26 02
Level Correction.....					
True North.....	148 22 40	29 03			20 10
Vernier Readings on R. O.....	58 25 10	25 37			23 35
Azimuth of the Reference Object.....	89 57 30	90 03 26			89 56 35
Apparent A. R. of *.....	H. M. S.		Log cosec $\frac{1}{2} (\psi + P) = \dots$		0.471014
Chronometer Error, fast.....	25 14 05.9		Log sin $\frac{1}{2} (\psi - P) = \dots$		9.499477
Chron. Time of U. T.....	0 5 09.0		Constant Log ...		9.970491
Approx. Latitude.....	25 19 14.9				
Co-Latitude = ψ	51 49 47		Log sec $\frac{1}{2} (\psi + P) = \dots$		0.026352
Apparent Dec. of *.....	38 10 13		Log cos $\frac{1}{2} (\psi - P) = \dots$		9.977179
N. Polar Dist. = P	88 39 13.2		Constant Log ...		0.003533
	1 20 46.8				

* This deviation in Azimuth is for 6 miles of line.

C.—Continued.

BY POLARIS.

Instrument—6 in Transit.

Ref. object 20 chains,

Chronometer No.—9697.

East in Line.

do Error—4m. 57s—Fast.

POSITION 2, = (1st + 120).				POSITION 3, (1st + 240).				
RB.				LF.	RB.			
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
20 32 25				20 40 15	20 43 53			
25 19 03				25 19 03	25 19 03			
4 46 38				4 38 48	4 35 10			
2 23 19				2 19 24	2 17 35			
0·111950				0·127680	0·135043			
9·970485				9·970485	9·970485			
0·141465				0·157195	0·164558			
0·003533				0·003533	0·003533			
0·144998				0·160728	0·168091			
54 23 30				55 22 05	55 49 16			
52 18 15				53 18 13	53 46 04			
2 05 15				2 03 52	2 03 12			
0 31 42				0 27 47	0 34 00			
26 27				23 55	30 48			
24 10				27 40	28 07			
90 02 17				89 56 15	90 02 41			

Azimuth from North of Ref. Object.	1st Pos'n N=	90 00 28	}	Azimuth Obs'd	89 59 47 E. of N.
	2nd Pos'n =	89 59 26		do by acc't should be	89 59 55 "
	3rd Pos'n =	89 59 28		Line running South	0 00 8" corrected for.
	Mean =	89 57 47 E. of N.			

SCHEDULE

LATITUDE.

Place, Big-cut-arm River.
 Latitude, $50^{\circ} 49' 36.9''$ (by account).
 Longitude, 102° West.

Date, 5th August, 1876.
 Observer, A. L. R.
 Computer, do

REFER. NOS.....	1	2	3	4
Obs'd 2 Alts. { Ver. A..... " B.....	101 38 20 88 10	101 39 45 39 45	101 41 40 40 30	101 44 05 43 20
Mean Alt.....	50 49 08	50 49 52	50 50 33	50 51 51
Index Error —.....	2 35	2 35	2 35	2 35
Refraction (mean) —.....	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6
True Altitude = h	50 45 48.4	50 46 32.4	50 47 13.4	50 48 31.4
Chron. Times.....	H. M. S. 18 47 45	H. M. S. 18 50 05	H. M. S. 18 52 03	H. M. S. 18 56 17
Ch. Time of Transit.....	0 55 27	0 55 27	0 55 27	0 55 27
Hour Angle = t	5 52 18	5 54 38	5 56 36	5 59 10
Log P	3.68747	3.68747	3.68747	3.68747
" Cos t	8.52623	8.36948	8.17128	7.56063
" a	2.21370	2.05695	1.85875	1.24810
1st CORRECTION =.....	2 44	1 54	1 12	18
Log P	3.6875	3.6875	3.6875	3.6875
" Sine t	9.9997	9.9999	9.9999	9.9999
$\beta = (P \sin t)^2$	3.6872	3.6874	3.6874	3.6874
Log Tan h	7.3744	7.3748	7.3748	7.3748
" $\frac{1}{2} \sin 1''$	0.0880	0.0880	0.0882	0.0885
" $\frac{1}{2} \sin 1''$	4.3845	4.3845	4.3845	4.3845
2ND CORRECTION =.....	1 10.3	1 10.4	1 10.4	1 10.4
Log a	2.2137	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
" β	7.3744	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
" $\frac{1}{8} \sin^2 1''$	8.8940	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
".....	8.8421	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
3RD CORRECTION =.....	0 04	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
h	50 45 48.4	50 46 32.4	50 47 13.4	50 48 31.4
1st Corr'n.....	+2 44	+1 54	+1 12	— 18
2nd ".....	+1 10.3	+1 10.4	+1 10.4	+1 10.4
3rd ".....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....	Inappreciable.....
LATITUDES.....	50 49 42.7	36.8	35.8	23.0

SCHEDULE

AZIMUTH.

Place—9th Base Line.
 Latitude— $51^{\circ} 49' 47''$ N.
 Longitude.

Date—13 October, 1876.
 Observer—M. Aldous.
 Computer— do

Face and Motion	POSITION 1.				RF.							
	RF.		LB.									
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Chron. Times of Obs.....	19	41	30	19	52	32	.....	.....	.....	19	59	35
Chron. Time of Tr.....	25	19	15	25	19	15	.....	.....	.....	25	19	15
Hour Angles $=t$	5	37	45	5	26	43	.....	.....	.....	5	19	40
$\frac{1}{2}t$	2	48	52.5	2	43	21.5	.....	.....	.....	2	39	50.0
Log tan $\frac{1}{2}(S-A)$	0.012721	0.03	37	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.047319	.....	.....
Constant Log.....	9.970491	9.970491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.970491	.....	.....
Log cot $\frac{1}{2}t$	0.042230	0.063293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.076828	.....	.....
Constant Log	0.003531	0.003531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.003531	.....	.....
Log tan $\frac{1}{2}(S+A)$	0.045761	0.066824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.080359	.....	.....
$\frac{1}{2}(S+A)$	48	00	47	49	23	27	.....	.....	.....	50	16	15
$\frac{1}{2}(S+A)$	45	50	20	47	13	35	.....	.....	.....	48	06	55
Azimuth	2	10	27	2	09	52	.....	.....	.....	2	09	20
Vernier Readings on*	31	19	27	31	18	32	.....	.....	.....	31	18	12
Level Correction.....	+	24	.....	+	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	+	25	.....
True North	29	09	24	29	09	42	.....	.....	.....	29	09	17
Vernier Readings on R. O.....	119	11	20	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	.....
Azimuth of the Reference Object.....	90	01	56	01	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	01	58
Apparent A. R. of*	25	14	05.9	.....	.....	.....	Log cosec $\frac{1}{2}(++P) = \dots$	.....	.....	0.471014	.....	.....
Chronometer Error fast.....	5	09.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Log sin $\frac{1}{2}(+-P) = \dots$	.....	.....	9.499477	.....	.....
Chron. Time of U. T.....	25	19	14.9	.....	.....	.....	Constant Log = ...	.....	.....	9.970491	.....	.....
Approx. Latitude.....	51	49	47	.....	.....	.....	Log sec $\frac{1}{2}(++P) = \dots$	.....	.....	0.026352	.....	.....
Co-Latitude = +.....	38	10	13	.....	.....	.....	Log cos $\frac{1}{2}(+-P) = \dots$	.....	.....	9.977179	.....	.....
Apparent Dec. of*	88	39	13.2	.....	.....	.....	Constant Log = ...	.....	.....	0.003531	.....	.....
N. Polar Dist. = P	1	20	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This deviation in Azimuth is for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of line.

3.—Continued.

BY POLARIS.

Instrument—7 in Altazimuth.

Ref. object $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, East in

Chronometer No.—9697.

Line.

do Error—5 m. 9s. fast.

POSITION 2, = (1st+120°).					POSITION 3, (1st+240°).						
LB.					RF.		LB.				
H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
20	05	13	.....	.....	20	12	38	20	17	29	.....
25	19	15	.....	.....	25	19	15	25	19	15	.....
5	14	02	.....	.....	5	06	37	5	01	46	.....
2	37	01	.....	.....	2	33	18.5	2	30	53.0	.....
0.058186			.....		0.072578		0.082048		.....		.....
9.970491			.....		9.970491		9.970491		.....		.....
0.087695			.....		0.102087		0.111557		.....		.....
0.003531			.....		0.003531		0.003531		.....		.....
0.091226			.....		0.105618		0.115088		.....		.....
50	58	26	.....	.....	51	53	58	52	30	16	.....
48	49	36	.....	.....	49	45	56	50	22	49	.....
2 08 50			.....		2 08 02		2 07 27		.....		.....
31 17 10			.....		31 19 55		31 18 55		.....		.....
+ 62			.....		+ 07		+ 25		.....		.....
29 09 22			.....		29 12 00		29 12 20		.....		.....
11 12			.....		13 45		13 37		.....		.....
01 50			.....		90 01 45		01 17		.....		.....

Azimuth from North of Ref. object.	1st Pos'n N. =	90 01 43	}	Azimuth by object.....	90 01 43	E. of N.
	2nd Pos'n =	54		Azimuth by acct. should be..	90 01 48	"
	3rd Pos'n =	31		Line running south	5	"
	Mean =	90 01 43 E. of N.				

NOTE.—Closing Azimuth of Season 1876.

J.—Continued.

BY POLARIS.

Instrument, Reflecting Circle (20"). Chron. No. 3699. Error=8m. 05.1s. slow.
 Mercury Horizon. Barom. 28.11. Ch. Rate, +0.4s. daily.
 Index Error, - 2' 35". Therm. 48.

5			6			7			8							
o	'	"	o	'	"	o	'	"	o	'	"	o	'	"		
101	45	40	101	46	40	101	50	25	101	52	20	App't	88	38	50.6	
46	50		48	00		49	40		51	20		90° - δ = P.	1	21	09.4	
															=4869.4	
50	53	08	50	53	40	50	55	01	50	55	55	App. R. A.	H.	M.	S.	
2	35		2	35		2	35		2	35		Ch. Error.....	1	13	32	
		44.6			44.6			44.6			44.6	Ch. Time Tr.....	0	55	27	
50	49	48.4	50	50	20.4	50	51	41.4	50	52	35.4					
H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	No.	LATITUDE DEDUCED FROM EACH OBS'N.		Var'n from Mean = V.	
18	59	00	19	01	03	19	04	06	19	07	31					
0	55	27	0	55	27	0	55	27	0	55	27					
5	56	27	5	54	24	5	51	21	5	47	56					
3.68747			3.68747			3.68747			3.68747							
8.19003			8.38796			8.57672			8.72120							
1.87750			2.07543			2.26419			2.40867							
'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	1	50	49	42.7	6
1	15		1	59		3	04		4	16		2			36.8	0
3.6875			3.6875			3.6875			3.6875			3			35.8	1
9.9999			9.9999			9.9997			9.9994			4			23.8	13
												5			43.9	7
3.6874			3.6874			3.6872			3.6869			6			31.9	5
7.3748			7.3748			7.3744			7.3738			7			47.9	11
0.0890			0.0891			0.0895			0.0897			8			29.9	7
4.3845			4.3845			4.3845			4.3845							
1.8483			1.8484			1.8484			1.8480			Mean.....	= 50	49	36.6 N. star	
'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'				38.2 S. do	
1	10.5		1	10.5		1	10.5		1	10.5		By Obs.....	= 50	49	37.4	
												" Account=			36.9	
												Difference ...			0.5	
o	'	"	o	'	"	o	'	"	o	'	"					
50	49	48.4	50	50	20.4	50	51	41.4	50	52	35.4					
-1	15		-1	59		-3	04		-4	16						
+1	10.5		+1	10.5		+1	10.5		+1	10.5						
43.4			31.9			47.9			29.9							

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

LATITUDE.

BY CIRCUM-MERIDIAN ALTITUDES.

Place—Big-Cut-Arm River.
 Latitude by acct. 50° 49' 36".9.
 Longitude—102°, west.

Date—5th August, 1876.
 Observer—A. L. R.
 Computer— do

Instrument—Reflecting Circle (20").
 Mercury Horizon.
 Index Error—2' 35".

Chron.—No. 3699.
 Barom. 28.11.
 Therm.+48° F.

Chron. Rate—+0.4s; daily.
 Error—18m. 05.1s., slow

SOUTH STAR = AQUILÆ (Altair).

R. A. 19h. 44m. 47.1s.

DEC. 8° 32' 36.2" S.

No.	Chronometer Times.			Chron. Time of Transit.	Meridian Distance.	$\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} p}{\sin 1''} = k.$	$\frac{\cos. \phi \cos. \delta}{\cos. h.}$	Reduction to Meridian $\parallel \parallel \parallel$	Observed Altitudes.	Index Error.	Mean Refraction	True Altitudes = $h.$	True Meridian Altitudes. = $h - x.$	Resulting Latitude. = $\phi.$	Var'n from Mean $\parallel \parallel \parallel$	
	H.	M.	S.													
1	19	22	13	R. A.—19h. 44m. 47.1s. 0 18 05.1 19 26 42.0	4.29	39.5	Constant Mult. = 9283 Nat. No.	36.7	47 46 12	2 35	50.8	47 42 46.2	47 43 22.9	50 49 13.3	25	
2	0	23	51		2.51	15.9		14.7	46 07	2 35	50.8	42 41.2	42 55.9	40.3	2	
3	0	25	09		1.33	4.7		4.4	46 16	2 35	50.8	42 50.2	42 54.6	41.6	3	
4	0	26	36		0.06	0.0		0.0	46 14	2 35	50.8	42 48.2	42 48.2	48.0	10	
5	0	28	11		1.29	4.3		3.9	46 10	2 35	50.8	42 44.2	42 48.1	48.1	10	
6	0	29	58		3.16	20.9		19.4	45 55	2 35	50.8	42 29.2	42 48.6	47.6	9	
7	0	31	48		5.06	51.1		47.4	45 39	2 25	50.8	42 13.2	43 00.6	35.6	3	
8	0	34	14		7.32	111.4		103.4	44 47	2 35	50.8	41 21.2	43 04.6	31.6	7	
9
10

Mean = 50° 49' 38.2" S. Star.
 36.6 N. "

Mean of both 50 49 37.4 by Obs.
 36.9 " Acct.

Difference 0.5

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

LATITUDE.

BY CIRCUM-MERIDIAN ALTITUDES.

Place—9th Base Line. Date—October 11th, 1876. Instrument—7 in Altazimuth. Chronometer No. 9697.
 Lat.—By acct. 51° 49' 47" N. Observer—M. Aldous. Instrumental Error—..... Barometer, 28·31.
 Long.—103° 20' 55·8" W. Computer do Index do Thermometer, +29.
 Error—4m. 45·6s. fast at mean time of obs. Ch. Rate—Losing 1½s. per day. O.

South Star "ε Cygni"—pairs with β Cephei"

R.A. 21h. 41m. 14s.

Dec. 33° 30' 44·1".

No.	Chronometer Times.			Ch. Time of Transit.	Meridian Distances.		$2 \sin \frac{1}{2} p$ $\frac{\sin p}{k}$	$\frac{\cos. \phi \cos. \delta}{\cos. h.}$	Reduction to Meridian = x.	Observed Altitudes.	Level Correction.	Refraction.	True Altitudes. = h.	True Meridian Altitudes = h - x.	Resulting Latitude = φ.
Circle left.	1	H. 20	M. 35	S. 46	M. 10	S. 14	205·6	Constant Mult. = 1·6396	337·1	71 33 15·0	- 9·1	-19 1	71 32 46·8	71 38 23·9	51 49 55·2
	2	39	53	6 07	73·5	120·5	71 36 57·0		10·2	19·0	36 27·8	28·3	51 49 0·8		
	3	41	02	4 58	48·4	79·3	37 39·0		10·2	19·0	37 09·8	29·1	0·0		
	4	42	30	3 30	24·0	39·3	38 14·5		11·2	19·0	37 44·3	23·6	5·5		
	5	43	43	2 17	10·2	16·7	38 40·0		11·2	19·0	38 09·8	26·5	2·6		
Cir. right.	6	H. 20	M. 45	S. 59·6	0 01	0	0		43 39·0	5·9	19·0	43 14·1	43 14·1	5·0	
	7	47	04	1 04	2·2	3·6	43 35·0		4·3	19·0	43 11·7	15·1	4·0		
	8	47	56	1 56	7·3	12·0	43 30·0		5·4	19·0	43 05·6	17·6	1·5		
	9	48	53	2 53	16·3	26·7	43 16·5		5·9	19·0	42 51·6	18·3	0·8		
	10	50	43	4 43	43·7	71·7	42 30·0		6·9	19·0	42 04·1	15·8	3·3		
Mean Latitude.....														51 49 52·9	
" β Cephei—North.....														26·8	
Mean of pair														51 49 39·8	

[PART III.]

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

LATITUDE.

BY CIRCUM-MERIDAN ALTITUDES.

Place—9th Base Line.
 Lat. by Acct, 51° 49' 47" N.
 Long.— 103° 20' 55.8" W.
 Chron. No. 9697.
 Barom. 28.34.
 Therm.---- + 27.

Date—Oct. 11th, 1876.
 Observer—M. Aldous.
 Computer— do
 Error—4^m 45^s.6 fast at mean time of observation.
 Chron. Rate—Losing 1½^s per day.
 O.

Instrument—7 in Altimuth.
 Instrumental Error—
 Index do

NORTH STAR "β CEPHEI"—Pairs with "ε Cygni.

R. A.—21h. 27m. 04.3s.

DEC.—70° 01' 23.4"

No.	Chronometer Times.			Ch. Time of Transit.	Meridian Distances.		$\frac{2 \sin^2 p}{\sin 1''} = k.$	Cos. ϕ Cos. δ Cos. $h.$	Reduction to Meridian. = $x.$	Observed Altitudes.			Level Correction.	Refraction.	True Altitudes. = $h.$			True Meridian Altitudes. = $h-x.$			Resulting Latitude = $\phi.$				
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.				"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cir. left.	1	21	22	25	9	25	174.1	Constant Mult. = 67632.	117.7	71	44	01.5	-8.0	-19.0	71	43	34.5	71	45	32.2	51	49	27.9		
	2		24	44	7	06	99.0		66.9			44	50.0	4.8	19.0		44	26.2		33.1			28.8		
	3		25	43	6	07	73.5		49.7			45	05.0	5.4	18.9		44	40.7		30.4			26.1		
	4		27	04	4	46	44.6		30.2			45	26.0	5.4	18.9		45	01.7		31.9			27.6		
	5		27	58	3	52	29.4		19.9			45	32.0	5.4	18.9		45	07.7		27.6			23.3		
Cir. right.	6		31	53	0	03	0.0			.0		50	31.5	+24.1	18.9		50	36.7	50	36.7			27.8		
	7		32	45	0	55	1.6			1.1		50	40.0	+19.3	18.9		50	40.4		41.5			32.6		
	8		33	56	2	06	8.7			5.9		50	26.0	+20.9	19.0		50	27.9		33.8			24.9		
	9		35	00	3	10	19.7			13.3		50	20.0	+22.6	19.0		50	23.6		36.9			28.0		
	10		36	03	4	13	34.9			23.6		50	04.0	+20.9	19.0		50	05.9		29.5			20.6		
																				Mean Latitude.....			51	49	26.8
																				"ε Cygni" South.....					52.9
																				Mean of Pair.....			51	49	39.8

[PART III.]

SCHEDULE D.

RECORD.—Transits for Time.—Battleford, North-West Territory.

AUGUST 29TH, 1876.

Star.	Face.	Wire 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Level.	
							E.	W.
		H. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	H. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	M. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	M. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	M. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
α Draconis	W.	.....	8 21 08.5	22 03.0	22 11.5	23 110.5	{ 10.0 10.5 10.0	7.3 6.6 8.0
θ Lyrae	W.	8 37 46.0	0 37 93.5	38 21.0	38 66.0	38 113.5	{ 11.0 11.0 11.0	7.3 8.0 7.3
β Cygni	W.	8 51 10.5	0 51 52.5	51 95.0	52 15.5	52 58.0	{ 11.0 10.5 11.5	8.0 8.5 8.0
γ Sagittae	E.	9 18 72.5	18 111.5	19 30.0	19 69.5	19 109.0	{ 13.0 9.0 11.0	6.5 11.0 9.0
δ Urs. Maj.	E.	9 00 00.0	.....	26 37.0	27 16.0	27 119.0	{ 11.0 10.5 11.0	9.0 9.5 9.0
β Cygni	E.	9 34 98.5	35 32.0	35 85.0	36 18.5	36 72.5	{ 10.5 11.0	9.5 9.0

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1876.

β^1 Cygni	W.	8	.....	19 47.50	.....	.....	{ 12.3 11.7 13.0	6.7 7.3 6.0
θ Cygni	W.	8 25 97.5	26 34.5	26 93.0	27 29.5	27 87.0	{ 11.7 11.5 11.7	7.3 7.5 7.7
γ Aquilae	W.	8 33 47.0	33 84.0	34 01.5	34 38.5	34 76.0	{ 11.5 11.7 12.3	7.5 7.7 7.7
S.P.— δ Urs. Maj. ..	W.	8 52 47.0	53 30.0	54 09.0	54 112.0	55 96.0	{ 11.0 15.0 7.5	9.0 5.5 13.0
β^2 Cephei	E.	10 18 79.5	19 67.5	20 55.0	21 42.0	22 31.5	{ ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
ξ Pegasi	E.	10 30 97.5	31 16.0	31 52.5	31 90.0	32 07.5	{ 15.0	..... ..... 6.0
ζ Aquarii	E.	10	52 47.0	52 83.5	53 00.5	53 37.5	{ 7.5	13.5

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION.—Transit for Time.—Battleford, 29th August, 1876.

FACE WEST.

	♄ DRAGONIS.			♁ LYRAE.			♁ ¹ CYGNI.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
	8	21	04.25	8	37	46.75	8	51	26.25
		22	01.50		38	10.50		51	47.50
		22	57.50		38	33.00		52	07.75
Means	8	22	01.08	8	38	10.08	8	51	47.17
Redn. to midwire.....		+	0.54		+	0.22		+	0.20
Redn. " 9h—		—	0.23		—	0.13		—	0.05
Level Correction.....		—	0.63		—	0.23		—	0.17
Colln = + 0.92	8	22	00.76	8	38	09.94	8	51	47.15
Azimuth A = — 0.983.....		+	1.64		+	1.57		+	1.63
		+	0.96		—	0.32		—	0.47
Corrected T	8	22	03.36	8	38	11.19	8	51	48.31
R. A	18	55	56.09	19	12	06.33	19	25	45.94
	10	33	18.78	10	33	18.73	10	33	18.78
	8	22	37.31	8	38	47.55	8	52	27.16
		1	22.34		1	24.99		1	27.23
	8	21	14.97	8	37	22.56	8	50	59.93
	8	22	03.36	8	38	11.19	8	51	48.31
Chron. fast			48.39			48.63			48.38

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION—Transit for Time—Battleford, 29th August, 1876—Continued

FACE EAST.

	γ SAGITTAE.	3 URSAE MAJORIS.	31 \circ CYGNI.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
	9 18 55.75	.....	9 35 16.0
	19 15.00	9 26 18.5	35 42.5
	19 34.75	27 08.0	36 09.25
Mean	9 19 15.17	9 26 43.25	9 35 42.58
Redn. to midwire.....	— 0.18	— 24.91	— 0.25
“ to 9h —.....	+ 0.12	+ 0.16	+ 0.21
Level —.....	— 0.29	— 0.00	— 0.14
Coll.— $a = -0.92$	— 2.13	— 2.13	— 1.65
Azimuth— $c = +1.995$...	+ 2.33	+ 9.39	+ 0.64
Corr. transit.....	9 19 15.02	9 26 25.76	9 35 41.39
R. A	19 53 17.48	20 00 29.40	20 09 46.18
	10 33 18.78	10 33 18.78	10 33 18.78
	9 19 58.70	9 27 10.62	9 36 27.40
	1 31.74	1 32.92	1 34.44
	9 18 26.96	9 25 37.70	9 34 52.96
	9 19 15.02	9 26 25.76	9 35 41.39
Chron. fast.....	48.06	48.06	48.43

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION.—Transits for Time—Battleford, Sept. 6th, 1876.

FACE WEST.

	β^1 Cygni.	θ Cygni.	γ Aquilæ.	δ Ursæ Majoris.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Obs. Transits over the five wires {	.....	8 25 48.75	8 33 23.50	8 52 23.50
	.....	26 17.25	33 42.00	53 15.00
Mean Time Chron. Dent.	8 19 23.75	26 46.50	34 0.75	54 04.50
	.....	27 14.75	34 19.25	54 56.00
	.....	27 43.50	34 38.00	55 48.00
Sum	8 19 23.75	133 50.75	170 03.50	270 27.00
Mean.....	8 19 23.75	8 26 46.15	8 34 0.70	8 54 05.40
Redn to mid. wire.....	.....	+ 0.33	+ 0.22	-00.59
Middle wire transit.....	8 19 23.75	8 26 46.48	8 34 0.92	8 54 04.81
Redn. to 9h. 30m.....	- 0.36	- 0.32	- 0.29	- 0.19
Level correction.....	8 19 23.39	8 26 46.16	8 34 0.63	8 54 04.62
	- 0.33	- 0.58	- 0.20	+ 0.31
Corrected transit.....	8 19 23.06	8 26 45.58	8 34 0.43	8 54 04.93
R. A.....	19 25 45.84	19 33 09.07	19 40 24.80	20 00 29.88
Sid. T. Mean Noon.....	11 04 51.21	11 04 51.21	11 04 51.21	11 4 51.21
Redn. to Mean Time.....	8 20 54.63	8 28 17.86	8 35 33.59	8 55 38.67
	1 22.06	1 23.27	1 24.46	1 27.75
Mean T. Transit	8 19 32.57	8 26 54.59	8 34 09.13	8 54 10.92
Chron. T. do	8 19 23.06	8 26 45.58	8 34 0.43	8 54 4.93
Collimation = + 0.7s.....	9.51	9.01	8.70	5.99
Azimuth + 0.004s.....	- 0.79	-- 1.09	- 0.71	+ 1.94
	.....	.....	.....	0.01
Chron. slow.....	8.72	7.92	7.99	7.92

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION—Transits for Time—Battleford, Sept. 6th, 1876—Continued.

FACE EAST.

	β^2 Cephei.	3 Pegasi.	α Aquarii.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2nd wire	10 18 39.75	10 30 48.75	10 52 23.50
3rd wire	19 33.75	31 8.00	52 41.75
4th wire	20 27.50	31 26.25	53 0.25
5th wire	21 21.00	31 45.00	53 18.75
	22 15.75	32 03.75	.....
Mean.....	10 20 27.55	10 31 26.35	10 52 51.06
Reduction to mid. wire.....	— 0.63	— 0.22	— 9.37
do to 9h. 30m.....	+ 0.26	+ 0.31	+ 0.42
Level correction.....	— 0.32	— 0.08	— 0.07
Colln. do $c = -0.7s$	— 2.05	— 0.71	— 0.70
Az. do $a = +0.394s$	— 0.34	+ 0.27	+ 0.3 2
Corrected transit	10 20 24.47	10 31 25.92	10 52 41.66
R. A.....	21 27 05.86	21 38 09.11	21 59 28.35
S. T. M. N.....	11 04 51.21	11 04 51.21	11 04 51.21
Redn. to M. T.....	10 22 14.65 1 41.94	10 33 17.90 1 43.75	10 54 37.14 1 47.24
M. T. Transit.....	10 20 32.71	10 31 34.15	10 52 49.90
Chron. do	10 20 24.47	10 31 25.92	10 52 41.66
Chron. slow	8.24	8.23	8.24

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

RECORD.—Observations for Latitude—Battleford, North-West Territories.—
August 29th, 1876.

Star.	Chronometer Times.			Micrometer.		Level.		Microscopes, &c.	
						N.	S.		
	H.	M.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S.	R.	D.	D.	D.		
π^1 Pegasi.....	11	21	55.5	—1	50.2	20.4	12.2	Pointer 110° 10'.	
π^2 "		22	16.5	—1	46.4	20.4	12.0		
π^1 "		22	115.0	—1	10.2	19.9	12.8		
π^2 "		23	83.0	—1	03.8	20.0	12.8		
π^1 "		24	48.5	—2	76.7	20.0	12.9		
π^2 "		25	19.5	—2	67.4	20.1	12.9		
π^1 "		25	118.0	—2	52.3	18.9	14.1		
π^2 "		26	86.0	—2	45.8	18.8	14.2		
π^1 "		27	79.0	—2	36.8	18.2	15.0		
π^2 "		28	40.0	—2	29.9	18.2	15.0		
π^1 "		29	14.5	—2	31.3	17.7	15.6		
π^2 "		29	100.0	—2	24.3	17.7	15.7		
π^1 "		30	82.0	—2	35.8	16.7	16.7		
π^2 "		31	48.0	—2	29.4	16.7	16.7		
π^1 "		32	40.0	—2	51.3	15.0	18.4		
π^2 "		33	08.0	—2	45.2	15.0	18.4		
π^1 "		33	114.5	—2	78.5	13.0	20.4		
π^2 "		34	78.0	—2	69.2	12.8	20.7		
π^1 "		35	67.0	—1	14.5	10.4	23.0		
π^2 "		36	31.5	—1	06.7	10.4	23.0		
31 CEPHEI.	11	50	03.0	+2	51.3	14.4	20.4		Pointer 110° 10'.
		50	112.5	+2	41.4	14.4	20.4		
		51	119.0	+2	34.3	14.7	20.2		
		52	115.0	+2	24.8	15.0	20.0		
		53	87.5	+2	20.4	15.0	20.0		
		54	96.0	+2	14.8	15.3	19.8		
		55	100.0	+2	11.4	15.5	19.6		
		57	09.0	+2	07.5	16.3	18.8		
		58	35.0	+2	08.0	16.4	18.8		
		59	39.5	+2	08.7	17.0	18.2		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION.—Observation for Latitude—Battleford, North-West Territories, August 29th, 1876.

31 Cephei.				M. T. Chron. Dent.
R. A.	H. M. S.	° ' "	δ = 73 00 09.6	Cos. = 9.465869
S. T. M. N.	10 33 18.78		φ = 52 42 38.5	Cos. = 9.782358
Reduced to M. T.	11 59 26.92 1 57.86		φ - δ = 20 17 31.1	Cosec = 0.459916
Chron. fast	11 57 29.06 47.79			Log <i>i</i> = 0.002375 Log <i>k</i> = 9.999927
Chron. T. transit	11 58 16.85			Const = 9.710445 = A

Obs. Times.	T.	Log 2 sin ² ½ <i>t</i> .	Log Am.	Am.	Microm.	Level.	Total Cor.
		Sin 1"				" v = 1.357.	
M. S.	M. S.						
50 01.5	8 15.3	2.12641	1.83685	-68.68	+365.64	+4.07	+301.03
50 56.3	7 20.5	2.02459	1.73503	54.33	3.1.24	4.07	300.98
51 59.5	6 17.3	1.89007	1.60051	39.86	340.91	3.73	304.78
52 57.5	5 19.3	1.74511	1.45555	26.55	327.08	3.39	301.92
53 43.8	4 33.0	1.60904	1.31948	20.87	320.68	3.39	303.20
54 48.0	3 28.8	1.37619	1.08663	12.21	312.53	3.05	303.37
55 50.0	2 26.8	1.07017	0.78061	6.03	307.59	2.78	304.34
57 04.5	1 12.3	0.45499	0.16543	1.46	301.91	1.70	302.15
58 17.5	0 00.7	.....	.....	0.00	302.64	1.63	304.27
59 19.8	1 03.0	0.33541	0.04585	-1.11	+303.66	+0.81	303.36
							Mean, 302.94

31 Cephei pairs with—
 π^1 Pegasi } Talcott's Method.
 and π^2 Pegasi }

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION—Observation for Latitude—Battleford, North-West Territories, August 29th, 1876—Continued.

π^1 PEGASI.

Obs. Times.	Hour Angles.	Log m.	Log Am.	Am.	Microm.	Level.	Total Cor.
						$v = 1.433.$	
M. S.	M. S.			"	"	"	"
21 27.7	7 53.5	2.08732	2.29073	—182 28	—72.46	+5.87	—248.87
22 57.5	6 23.7	1.90468	2.07809	119.70	130.66	+5.08	245.28
24 24.2	4 .7.0	1.68223	1.85564	71.72	179.40	+5.08	246.04
25 59.0	3 22.2	1.34829	1.52170	33.24	214.90	+3.44	244.70
27 39.5	1 41.7	0.75136	0.92477	8.41	237.46	+2.29	243.58
29 07.2	0 14.0	9.02898	9.20239	0.16	245.46	+1.50	244.12
30 41.0	1 19.8	0.54072	0.71413	5.18	238.91	0.00	244.09
32 20.0	2 58.8	1.24146	1.41487	26.00	216.36	—2.43	244.79
3 57.2	4 36.0	1.61854	1.79195	61.94	176.78	—5.30	244.02
35 33.5	6 12.3	1.87849	2.05190	112.69	124.40	—9.02	—246.11
							Mean —245.16
Total correction, 31 Cephei.. = +302.94							
do π^1 Pegasi.. = —245.16							
Difference							
Refraction..... = — 0.17							
2) —548.27							
—274.13							
				$\delta - \pi^1$ Pegasi..... = 32 34 18.5			
				$\delta - 31$ Cephei..... = 73 00 09.6			
				Mean..... = 52 47 14.05			
				Correction. = — 4 34.13			
				$\phi = 52 42 39.92$			

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION—Observation for Latitude—Battleford, North-West Territories, August 29th, 1876—Continued.

π^2 PEGASI.

R.A.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"		
S.T.M.N.	22	04	32.0	δ	32	34	28.9	cos 9.925668
	10	33	18.78	ϕ	52	42	38.5	cos 9.782858
				$\phi-\delta$	20	08	09.6	sec 0.463126
	11	31	13.22					log i 0.002375
			1 53 24					log k 9.999927
Chron. fast.....	11	29	19.98					log A 0.173454
			47.94					
Chron. time transit	11	30	07.92					

Chron. Times.			T.	Log. m.	Log. Am.	Am.	Microm.	Level.	Total Cor.
H.	M.	S.	M.	S.		"	"	V = 1.433	"
11	22	08.2	7	59.7	2.09862	2.27207	— 187.10	— 77.99	+ 6.01 — 259.08
	23	41.5	6	26.4	1.91077	2.08422	121.40	139.97	+ 5.16 256.21
	25	09.7	4	58.2	1.68573	1.85918	72.31	192.93	+ 5.16 260.08
	26	43.0	3	24.9	1.35980	1.53325	34.14	224.36	+ 3.29 255.21
	28	20.0	1	47.9	0.80277	0.97622	9.47	247.50	+ 2.29 254.68
	29	50.0	0	17.9	9.24231	9.41576	0.26	255.64	1.43 254.47
	31	24.0	1	16.1	0.49919	0.67294	4.71	248.22	0.00 252.92
	33	04.0	2	56.1	1.22824	1.40169	25.22	225.23	— 2.43 252.88
	34	39.0	4	31.1	1.60298	1.77643	59.76	190.31	— 5.66 255.73
	36	15.8	6	07.9	1.86816	2.04161	— 110.06	— 135.75	— 9.02 254.83
Mean									— 255.61

Total correction π^2 Pegasi.....	— 255.61	δ 31 Cephei.....	73 00 09.6
31 Cephei.....	+ 302.94	δ π^2 Pegasi.....	32 34 28.9
Difference.....	— 558.55	Mean.....	52 47 19.25
Refraction.....	— .17	Correction..	4 39.36
			ϕ 52 42 39.89
	2) 558.72		
	— 279.36		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

RECORD.—Observations for Latitude.—Battleford, North-West Territory.—
7th September, 1876.

Star.	Chronometer Times.	Micrometer Readings.	Level Readings.		Microscopes.		Remarks.	
			N.	S.	A.	B.		
72 CEPHEI.	H. M. S.	R. D.	D.	D.	' "	' "		
	21 20 01.7	0 77.9	21.6	22.1	Forward.	Forward.		
	20 56.5	0 65.8	22.8	21.1	0 40.8	1 08.2	Pointer, 107° 15'	
	22 12 0	0 53.1	22.0	22.0	0 40.4	1 07.4		
	22 52.0	0 48.3	22 0	22 0	0 40.1	1 07.3		
	23 32.7	0 42.3	23.1	20.9	0 40.9	1 06.8		
	24 24.5	0 35.2	20.8	23.2	.....	.....
	25 07 0	0 33.2	21.3	22.9	Back.	Back.		
	25 47.3	0 31.3	21.3	22.8	0 34.2	1 03.9		
	26 35.5	0 29.2	22.3	21.9	0 35.4	1 03.3	Therm. + 46.5° Fah.	
	27 21.0	0 29.7	22.2	22.1	0 34.4	1 03.4	Barom. 28.25 in.	
	28 19 0	0 30.3	23.1	21.2	.....	.....
	β PEGASI.	22 00 31.7	0 58.3	24.1	21.9	Back.	Back.	
		01 17.5	0 46.9	23.0	23.0	0 19.8	0 32.2	Pointer, 110° 05'
02 04.5		0 38.5	23.0	23.0	0 18.4	0 32.4		
02 42.5		0 31.4	22.2	23.8	0 18.8	0 33.0		
03 41.0		0 26.8	23.1	22.9	.....	.....
04 18.0		0 24.2	22.2	23.8	Forward.	Forward.		
05 23.5		0 26.6	23.2	22.8	0 22.0	0 35.3		
06 03 0		0 30.5	22.6	23.6	0 23.6	0 35.7	Therm. + 46° Fah.	
06 47.0		0 35.6	22.1	23.9	0 22.9	0 36.2	Barom. 28.26 in.	
07 49 5		0 45.0	23.4	22.9	0 23.3	0 35.3		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

RECORD—Observations for Latitude.—Battleford, North-West Territory,
September 7th, 1876.

Star.	Chronometer Times.	Micrometer.	Level Readings.		Microscopes.		Remarks.	
			N.	S.	A.	B.		
♃ PEGASUS.	H. M. S.	R. D.	D.	D.	' "	' "		
	22 56 25.3	—1 82.2	22.9	24.4	Forward.	Forward.		
	57 18.0	—1 80.1	21.4	25.9	1 02.4	1 15.3	Pointer, 115° 15' +	
	58 13.0	—1 74.8	23.8	23.6	1 03.9	1 16.7		
	59 02.5	—1 78.7	23.5	23.8	1 03.9	1 15.3		
	59 44.5	—1 83.7	23.5	23.9	1 04.4	1 15.7		
	23 00 26.7	—1 87.1	23.4	24.0	.....	.....
	01 57.5	—0 07.4	23.8	23.8	Back.	Back.		
	02 59.5	21.3	23.7	24.0	0 58.6	1 12.5	Thermometer, + 45° Fah.	
	03 40.5	34.4	23.7	24.0	0 57.4	1 13.4	Barometer, 28.275 in.	
	04 18.5	—0 46.6	23.1	24.8	0 57.2	1 13.0		
	♄ CEPHEUS.	23 27 07.0	0 77.5	22.7	24.3	Back	Back.	
		28 22.0	71.4	23.6	23.4	0 16.0	0 37.5	Pointer, 114°, 10' +
29 02.0		68.7	23.6	23.5	0 15.6	0 37.5		
29 45.0		64.7	23.6	23.6	0 15.0	0 37.0		
30 25.7		62.5	23.6	23.5	.....	.....
31 20.0		60.6	23.9	23.3	Forward.	Forward.		
32 05.3		58.4	24.0	23.2	0 20.1	0 39.3		
32 44.0		57.3	24.0	23.2	0 20.8	0 39.4	Thermometer, + 44° Fah.	
33 46.3		55.2	24.1	23.1	0 20.6	0 39.4	Barometer, 28.27 in.	
34 33.5		0 56.3	24.1	23.1	0 20.2	0 39.2		

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

OBSERVATION for Latitude, at Battleford, North-West Territory, Altitude Circle and Side Watch—F. 9697, 7th September, 1876.

51 CEPHEI, S. P.

R. A. + 12 = 18 41 59.9 δ = 87 13 50.1 Cos. = 8.684105
 Chron. Slow = 0 0 0.9 ϕ = 52 42 39.0 Cos. = 9.782356
 Chron. Transit = 18 41 59.0 $180 - \delta + \phi$ = 40 03 30.9 Cosec θ = 0.191404
 Log. A. = 8.657865

Chron. Times.	T.	Log. M.	Log. Am.	Am.	Microm'tr.	Level.	Total Correction.
						$v=1.323.$	
H. M. S.	M. S.			"	"	"	"
18 43 58.0	1 59.0	0.88782	9.54568	+0.35	+45.25	-0.13	+45.47
44 53.5	2 54.5	1.22031	9.87817	0.76	42.78	0.13	43.41
45 50.0	3 51.0	1.46395	0.12181	1.32	43.65	0.13	44.84
46 44.0	4 45.0	1.64641	0.30427	2.01	40.74	0.13	42.62
47 37.0	5 38.0	1.79454	0.45240	2.83	41.47	0.13	44.17
48 38.0	6 39.0	1.93864	0.59650	3.95	38.99	0.20	42.74
49 19.3	7 20.3	2.02419	0.68205	4.81	37.83	0.20	42.44
50 11.0	8 12.0	2.12061	0.77847	6.00	36.08	0.20	41.88
51 36.7	9 37.7	2.26007	0.91793	8.28	35.07	0.13	43.22
52 18.0	10 19.0	2.32004	0.97790	9.50	34.05	0.07	43.48
52 56.5	10 57.5	2.37244	1.03030	10.72	33.46	0.13	44.05
53 41.7	11 42.7	2.43018	1.08804	+12.25	+30.55	-0.07	+42.73
							Mean + 43.42

Micros. A.	Micros. B.	Pointer	130 00 00.00	
0 11.7	0 36.6	Microscopes	00 23.26	
0 11.5	0 35.5		130 00 23.26	
0 10.8	0 35.8		90 00 00.00	Log T. + -0.00402
0 11.5	0 35.8		40 00 23.26	Log B. + -0.02099
Mean 0 11.37	0 35.92	Approx. Index Er.	00 02 30.00	Log A. + 1.76118
Runs 0-00.23	0-00.54		40 02 53.26	Log tan + 9.92456
0 11.14	0 35.38	Refraction	+ 45.79	Log R. + 1.66073
0 35.38		Correction	+ 43.42	
0 23.26		Zenith Distance	+ 40 04 22.47	
		δ	+ 87 13 50.01	
		$180 - \phi = \delta + \zeta$	+ 127 18 12.57	
		ϕ	+ 52 41 47.43	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

OBSERVATION for Latitude, at Battleford, North-West Territory, Altitude Circle and Side Watch—F. 9697, 7th September, 1876.

ζ AQUILÆ.

	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"		
R. A.	= 18	59	45.20	δ	= 13	49	56.50	Cos = 9.987497
Chron. Slow	= 00	00	01.00	φ	= 52	42	39.00	Cos. = 9.782356
Chron. Time Transit	= 18	59	44.20	ζ	= 39	01	42.50	Cosec. = 0.200862
								Log A = 9.970715

Chronometer Times.			T.		Log m.	Log. Am.	Am.	Microm'tr.	Level.	Total Correction.
									"	
									v-1.315.	
H.	M.	S.	M.	S.			"	"	"	"
18	59	39.7	0	04.5	8.03776	8.00847	-0.01	+61.40	+0.00	+61.39
	00	28.3	0	44.1	0.02558	9.99629	0.99	62.86	+0.13	62.00
	01	11.0	1	26.8	0.61376	0.58447	3.84	65.18	+0.26	61.60
	01	55.0	2	10.8	0.96994	0.94065	8.72	69.40	+0.00	60.68
	02	38.0	2	53.8	1.21682	1.18753	15.40	74.93	-0.46	59.07
	03	40.0	3	55.8	1.48181	1.45252	28.35	86.28	-0.53	57.40
	04	28.0	4	43.8	1.64274	1.61345	41.06	101.56	-0.53	59.97
	05	14.7	5	30.8	1.77505	1.74576	55.69	114.22	-0.92	57.61
	06	19.5	6	35.3	1.93056	1.90127	79.67	136.77	+0.26	57.36
	07	00.0	7	15.8	2.01526	1.98597	-96.82	+155.98	+0.07	+59.23
										Mean +59.63

				°	'	"	
Micros. A.	Micros. B.	Pointer		128	55	00.00	
3 12.8	3 34.6	Microscopes		3	20.58		
11.8	35.3			128	58	20.58	
11.9	35.1			90			
12.4	35.4						
Mean 3 12.22	3 35.10			38	58	20.58	Log B = -0.02501
Runs - 4.13	- 2.02			2	30.00		Log A = 1.76119
3 08.09	3 33.08						Log tan = 9.90859
3 33.08							Log R = 1.64477
2)6 41.17		Total Correction		39	00	50.53	
3 20.58				R. =		+44.13	
						+59.63	
		Corrd Zenith Dis.		= 39	02	34.34	
		Declination		= 13	40	56.5	
		φ - ζ Aquilæ		= 52	43	30.84	
		φ - 51 Cephei		= 52	41	47.43	
				2)105	25	18.27	
		φ - Mean		52	42	39.13	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

OBSERVATION— for Latitude at Battleford, North-West Territory—Altitude Circle and Watch, F. 9,697—7th September, 1876.

 π^2 PEGASI.

R. A.	H. M. S.	δ	cos.
Chron. slow	== 22 04 32.0	== 32 34 30.9	== 9.925665
		ϕ == 52 42 39.0	cos. == 9.782356
Chron. transit	== 22 04 31.0	ζ == 20 08 08.1	cosec. == 0.463135
			Log A. == 0.171156

Chronometer Times.	T.	Log m.	Log Am.	Am.	Microm'tr.	Level.	Total Correction.
						" v=0.9	
H. M. S.	M. S.			"	"	"	"
22 00 31.7	3 59.3	1.49461	1.66577	-46.32	+84.83	+0.99	+39.50
01 17.5	3 13.5	1.31007	1.48123	30.29	68.24	0.00	37.95
02 04.5	2 26.5	1.06839	1.23955	17.36	56.02	0.00	38.66
02 42.5	1 48.5	0.80758	0.97874	9.52	45.69	-0.72	35.45
03 41.0	0 50.5	0.13467	0.30583	2.02	38.99	-0.09	37.06
04 18.0	0 13.0	8.96461	9.13577	0.14	35.21	-0.72	34.35
05 23.5	0 52.5	0.17702	0.34818	2.23	38.70	+0.18	36.65
06 03.0	1 32.0	0.66431	0.83547	6.85	44.38	-0.45	37.08
06 47.0	2 16.0	1.00381	1.17497	14.96	51.80	-0.81	36.03
07 49.5	3 18.5	1.33225	1.50341	-31.87	+65.48	+0.32	+33.93
							Mean +36.666

Micros. A.	Micros. B.	Pointer	o ' "	
" "	" "	Microscopes	110 05	
0 22.0	0 35.3		0 28.95	
22.9	35.7		110 05 28.95	
23.6	36.2		90	Log T. = + 0.00234
23.3	35.3		20 05 28.95	Log B. = - 0.02008
Mean 0 22.95	0 35.62		1 38	Log A. = 1.76149
Runs - 0.30	-0.37		20 07 06.95	Log tan = 9.56386
0 22.65	0 35.25	R. =	+ 20.31	
0 35.25		Total corr'n =	+ 36.67	Log R. = 1.30761
2) 0 57.90		ζ =	20 08 03.93	
0 28.95		δ =	32 34 30.9	
		ϕ — π^2 Pegasi =	52 42 34.83	
		ϕ — β^2 Cephei =	52 42 42.31	
		ϕ —Mean =	52 42 38.57	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

COMPUTATION.—Observation for Latitude, at Battleford, North-West Territory, Instrument, Altitude, Circle and Watch—F. 9697, 7th September, 1876.

		β PEGASI.				
R. A. =	H. M. S.	δ =	° ' "	cos.	9.948260	
Chron. slow	22 57 49.1	φ =	52 42 39.0	cos.	9.782356	
Chron. transit	22 57 48.1	δ-φ =	25 17 42.0	cosec.	0.369289	
				log A =	0.099905	

Chronometer Times.	T.		Log m.	Log Am.	Am.	Micom'tr.	Level.	Total Correction.	
							"		
						v=1.018			
H. M. S.	M. S.								
22 56 25.3	1 22.7	0.57173	0.67164	-4.70	-25.90	-0.76	-31.36		
57 18.0	0 30.0	9.69097	9.79088	0.62	28.95	-2.29	31.86		
58 13.0	0 25.0	9.53261	9.63252	0.43	36.67	+0.10	37.00		
59 02.5	1 14.5	0.48102	0.58093	3.81	30.99	-0.15	34.95		
59 44.5	1 56.5	0.86937	0.96928	9.32	23.72	-0.20	33.24		
60 26.7	2 38.7	1.13788	1.23779	17.29	-18.77	+0.20	35.86		
61 57.5	4 09.5	1.53086	1.63077	42.73	+10.77	0.00	31.96		
62 59.5	5 11.5	1.72362	1.82353	66.61	30.99	-0.15	35.77		
63 40.5	5 52.5	1.83102	1.93093	85.30	50.05	-0.15	35.40		
64 18.5	6 30.5	1.91994	2.01985	-104.68	+67.80	-0.87	-37.75		
							Mean	-34.515	

Micros. A	Micros. B.	Pointer.	= 115 15	
1 02.4	1 15.3	Microscopes	= 1 08.72	
0 03.9	0 16.7		115 16 08.72	
0 03.9	0 15.3		90	
0 04.4	0 15.7			
Mean	1 03.65		25 16 08.72	Log T. = + 0.00320
Runs	-1.27		1 38	Log B. = - 0.01984
				Log A. = 1.76144
	1 02.38		25 17 46.72	Log tan = 9.67451
	1 15.05	R =	+ 26.26	Log R. = 1.41931
2)2 17.43		Corr'n.	= - 34.52	
1 08.715		ξ =	25 17 38.46	
		δ =	27 24 57.00	
		φ =	52 42 35.46	

SCHEDULE D—*Concluded.*

COMPUTATION—Observation for Latitude, at Battleford, North-West Territory, Instrument, Altitude, Circle and Watch—F. 9697, 7th September, 1876.

			γ CEPHEI,		
R. A.	H. M. S.	δ =	76 56 37.7	cos.	9.353929
Chron. slow	= 23 34 21	=	52 42 39.0	cos.	9.782356
Chron. transit	= 23 34 20	δ =	24 13 58.7	cosec.	0.386742
				log A =	9.523027

Chronometer Times.			T.	Log m.	Log Am.	Am.	Microm'tr.	Level.	Total Correction.	
H.	M.	S.	M.	S.				"	"	
23	27	07.0	7	13.0	2.00967	1.53270	-34.10	+112.76	+0.82	+79.48
	28	22.0	5	58.0	1.84447	1.36750	23.31	103.89	-0.10	80.48
	29	02.0	5	18.0	1.74157	1.26460	18.39	99.96	-0.05	81.52
	29	45.0	4	35.0	1.61538	1.13841	13.75	94.14	0.00	80.39
	30	25.7	3	54.3	1.47626	0.99929	9.98	90.94	-0.05	80.91
	31	20.0	3	00.0	1.24727	0.77030	5.89	88.17	-0.31	81.97
	32	05.3	2	15.7	1.00189	0.52492	3.35	84.97	-0.41	81.21
	32	44.0	1	36.0	0.70127	0.22430	1.68	83.37	-0.41	81.28
	33	46.3	0	33.7	9.79190	9.31493	0.21	81.77	-0.51	81.05
	34	33.5	0	13.5	8.99630	8.51983	-0.03	+81.92	-0.51	+81.38
									Mean	+80.967

	Micros. A.	Micros. B.	Pointer	114 10	
	0 20.1	0 39.3	Microscopes	0 29.58	
	0 20.3	0 39.4			
	0 20.6	0 39.4		114 10 29.58	
	0 20.2	0 39.2		90	
Mean	0 20.42	0 39.33		24 10 29.53	Log T. = + 0.00406
Runs	- 0.33	- 0.26	1 38	Log B. = + 0.01992	
	0 20.09	0 39.07	24 12 07.58	Log A. = 1.76145	
	0 39.07		R = + 25.02	Log tan = 9.65269	
2)0	59.16		Corr'n. = + 80.97	Log R 1.39828	
	0 29.58		ζ = 24 13 53.57		
			δ = 76 56 37.7		
			φ - γ Cephei = 52 42 44.13		
			φ - β Pegasi = 52 42 35.46		
			φ - Mean = 52 42 39.80		

NOTE.—The foregoing ten series of observations, on alternate northern and southern star, by Mr. King, give the following results for the latitude of Battleford:—

π ¹ Pegasi and 31 Cephei.....	52 42 39.92
31 Cephei and π ² Pegasi.....	52 42 39.89
ζ Aquiae and 51 Cephei.....	52 42 39.13
β ² Cephei and π ² Pegasi.....	52 42 38.57
β Pegasi and υ Cephei.....	52 42 39.80

The Mean of these would give for Battleford.. Lat. 52 42 39.5

SCHEDULE E.

SHAWING Surveyors employed on Surveys in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territory, during the year ended 31st October, 1876.

Number.	Name.	Character of Survey.
1	Beatty, W. F.	Road from St. Peters to Gimli.
2	Bolton, Lewis	Block.
3	Bray, Edgar	do
4	Caddy, E. C.	Indian Reserves, &c.
5	Doupe, Joseph	Block and Subdivision.
6	Fornari, C. C.	Subdivision and Indian Reserves.
7	Harris, J. W.	Settlement.
8	Kennedy, L.	Subdivision.
9	McPhillips, Geo.	do
10	McPhillips, Geo., jun.	do
11	Martin, F. A.	Indian Reserves.
12	Miles, Chas. F.	do
13	Ogilvie, Wm.	Block.
14	Pearce, Wm.	Settlement.
15	Reid, J. L.	Block and Indian Reserves.
16	Sinclair, Duncan	Subdivision and Indian Reserves.
17	Stewart, Elihu	Subdivision.
18	Wagner, Wm.	Indian Reserves.

A. H. WHITCHER,

Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1876.

SCHEDULE F.

SHOWING Block Surveys completed during the Year ending 31st October, 1876.

Surveyor's Name.	Description of Survey.	Extent of Line Surveyed.	Remarks.
William Ogilvie.....	6th Correction Line, across part of Range 21, West.....	Miles. 15-30	
Edgar Bray.....	Meridian Exterior, between Ranges 20 and 21, West, Townships 21 and 22.....		
Edgar Bray.....	6th Correction Line, North Limit, across Range 17 and part of 18, South Limit of same part, Range 17.....	38-55	
Edgar Bray.....	Meridian Exteriors, between Ranges 16 and 17, Townships 23 and 24, also Ranges 18 and 19, Townships 27 and 28, West.....		
Lewis Bolton.....	6th Correction Line, North Limit, across Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, West, and South Limit, across Range 12.....	54-86	
Lewis Bolton.....	7th Base, across part of Range 12 and Range 13, West; 8th Base, across part of Range 13, West.....		
Lewis Bolton.....	Meridian Exterior, between Ranges 12 and 13, West, Townships 23 and 24, and part of 25.....		
Joseph Doupe.....	Meridian Exterior, between Ranges 6 and 7, West, Townships 21, 22, 23 and 24.....	24-45	
William Pearce.....	2nd Correction Line, North Limit, across Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, East.....	37-72	
William Pearce.....	3rd Correction Line, South Limit, across part of Range 22, East.....		
John L. Reid.....	Meridian Exterior, between Ranges 14 and 15, East, Townships 9 and 10.....	24-45	
John L. Reid.....	Meridian Exterior, between Ranges 26 and 27, East, Townships 1, 2, 5 and 6.....		
Lachlan Kennedy.....	1st Base, across Ranges 7 and 8, West, and part of Range 6, West.....	25-50	Surveyed in connection with Sub-division Contract.
Lachlan Kennedy.....	Meridian Exteriors, between Ranges 6 and 7, West, also Ranges 8 and 9, West, Township 1.....		

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1876.

SCHEDULE G.

SHOWING Sub-division Surveys completed during the year ending 31st October, 1876.

Name of Surveyor.	Extent Contracted for.		Extent Completed.			Remarks.
	Townships and Ranges.	No. of T'ps.	Townships and Ranges.	No. of T'ps.	Miles.	
Elihu Stewart.....	Townships 3, South, Ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26, East.....	5	All.....	5	308.48	
	Township 4, South, Range 26, East.....					
	Townships 3 and 4, South, Range 22, East.....	15	do.....	15	588.19	
C. C. Forneri.....	Townships 4 do Ranges 23, 24 and 25, East.....					
	Townships 5, South, Ranges 25, 26, and 27, East.....	1 1/2	do.....	1 1/2	125.52	
Joseph Doupe.....	Townships 5 and 6, South, Ranges 28, 29 and 30, East.....					
	Township 5, South, Range 31, East.....	do.....	do.....	4	64.12	
Charles F. Mills.....	Townships 1, 2 and 3, Range 21, East.....					
L. Kennedy.....	Townships 1, Ranges 7 and 8, West.....	2	do.....	2	50.48	
George McPhillips.....	Part of Townships 1, Range 6, West.....					
Geo McPhillips, jun....	do 19 and 20, Range 4, East.....	2	do.....	2	68.31	
	do 21 and 22, do 4, do.....					
	do 18, Range 21, West.....	do.....	do.....	1 1/4	127.75	
Duncan Sinclair.....	Lake Traverse, in Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 21 and 22, West.....					

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1876.

[PART III.]

SCHEDULE P.

SHOWING Indian Reserves surveyed during the Year ending 31st October, 1876.

Band.	Locality.	Treaty.	Area.	By whom Surveyed.	Remarks.
Chiefs Kitchekoka, Kaitakepeenais, Kitchekakaik, Nesotai, Mawedobeness and their several Bands.....	Wild Land, Reserve in Tps. 2 and 3, South, Ranges 21 and 22, East.....	No. 3.....	24358-27	C. C. Forneri.....	Reserve in common to all these Bands.
Chief Paskonkin	In Township 2, South, Range 21, East	" 3.....	2300-94	do	North of " Hungry Hall."
Kitchenangabeau or the " Bishop".....	do 3, South, Range 21, East	" 3.....	3982-66	do	At " Hungry Hall."
Chief Mawedobeness.....	do 3 and 4, South, Range 25 and 26, East.....	" 3.....	6366-73	do	On Rainy River.
Chief Nesotai	do 3 and 4, South, Range 26, East.....	" 3.....	5046-75	do	do
Chiefs Kaitakepeenais and Kitchekakaik...	do 4 and 5, South, Range 27, East.....	" 3.....	5736-50	do	do
Chief Kitchekoka.....	do 6, South, Ranges 29 and 30, East.....	" 3.....	2070-29	do	do
Reserve for Half-Breeds at Fort Frances..	Situate near Fort Frances at mouth of Rainy River	" 3.....	160-00	E. C. Caddy.....	Known as Reserve A.
do do of do	On Rainy Lake in Township 3 and 4, South, Ranges 30 and 31, East.....	" 3.....	11200-00	do	do D.
" Little Eagle," Gobay and Bands.....	Reserves known as B and C on Rainy Lake	" 3.....	8448-00	do	Survey of C. not complete.
Chief " Powawassan's " Reserve	On Shoal Lake.....	" 3.....	1920-00	George A. Bayne.....	
Chief Meminwabinashkung's Reserve.....	do	" 3.....	1280-00	do	
Chief Nootinaquaham's Reserve	do	" 3.....	640-00	do	
Chief Meminwabinashkung's.....	On Big Island, Lake of the Woods.....	" 3.....	4608-00	Charles F. Miles	
Brokenhead Band.....	Brokenhead River.....	" 1.....	6560-00	Duncan Sinclair	Area given comprises the extension of the Reserve and portion subdivided.
Chief " Yellow Quill's "	In Township 5, Range 11, West.....	" 1.....	12300-00	J. L. Reid.....	
Chief " Short Bear's ".....	In Townships 9 and 10, Range 8, West	" 1.....	10871-00	do	
White Mud River Band.....	do 18 do 9 do	" 1.....	12085-00	do	
Chief George Gordon's.....	On South-East corner of Little Touchwood Hill	" 4.....	30720-00	William Wagner.....	

Chief Kawahkatoos.....	On East Side of Big Touchwood Hill.	" 4....	24960-00	do	.....
Chief Kesickawachakoos	do do	" 4....	15360-00	do	.....
Chief Kanahawachapaws.....	do do	" 4....	16640-00	do	.....
Chief Pasquaws.....	South Qu'Appelle River and Fishing Lakes	" 4....	36480-00	do	.....
Chief Shakemas	North of Qu'Appelle River, near Crooked Lake.....	" 4....	5020-00	do	.....
Chief Ookenis	North of Qu'Appelle River, near Crooked Lake.....	" 4....	17940-00	do	.....
Chief Achahoosahkaotakoohpits.....	North of Qu,Appelle River, near Crooked Lake.....	" 4....	10880-00	do	.....

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1876.

SCHEDULE K.

SYNOPSIS of Block and Subdivision Surveys.

Townships Subdivided.	Section Lines Surveyed.	Block Lines.	Line Surveyed.
	Miles.		Miles.
Range 4 East, Townships 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	173.35	1st Base Line	13.28
do 20 do do 2.....	2.60	2nd Correction Line	24.45
do 21 do do 1, 2 and 3.....	61.52	3rd do	1.05
do 22 do do 2, 3 and 4.....	31.10	6th do	48.95
do 23 do do 3 and 4	91.74	7th Base Line	8.15
do 24 do do 3 and 4	91.03	8th do	2.03
do 25 do do 3, 4 and 5	143.03	3rd Meridian Exterior, West..	30.56
do 26 do do 3, 4 and 5	108.69	4th do do ..	6.11
do 27 do do 5	7.37	6th do do ..	14.26
do 28 do do 5 and 6	79.92	8th do do ..	10.88
do 29 do do 5 and 6	94.70	9th do do ..	12.22
do 30 do do 5 and 6	88.37	10th do do ..	12.22
do 31 do do 6	24.60	7th do East..	12.22
do 6 West do 1	5.10	13th do do ..	24.45
do 7 do do 1	67.33		
do 8 do do 1 and 7	88.45	Total Mileage Block Lines	220.83
do 21 do do 18.....	14.50	Mileage in Townships.....	1,173.40
		Total Number of Miles run	1,394.23
		Area of Subdivision Surveys..	420,507.00

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1876.

SCHEDULE L.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg and Branches, for the year ending 31st October, 1876, also the total acreage of lands disposed of, and amount received.

Nature of Grant.	Year ending 31st October, 1876.				From establishment of office to 31st October, 1876.				Remarks.
	No.	Acres.	Receipts in cash.	Receipts in warrants and scrip.	No.	Acres.	Receipts in cash.	Receipts in warrants and scrip.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Homesteads.....	347	55,520	3,470 00	.....	3,383	541,280	33,830 00	.....
Forest tree culture	3	480	30 00	.....	3	480	30 00	.....
Sales.....	207	28,273	2,953 00	25,320 00	687	83,464	57,728 00	25,736 00	
Military bounty warrants.....	173	27,680	.....	.....	1,002	160,320	.....	.....
Pre-emptions.....	263	42,080	.....	.....	1,290	206,400	.....	.....
Timber dues.....	.....	.....	62 00	.....	.....	.....	929 00	.....
Sale of maps.....	.....	.....	31 00	.....	.....	.....	160 00	.....
Totals.....	993	154,033	6,546 00	25,320 00	6,365	991,944	92,677 00	25,736 00	

Certified correct,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October 1876.

DONALD CODD,
Agent Dominion Lands.

[PART III.]

SCHEDULE M.

SHOWING the new Settlements and Villages formed in the Province of Manitoba during the Year 1876.

No. of Land District.	Township.	Range.	Section.	Name of Settlement.	REMARKS. Distances estimated as the crow flies.	
No. 1.—Office at Winni- peg.....	9	7 E	.....	Caledonia	27 Miles South-east of Winnipeg.
	10	6 E	.....	Millbrook.....	19 do East of Winnipeg.
No. 2.—Office at Emerson	7	4 E	1	Grossweide	27	
	7	4 E	9	Postwall.....	24	
	7	4 E	25	Osterwick.....	22	
	7	5 E	9	Schonwiese.....	28	
	7	5 E	10	Chortitz	28	
	7	5 E	21	Schonthal.....	25	
	7	5 E	35	Blumengart	24	
	7	6 E	5	Ebenfeld	31	
	6	5 E	1	Schonberg	36	
	6	5 E	3	Hochstadt	35	
	6	5 E	5	Friedrichsthal.....	34	
	6	5 E	13	Rosengart	33	
	6	5 E	17	Blumstein.....	31	
	6	5 E	19	Schonan.....	30	
	6	5 E	21	Bluminfeldt	32	
	6	5 E	23	Schonfeld	33	
	6	6 E	35	Steinbach.....	33	
	6	6 E	.....	5 Villages not yet named.	34
	5	5 E	5	Bergfeld	39	
	5	5 E	19	Guaudenfeld.....	35	
	5	5 E	35	Schonsee.....	35	
	5	5 E	.....	3 Villages not yet named.	38
	Plumenfeld.....	Miles, from centre of Township
	Rosenthal	do do
	Hochfeld.....
	Plumengart.....
.....	.....	.....	Chartitz.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Newendorf.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Osterwick.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Reinland .....	.....	German Mennonite Villages or dorfs at Mennonite Reserve, South, near Dufferin—Town- ships, Ranges and Sections not known—centre of Reserve 66 miles South-west from Winni- peg.
.....	.....	.....	Blumenort .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Ebenfeldt.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Rosenfeld .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Rosengart.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Schanzenfeld.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Rosenort .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Neuhorst .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Blumstein.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Schoenwiese.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Neuenburg.....	.....	.....

DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st Oct., 1876.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1877.

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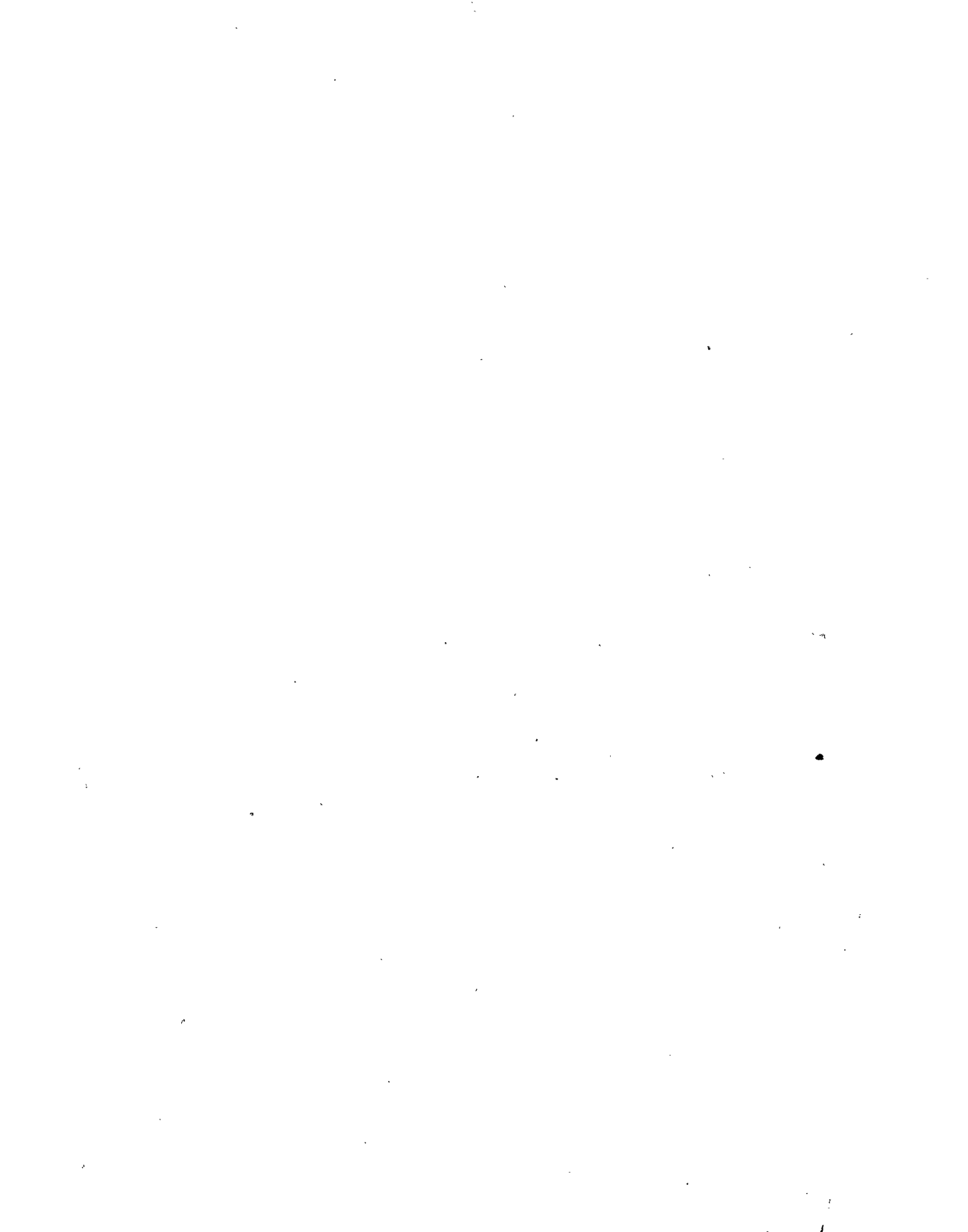


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The five branches of the Public Service placed by law under the control of the Minister of the Interior, will be noticed under separate heads in the following Order:—

1. North-West Territories.
2. Indians and Indian Lands.
3. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
4. Dominion Lands.
5. Geological Survey of Canada.

Detailed information as regards the second, third and fourth heads, Indians and Indian Lands, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands and Dominion Lands, will be found in the Parts 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the General Appendix already referred to.

I have much pleasure in stating that on assuming the business of the Department in November last, I found all the business connected with the several Branches of this large Department in a most satisfactory state, there being little work in arrears save what had necessarily accumulated after the departure of my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Laird, to assume the duties of Lieut-Governor of the North-West Territories.

I.—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

During the past year two very important steps have been taken by the Government towards the better establishment of law and order in the Territories, and the further extension therein of the privileges and responsibilities of self government.

On the 7th October last a Proclamation was issued, bringing into force and effect "The North-West Territories' Act, 1875," and on the same day another Proclamation was issued, bringing similarly into effect the Act past during the last Session of Parliament (the 39 Vic., cap. 21) intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof."

The effect of the former Proclamation was to set in motion the machinery provided by the "North-West Territories' Act, 1875," for the Executive and Legislative Government of the whole of the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, with the exception of the Province of Manitoba; and the effect of the latter was to detach the Eastern of these Territories and set it apart with its own autonomy under the name of the District of Keewatin.

The Honorable David Laird, the then Minister of this Department, was appointed Governor of the North-West Territories, and His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, became, *ex officio*, the first Governor of the District of Keewatin.

It is a fortunate thing for the Councils to whom, under the Acts already cited, the Legislative and Executive functions of these nascent Governments are confided, that while laying the foundations of a new and better order of things in their respective

Districts, they will be assisted in their labors by men of so much experience in public affairs as the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Ex-Minister of the Interior.

It remains to be seen whether it will be possible, as settlement of the North-West Territories proceeds at points widely separated from each other, to continue to retain the whole of that immense country under one Local Government.

II. — INDIANS.

TREATIES 1 AND 2.

Outside Promises.

In the report last year it was stated that the protracted and troublesome controversy growing out of the so called Outside Promises, with one trifling exception, had been adjusted satisfactorily alike to the Government and the Indians.

The controversy in question was limited to the Indians of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, and all, save one of the Bands of Indians included in these treaties, cheerfully accepted last year the terms offered by the Government, and expressed their satisfaction at the liberality with which they were treated.

In the case of the recalcitrant Band, that of the Portage la Prairie, known as Yellow Quill's, the refusal arose, not from any dissatisfaction with the terms offered by the Government, but partly in consequence of a dispute in reference to the reserve assigned to them, and partly in consequence of a division amongst themselves on the subject of their chief; one part of the Band being composed of the adherents of Yellow Quill, another portion of the adherents of Short Bear or Young Chief, and a third, of those residing near White Mud River, who desired to form an independent Band with a chief of their own selection.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Morris, who conducted the negotiations last year with these Indians, was requested again in the spring to treat with them, and was authorized to meet, if practicable, their wishes in the matter of the Reserves, and to consent to the division of the Band.

His Honor was also authorized to take a Surveyor with him to set apart those Reserves, should the Indians accept the terms proposed by the Government.

In June, last, the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed to the Government, that he had met the Portage Band, and settled the Reserve difficulty, and all other open questions.

The Department, however, has been unable to recommend the confirmation of the settlement of the Reserve question then arrived at, as the territory selected was land which had been surveyed and set out for settlement, and in a portion of which, under the terms of the Dominion Lands Act, the Hudson's Bay Company had a vested right.

The Government found it necessary to recognize three divisions of the Band, each with its own Chief, and also to make some further concessions to the Indians generally of Treaties 1 and 2, in order to place them on the same footing as to councillors and headmen as the Indians of Treaty No. 3.

The concessions made to these Indians as regards the number of their headmen were subsequently approved by Your Excellency in Council.

As the Acting Superintendent of Winnipeg has received full instructions from the Department to carry out the arrangements with these Indians in reference to these Outside Promises, it is hoped that this troublesome controversy may be considered as finally disposed of.

His Honor's despatch giving the official report of his mission to this Band, is contained in the Special Appendix.

TREATY NO. 3.

There is nothing special to notice here in reference to the Indians included in this treaty. All the information of interest respecting them is given in the report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

TREATY NO. 4.

The payment of the annuities to the Indians under the treaty was assigned to Mr. Dickieson, of this Department, and to Mr. Sub-Inspector Walsh of the Mounted Police Force, stationed at Cypress Hills: Mr. Dickieson was assisted by Mr. Angus McKay, who had been provisionally appointed local Indian Agent at Swan River, and by Mr. W. H. Nagle of this city, and Mr. Walsh was assisted by Dr. Miller of the Mounted Police Force, Indian Medical Officer at the Cypress Hills.

The Indians at Fort Ellice, Fort Pelly, the Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle Lake, Egg Lake, and Shoal River Post were paid by Mr. Dickieson and his Assistant, and those at Cypress Hills by Mr. Walsh and his Assistant, the payments being made in all cases at dates which the Indians had been previously notified to attend for that purpose.

The number of Indians paid at the different places is as follows:—

Fort Ellice,	335	Indians who were paid.....	\$ 1,850
Touchwood Hills,	310	“	2,159
Fort Pelly,	353	“	4,509
Qu'Appelle,	1,705	“	12,033
Shoal River,	404	“	2,346
Cypress Hills,	794	“	4,200
Total.....	3,901	“	\$37,097

Mr. Dickieson also secured the adhesion to the treaty of the Egg Lake Indians who were absent in 1874 when that treaty was concluded.

Mr. Dickieson was waited upon at Qu'Appelle Lake by the Sioux Chiefs, White Cap and Standing Buffalo, formerly of the United States, but for many years past resident in our territory, and also by a delegation of Sioux from the United States. The latter expressed their entire confidence in the British Government, and their anxious desire to be on good terms with those living on the British side of the boundary line.

Mr. Dickieson and Mr. Walsh transmitted to the Department full and interesting reports of their proceedings in connection with their missions. These reports are included in the Special Appendix.

In future the paying of the Indians, under this treaty, will form part of the ordinary duty of the Indian Superintendent of the North-West Territories.

TREATY NO. 5.

When His Honor Governor Morris concluded this treaty last year, there were several bands of Indians, notably: the Swampy Crees at the Pas on the Saskatchewan, within the territory covered by the treaty, whom, from absence and other causes, it was impossible to include on that occasion, and His Honor strongly urged the necessity of taking steps, during the ensuing summer, to secure the adhesion of these Indians.

His Honor was, accordingly, in June last, requested to take measures for this purpose; and the task was entrusted by him to the Honourable Thomas Howard and Mr. Lestock Reid, Dominion Lands Surveyor: these gentlemen being at the same time charged with the duty of making the necessary payments to the Indians who had been dealt with last year, and of distributing the provisions, implements, clothing and other articles to which they were entitled under the treaty.

His Honor reports that these gentlemen discharged their missions most successfully and satisfactorily. They succeeded in obtaining the assent to the treaty of the numerous Indian Bands scattered among the islands and shores of Lake Winnipeg, whom they induced to unite together as one Band with one Chief. They obtained the adhesion to the treaty of the Indians of the Pas, of Cumberland and of Moose Lake, as also that of the Indians of the Grand Rapids of Berens River.

While engaged in this labor, they assisted in selecting suitable localities for the Indian Reserves subject, of course, to the approval of Your Excellency in Council.

It may be added that, during the summer, Acting Superintendent Provencher obtained the adhesion to this treaty of the Band of Indians at the mouth of the Black River.

In this way the assent to Treaty 5 of all the Indian Bands within the territory ceded thereby has been secured: a work which must be considered, as His Honor Governor Morris observes, as a satisfactory feature of the Indian operations during the past twelve months.

The despatch of His Honor, reporting the facts above mentioned with the reports of Messrs. Howard and Reid, will be found in the Special Appendix.

NEW TREATY.

Official reports received last year from His Honor Governor Morris and Colonel French, the officer then in command of the Mounted Police Force, and from other parties, showed that a feeling of discontent and uneasiness prevailed very generally amongst the Assiniboines and Crees lying in the unceded territory between the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains. This state of feeling which had prevailed amongst these Indians for some years past, had been increased by the presence last summer in their territory of the parties engaged in the construction of the telegraph line, and in the survey of the Pacific Railway line, and also of a party belonging to the Geological Survey. To allay this state of feeling, and to prevent the threatened hostility of the Indian tribes to the parties then employed by the Government, His Honor Governor Morris requested and obtained authority to despatch a messenger to convey to these Indians the assurances that Commissioners would be sent this summer to negotiate a treaty with them, as had already been done with their brethren further East.

The Rev. George McDougal,* who had been resident as a Missionary amongst these Indians for upwards of fourteen years, and who possessed great influence over them, was selected by His Honor to convey this intelligence to the Indians, a task which he performed with great fidelity and success: being able to report on his return that although he found the feeling of discontent had been very general among the Indian tribes, he had been enabled entirely to remove it by his assurance of the proposed negotiations during the coming year.

For the purpose of negotiating this treaty with the Indians, Your Excellency availed yourself of the services of His Honor Governor Morris, who had been formerly employed in negotiating Treaties Nos. 3, 4 and 5. With him were associated the Hon. James McKay and W. J. Christie, Esq., both of whom had had considerable experience in such work, and possessed moreover an intimate acquaintance with the Indians of the Saskatchewan, their wants, habits and dialects.

In view of the temper of the Indians of the Saskatchewan during the past season, and of the extravagant demands which they were induced to prefer on certain points, it needed all the temper, tact, judgment and discretion of which the Commissioners were possessed to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory issue.

The treaty was concluded at Carleton, on the 23rd and 28th of August, and near Fort Pitt, on the 9th day of September.

*This excellent man and devoted Missionary perished in the snow on the prairie last year, while making one of his Missionary journeys. In him the Methodist body lost one of its most zealous and laborious ministers, and the Indian tribes one of their most devoted friends and intelligent advisers.

The territory included in the treaty is approximately estimated to contain one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and may be roughly described as that part of the North-West Territories bounded on the East by Treaty No. 5, on the West by the Rocky Mountains, on the North by Cumberland Lake, the Beaver River, Red Deer Lake, and the Arthabasca River above the Red Deer Lake, and on the South respectively by the northerly boundary of Treaty No. 4, by the South branch of the Saskatchewan, and by the Red Deer River.

The Dominion has by this treaty acquired nearly the whole of the territory within the fertile belt, and for some distance north of it; in fact all the lands east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of a small district of about 35,000 square miles, inhabited by the Blackfeet Indians.

The number of Indians living within the territory is estimated at about 5,000.

The Indians inhabiting the territory, are chiefly Crees, with a few Assiniboines on the plains and slopes of the mountains, and a small number of Sauteaux, and one Band of Chippewayans.

The Chiefs of all these Bands signed the treaty, with the exception of Great Bear.

As the original treaty has not been received from His Honor Governor Morris, the treaty has not as yet been formally sanctioned by Your Excellency in Council.

The terms of the treaty as regards the important matters of Reserves, schools, the amount of the money gratuities and annuities made or secured to the Indians, are substantially the same as those of Treaty No. 5; but there is inserted in this treaty a provision in reference to aid promised to Indians in case of famine or pestilence, which is wholly new, and which I greatly regret should have been agreed to by the Commissioners, as it may cause the Indians to rely upon the Government instead of upon their own exertions for sustenance, especially as their natural means of subsistence are likely to diminish with the settlement of the country; the conditions also in reference to agricultural implements, tools and cattle, and other minor matters, are somewhat more onerous than those of previous treaties.

His Honor's despatch covering the copy of the treaty will be found in the Special Appendix.

MORAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE INDIANS IN THE MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCIES.

The moral and material condition of the Indians in the North-West has been steadily and surely progressing since the North-West Territories were included within the Dominion. The liquor law and the Mounted Police Force have together succeeded in stamping out almost entirely the vice of drunkenness. Crime is comparatively rare. The irritation and distrust which existed in certain localities, or among particular Bands of Indians, have been replaced by an almost universal feeling of contentment and of gratitude to the Government for its liberality and benevolence.

In the report of his mission during the past summer among the Indians of the Saskatchewan, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty, Governor Morris gives a very encouraging account of the good spirit which he found prevailing among these Bands.

He states that he "was surprised to find so great a willingness on the part of the Indians to cultivate the soil, and so great a desire to have their children instructed."

Again, he says the Indians are "tractable and docile." "The universal demand is for teachers and for persons to instruct them how to cultivate the ground and to build houses." In a word, they seem prepared to abandon their savage life and to adapt themselves as quickly as possible to the modes of the life of the White man.

The remarks of Governor Morris refer to the Indians of the Saskatchewan. Those in the Manitoba Superintendency have already in many places actually commenced the cultivation of the soil and built houses for themselves. It may be added that no less than eight schools are in successful operation in the Manitoba Superintendency.

These are encouraging symptoms, and it cannot be doubted that the establishing of resident local agents on the Superintendencies (four have been already provisionally established during the past year in the Manitoba Superintendency, and one in the North-West Superintendency) will help on the good work of improvement which has been so auspiciously commenced among the Indians.

There is, however, it must be admitted, another side to the picture. There is one question at least which for some years past has sorely disquieted the mind of the Indian of the Saskatchewan, and which causes him to look forward with increasing anxiety to the future. The question is this: How shall he find subsistence when the buffalo is destroyed? Until within the last two years the buffalo, which roamed over the prairie in apparently exhaustless herds, furnished the Indians with a supply of food practically unlimited. For the last ten years the numbers of the buffalo have greatly diminished, and in another decade of years, unless prompt measures be taken in the meantime to prevent the catastrophe, the buffalo as a source of supply of food will be extinct.

It must be remembered that this animal, besides furnishing the Indians with their principal means of subsistence as food, is otherwise of great importance to them. The traffic of the buffalo peltries is very considerable, and has hitherto enabled the Indian to supply his family with many of the necessaries of life. The Indian feels, therefore, that on the existence of the buffalo his own existence really depends. He cannot view without dismay the wanton and indiscriminate slaughter of these animals, mainly, be it observed, by the Whites and Half-breeds, who have intruded into the domain of the red man, and who wage war upon the buffalo as an enemy instead of protecting him as a friend.

The grave question received the attentive consideration of the late Council of the North-West, and was commended by His Honor Governor Morris, in his valedictory address to that body, to the attention of their successors.

The subject also engaged the attention of His Honor Governor Laird while Minister of the Interior, and as Governor of the North-West he will, no doubt, take the earliest opportunity of securing for it the serious consideration of the Council of the North-West so soon as it is organized. It will be for that body to consider—

1. What measures can be taken to protect the buffalo and preserve it as long as possible for the benefit of the Indians.

2. What measures can be taken to prepare the Indians for the time not far distant when the buffalo will be a thing of the past.

The former object will be to some extent attained by enforcing proper regulations respecting the hunting and killing of the buffalo, and the latter by encouraging the Indians to cultivate the ground and apply themselves at once to other industrial pursuits.

INDIANS STILL TO BE TREATED WITH.

The treaty completed during the past summer by His Honor Governor Morris includes, as has been stated, all the Cree Indians in the North-West and embraces the large area already described, leaving still unceded a comparatively small portion of territory east of the Rocky Mountains and south of Jasper House.

This territory, probably about 35,000 square miles, is occupied principally by the Blackfeet Indians, including under that title the Blood, Peagan and Surcees Indians. The Surcees are stated to be a portion of the Beavers of the Peace River. The total number is estimated at about 4,000 souls.

When engaged last summer in negotiating the treaty at Carleton House and Fort Pitt, His Honor Governor Morris availed himself of the opportunity of acquiring information in reference to the condition, habits and state of feeling of the Indians occupying this unceded territory.

His report confirms the information previously received by the Department as to the general desire of these Indians for the early conclusion of a treaty with them. He adds that there is a general consent of opinion amongst the missionaries settled in that territory and others who are acquainted with these Indians, as to the desirableness of having such a treaty made at the earliest possible date, with a view to preserving the present friendly disposition of these tribes, which might easily give place to feelings of an unfriendly or hostile nature should the treaty negotiations be much longer delayed.

The White settlers also, who are flocking into the neighbourhood of Fort McLeod and other fertile portions of this territory, are most anxious to see the treaty concluded, in order that they may be enabled to settle themselves there without fear of being disturbed.

The importance of the Mounted Police Force of encouraging the introduction of white settlers, from whom they would be able to obtain cheap supplies for themselves and their horses, is sufficiently obvious.

It would appear that the Blackfeet, who some twelve or fifteen years ago numbered upwards of ten thousand souls and were then remarkable as a warlike and haughty nation, have within the last decade of years been greatly demoralized and reduced by more than one-half their number—partly in consequence of the poisoned fire-water introduced into the territory by American traders, partly by the murderous acts of lawless men from the American territory, and partly by the terrible scourge of the Red man, small-pox, which in 1870 caused great havoc among the Indians in this region.

It is satisfactory to be able to state in connection with these Indians that when invited during the summer by the Sioux Indians from the American side to join with them in taking up arms against the Whites, they declined to do so. For their good conduct on that occasion they received the thanks of the Queen, who was pleased to direct that they should be officially informed of her gratification at this evidence of their loyalty and attachment.

Since the advent of the Mounted Police Force at the North-West the condition of the Blackfeet has undergone a marvellous and most gratifying improvement, and their feelings towards the Police Force are of the most friendly character.

THE INDIAN ACT, 1876.

During the last session of Parliament an Act, with the above short title, was passed, amending and consolidating the laws respecting Indians.

The bill, I am informed, was very carefully prepared by the then Superintendent General, the Hon. Mr. Laird, who was at pains to obtain the views of many of the most intelligent Indian Chiefs in Ontario respecting its provisions, and the bill was, in some particulars, modified to meet their wishes.

Referring, in his report last year, to this measure, Mr. Laird observes:

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

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

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Act as passed has met with very general acceptance among the Indians of Ontario. At a general Indian Council, held in Saugeen in the month of July last, an almost unanimous vote was passed approving of its provisions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN LANDS.

In the annual report for last year the then Superintendent General was enabled to state that, while the report was in the hands of the printer, he received intelligence from the British Columbia Government that they had accepted the basis proposed by the Dominion Government for the settlement of this grave and complicated controversy, which had been the subject of correspondence between the Governments for the two preceding years.

The despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, announcing the acceptance by his Government of the terms proposed by the Dominion Government, is dated 8th January, 1876, and was received here in the latter part of that month.

It was agreed between the two Governments that the settlement of the Indian Reserve question should be referred to three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Dominion Government, another by the Government of British Columbia, and the third to be named jointly by the Dominion and Local Governments; that these Commissioners should visit, as soon as practicable, each Indian nation in British Columbia, and, after full enquiry into all matters affecting the question, determine for each nation the number, extent and locality of the Reserves to be allowed to them. In doing so the Commissioners were to be guided generally by the spirit of the terms of union between the Dominion and Local Governments, which contemplated a "*liberal policy*" being pursued towards the Indians. They were to have special regard to the habits, wants and pursuits of each Indian nation, to the amount of territory available in the country occupied by them, as well as to the claims of the White population.

Early in May, Mr. Alexander C. Anderson, of North Saanach, British Columbia, was appointed by His Excellency in Council as the Indian Commissioner on behalf of the Dominion Government. The British Columbia Government was at once advised of the fact, and requested to name their own Commissioner, and also to submit the name of the gentleman whom they would propose as the third or joint Commissioner for the two Governments.

The Government of British Columbia took no action in the matter until the month of August, when they notified the Department by telegraph that Mr. Archibald McKinley, of Lac la Hache, British Columbia, had been selected as their Commissioner, and they submitted the name of Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat as the third or joint Commissioner.

Mr. Sproat was appointed on the 15th August as the joint Commissioner of the Dominion Government also.

The necessary Commissions, accompanied by full instructions, were sent to the Dominion Commissioner and to the joint Commissioner on the 23rd August last. The Commissioners were instructed to assure the Indians of the anxious desire of the Government to deal justly and liberally with them in the settlement of their Reserves, as well as in all other matters. They were to inform the Indians that the aim and object of the Government was to assist them in their efforts to raise themselves in the social and moral scale so as ultimately to enjoy all the privileges and advantages which were enjoyed by their white fellow subjects.

As regards the views of the Government on the subject of the land question, the Commissioners were referred to the documents connected with the matter, printed in the Annual Report for last year, in the spirit of which they were requested to act. They were reminded that the Government considered it a matter of paramount importance that is the settlement of the land question, nothing should be done which could militate against the maintenance of friendly relations between the Dominion Government and the Indians of British Columbia, and they were officially enjoined as little as possible to interfere with any existing tribal arrangements; and, particularly, that they were to be careful not to disturb the Indians in the possession of any villages, fishing stations, fur trading posts, settlements or clearings which they might occupy, and to which they might be specially attached.

The Commissioners were, moreover, warned against making any attempt to cause any violent or sudden change in the habits of the Indians, or to divert them from any legitimate pursuits and occupations in which they might be profitably engaged, but rather to encourage them in any branch of industry in which they were so employed.

The Commissioners were instructed to confer in all matters with the two Superintendents in British Columbia, namely, with Dr. Powell, of Victoria, and Mr. Lenihan, of New Westminster, and these gentlemen were directed to co-operate with and assist the Commissioners in the execution of their important labours. Finally, the necessity of bringing their labours to a close as soon as practicable, with a view to the early adjustment of this grave controversy, was strongly impressed on the Commissioners.

It may be here remarked that all the Commissioners appointed have been for many years past resident in British Columbia, and thoroughly identified with that Province. They are, moreover, all men of high standing and character in the Province, and who have taken much interest in public affairs, especially in matters affecting the Indians.

In the month of September, the Department was notified that the Commissioners had organized themselves and entered upon their labours.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the Commissioners are clothed with ample power to deal in a practical and summary manner with this long standing controversy—one in which the interests of the White settlers of British Columbia, as well as of the Indians of British Columbia are so deeply involved; and the constitution of the Commission gives good reason to expect that the Commissioners will so deal with the question as to do justice to all parties interested.

Certain of the provisions of the "Indian Act of 1876," passed last session (subsequent to the date of the Order in Council regulating the powers of the Commission), being in conflict with the large powers thereby conferred upon the Commission, Your Excellency was advised to issue a Proclamation, under the provisions of the 97th section of that Act, exempting the Indian Lands and Indian Reserves in British Columbia from the operation of certain sections of that Act.

The Proclamation bore date the 23rd December, and the effect of it will be to enable the Commissioners to deal absolutely and at once with the British Columbia Reserves, without reference to either the Dominion or Local Governments, in the manner originally intended by the Order in Council of 6th May, 1876.

The question of the rights of the Indians in all the lands in British Columbia in which their rights have not been extinguished by treaties between themselves and the Crown is still unsettled.

III.—ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands has, in his report, taken the pains, for my information, to review and epitomize the contents of preceding annual reports, shewing the former condition and present state of the Ordnance Lands, their contents and value at the time of the transfer in 1856, the difficulties encountered in reducing them to a manageable shape, and the result of their management to the present day, from a material and patriotic point of view, in the settlement of large numbers of squatters claims and the conversion of numerous families of this class from the hopeless and squalid condition of lawless trespassers to the improved state and cheerful promise of lawfully established settlers.

It is shewn, also, as another result of this management, that a sum of \$1,020,579.24 has been paid over to the General Revenue, on account of the Militia Fund, up to the 31st December last, without taking into account \$196,734 due but not yet payable but all amply secured. It also shews that the annual income for the past 20 years has averaged \$50,000 per annum, and that the returns for the fiscal year, terminating 31st December, 1876, amounts to \$51,515.40.

Sales are quoted as having been made at Amherstburg, Kingston, Prescott, Nepean, Ottawa, Ontario; at St. John, Chambly, Sorel, Quebec, realizing \$76,496.12

Mention is made of large and valuable military and naval properties transferred to this Department in Ontario, Quebec and in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, greatly increasing the duties and labour of this branch.

The organization of this branch and the duties of the respective officers are given in detail, also a general statement of the lands sold and moneys deposited on account of the estate of the Bank of Upper Canada; I am informed also in a supplementary report, that since the end of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1876, sales have been made of building lots at Cove Field, Quebec, producing a total amount of \$62,310, of which sum, one-fifth, or \$12,462, had been paid in; from this and other sources, a sum of \$80,905.54 had been paid over to the Consolidated Fund between the 30th June and the 31st December, 1876.

It may also be added, that within the same period, \$7,744.65 had been paid in to the account of the estate of the Bank of Upper Canada, making the whole amount derived, or to be derived, from this source, to the 31st December last, \$194,792.48.

IV.—DOMINION LANDS.

The Report of the Surveyor-General, with its appendices, including sub-reports from the Assistant Surveyor-General and other principal officers employed in the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department, furnish a general statement of the business of the Branch for the twelve months ending the 31st October last.

SURVEYS.

Owing to the general depression in business which continued through the past year, it was not deemed expedient to undertake any surveys that were not imperatively required, and, in consequence, operations were restricted to the following services:—

1. The Special Survey.
2. The laying out of certain Indian Reserves.
3. The continuance of the survey of the "Outer Two Miles," and the subdivision of five townships, part of the tract set apart for the colony of Icelanders on Lake Winnipeg.

Satisfactory progress is reported in laying down the bases and meridians prescribed for the special survey, and the operations of the season have developed the existence, upon the lines projected, of large tracts of land well suited for settlement.

The Assistant Surveyor-General, in charge of the Survey, reports that the efforts of the astronomical section of his party during the season, to obtain the longitude of certain important points upon the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (which it had been intended to effect by interchange of electric signals with Winnipeg), failed, in consequence of the imperfect condition of a portion of the telegraph line.

The summary given by the Surveyor-General of the extent of the township land surveyed, and the cost of survey, will be read with interest. The area of lands subdivided for settlement since the establishment of the Branch in 1871, apart from some 341,666 acres comprised in the Old Parishes, also surveyed and mapped, amounts to 10,574,915 acres, at an average cost per acre of 3.83 cents, being but little over half the average cost per acre of township lands in Ontario and Quebec, for the years 1841 to 1875 inclusive—a result which reflects no little credit on the manner in which these extensive surveys have been conducted by the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

SETTLEMENT.

The lands entered during the past year show a total of 154,533 acres, being less by 8,744 acres than the total entries of the year previous, the difference being due, doubtless, to the fact already alluded to, the general financial stringency throughout the Dominion.

The people in the Province, however, have recently enjoyed a bountiful harvest, and there appears every prospect, despite the hard times, of a large addition to the resident population during the coming season.

The Mennonites who have settled in Manitoba are reported as being in a prosperous condition, and quite satisfied with the change which has placed them upon Dominion lands.

Forty-two villages or Dorfs have already sprung into existence, and the whole of the surroundings of these people indicates a special adaptation to the country which they have made their home, and in which a few years, from present appearances, is destined to find them a wealthy community.

HALF-BREED LANDS AND SCRIP.

A new distribution of the 1,400,000 acres granted by law to the children of the Half-breed heads of families in Manitoba having become necessary for the reasons explained in the Surveyor-General's Report. Some little delay will, in consequence, ensue before patents can issue. No unnecessary time, however, will be lost in making the distribution of the grant.

I have the satisfaction of announcing to Your Excellency that scrip has been issued to the amount of \$518,083.29, comprising all the grant to the Half-breed heads of families, and to the Selkirk and other original White settlers in the Province, by the Act 37 Vic., cap. 20, with the exception of some forty-seven individual claims of a special character which are now under consideration.

The above amount also includes scrip to the amount of \$9,923.20, granted in commutation of the hay and common right, in connection with patents issued to the present time for lands outside of those old parishes in the Province in which the hay and common right has been commuted by a gift of the land in the outer two miles.

COLONIZATION LANDS.

No satisfactory progress has been made in any one of the cases in which townships have been set apart on special application, previous to the last year, for colonization under the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 19. As the locking up of the lands so set apart has, in the meantime, proved a source of disappointment to many people seeking lands in the Province, and has tended to embarrass settlement generally, I propose forthwith to withdraw the privileges heretofore extended in the several cases, except in those cases in which satisfactory guarantees are furnished that the lands will be settled during the coming season.

The map of the north-west part of the Dominion referred to by the Surveyor-General, intended to accompany this Report, will be distributed during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A despatch from Lord Carnarvon to Your Excellency dated 1st December last, conveys the information that the Commission for adjusting the above boundary, appointed to act in conjunction with the Commission named by the Government of the United States, had accomplished their work, and covers a copy of the Official Report of Major Cameron, R. A., Her Majesty's Commissioner on the subject.

His Lordship states that the joint maps, signed by both the British and United States Commissioners, have been deposited in the Library of the Foreign Office, and that copies of the same, when prepared, will be duly forwarded for the use of the Dominion.

The work has been performed in a manner which has called forth the approval of Her Majesty's Government; and Major Cameron, in transmitting to this Department for distribution among the gentlemen appointed to the expedition in Canada, copies of a despatch received by him to that effect, takes the opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the "ability, energy, zeal and endurance exhibited by those gentlemen while associated with him in carrying out the object of the Commission."

The President of the United States in his recent message to Congress expresses his satisfaction in being enabled to report the completion of the work of the joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions.

In view of the difficulties and disputes, threatening sometimes grave international complications, which, in the last few years, have arisen out of the uncertainty of this part of our boundary line, the authoritative determination of this missing link of our international boundary line must also be a source of great satisfaction to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

V—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1876.

The ordinary work of the Survey during the past year, has been more or less interrupted by the claims on the time of and attention of the Director, and of several members of the staff in connection with the Centennial Exhibition, including the preparation of the descriptive catalogue of the Canadian Mineral and Geological Exhibits referred to in the last annual report of the Department. This volume was issued during the summer, it contains 150 pages of valuable information upon Canadian Minerals. A large number of copies were distributed at Philadelphia, and a copy was presented to the Commissioners of every country represented at the Centennial.

The actual time given by the Director, and by other members of the Survey, to the work in Philadelphia between the latter end of March, when it commenced to the 20th November, the date of its completion, has been 374 days, distributed as follows:—

The Director.....	90 days
Mr Richardson.....	140 “
Dr. Harrington.....	27 “
Mr. Weston.....	51 “
Mr. Bell.....	30 “
Mr. Webster.....	36 “

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The above statement does not include the time spent in travelling to and fro, nor that which was occupied in collecting, preparing and packing the specimens in Montreal and elsewhere. Of this no precise record has been kept, as it was done at intervals, together with the ordinary Survey work, but it must certainly have amounted in the aggregate to an equal period.

The total expenditure connected with the work, and paid through the Geological Department, exclusive of the time of the officers employed, has been \$11,235.15, of this sum \$5,000 was supplied by the Dominion Commissioners, and \$1,865.36, jointly by the Dominion Commissioners, and the British Columbia Advisory Board. The latter sum represents the total expenditure, freight excepted, on account of British Columbia exhibits of all kinds, both manufactured and raw products. These figures show a balance of \$4,359.79, and this amount has been paid from the Geological Survey appropriation. Forty-one medals have been awarded by the International Judges to the Mineral and Geological Exhibits, and twenty-eight by the British Judges in the special “Canadian Competition,” making a total of sixty-nine medals to exhibitors in this section; and it may be further stated that the arrangement of the Canadian Mineral exhibits was universally commended as being the most complete and instructive in the whole Exhibition.

In the field, the investigations of the Geological Corps, during the past summer, embraced several important explorations and surveys. In British Columbia, Mr. G. M. Dawson examined a large tract of country between the Cascade Mountains and the Fraser River, including all the alternative routes through this region which have been recently surveyed for the Pacific Railway; also late in the autumn he made a hurried examination of the Nicola Valley coal fields with the result of shewing that the coal beds there probably extended over a very considerable area. He likewise visited the Cariboo gold field, with a view of giving advice and information to persons interested in the development of the quartz reefs.

In Ontario, Mr. Bell made a minute examination of a portion of the eastern shores of Lake Superior, west of the Michipicoten River; a portion of the valley of Garden River, and the country around Echo Lake, were likewise examined as well as the country in the vicinity of Shebaonaning, and the whole of the north-east shore of Georgian Bay. A partial examination was also made of the country between Parry Sound and Lake Nipissing, and reconnaissance of the region between the latter and the Ottawa River.

In the Counties of Renfrew, Pontiac and Ottawa, a very large area has been examined by Mr. H. G. Vennor, including measurements of nearly 1,150 miles, required for geographical purposes, and for fixing the position of important bands of limestone.

In the Eastern Townships, a re-examination has been made of nearly 1,900 square miles of country, and 52 miles of section lines have been chained and levelled by Mr. A. Webster.

In New Brunswick, Mr. Ells, Professor Bailey and Mr. G. F. Matthews have continued their explorations, chiefly in Albert and Westmorland Counties, including an examination of the celebrated Albertite mines, and a careful survey and examination of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's property, a special report on which has been furnished to the Directors. The examination has extended over 220 square miles of country, and 160 miles of roads and streams have been measured by odometer and chain.

In Nova Scotia, Mr. Scott Barlow has continued the survey and examination of the Cumberland County coal region, including a line of section chained and levelled from River Philip across the Cobequid Mountain to the Basin of Minas, 24½ miles in length. He has also made measurements for completing the map of the district, and for fixing accurately the limits of the formations, amounting to about 140 miles.

In Cape Breton, a combined geographical and geological examination and survey has been made of a part of the Counties of Cape Breton, Victoria and Richmond, by Mr. Fletcher, who has also visited and examined several localities where discoveries of gold, copper and coal were reported to have been made.

Of all the above-named explorations, surveys and examinations, detailed reports are being prepared, and will be ready for publication in the annual report of the survey for 1876-77.

Palaeontological Branch.

Owing to the illness and death, in June last, of Mr. Billings, who had for twenty years so efficiently superintended the palaeontological work of the survey, less than usual has been accomplished during the year in this department.

Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, who has now been nominated as the successor of Mr. Billings in this important work, has, however, completed "Part I, Figures and Descriptions of the Mesozoic Fossils of the Dominion," containing ten plates, with 92 pages of descriptive matter, and a map. This has recently been published, and forms a valuable and important addition to the literature of Canadian palaeontology.

Laboratory.

The chemical work has included determinations of iron, copper, silver, lead and gold in specimens from British Columbia and from the Lakes Superior and Huron regions, as well as from Quebec and Nova Scotia. In addition to the ores examined specimens of coal, apatite, pyrites, limestone, dolomite, and several minerals and rocks of scientific interest have been assayed, and the results will appear in the survey reports now being prepared for publication.

Library.

A larger number than usual of valuable reports and publications have been presented during the year to the Library in return for those of the Survey.

Museum.

In the Museum, some additions and improvements have been made with a view to rendering the collection more generally attractive, and much more might be effected in this direction if funds were available for the requisite fittings and show cases. From the 1st April, to the 31st December, 1876, 1,346 persons visited the museum, an increase of 525 as compared with the corresponding period in 1874.

I cannot conclude this brief summary of the work accomplished during the past season by the director of the Geological Survey and his staff, without expressing my entire satisfaction with the director of the Survey, Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn. That gentleman has especially earned the thanks of the community for the admirable arrangements he made for the display of the Canadian mineral and geological exhibits at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the success of which was shown in the general commendation which the collection received, and in the unusual number of medals awarded to it.

The Act under which the Geological Survey is now carried on (the 35 Vic. cap. 22) having been passed, in accordance with the previous practice as regards this Act, for five years only, will expire next summer. It will therefore be necessary to have further legislation during the approaching Session of Parliament, to provide for the continuance of the Survey, and the maintenance of the Geological Museum.

It is, happily, unnecessary now to say anything as to the great importance, both from a scientific and economic point of view, of the work done every year by the Director of the Survey and his small staff. All educated and intelligent persons throughout the Dominion fully recognize the immense practical results already accomplished by the survey, and the publication of the annual report is looked forward to not only on this continent, but in Europe, alike by scientists and parties engaged in actual mining operations, with constantly increasing interest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MILLS.

Minister of the Interior.

Department of Minister of Interior,
15th January, 1877.

A.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, 8th July, 1876.

His Honor Governor Morris to The Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your request, I left this on the 14th ult. with the view of proceeding to the Long Plain on the Assiniboine, in order to meet the Indians of the Portage Band, to arrange the dispute with regard to the Reserve and to settle the outside promises. Mr. Graham, of the Indian Department, and Mr. Reid, P. L. S., also went there at my request, the one to act as paymaster, and the other, as you wished, to survey the Reserve. Owing to the prevalence of heavy rain the roads were in so bad a condition that I was four days in reaching the Long Plain, while we were also subjected to inconvenience and expense by the detention of the provisions, owing to the same cause. Added to my other discomforts was the presence of mosquitoes in incredible numbers, so that the journey and the sojourn at the Plain were anything but pleasurable. I had taken the precaution to request Mr. Cummings, the Interpreter, to summon the White Mud Indians as well as Yellow Quill's Band, and those who adhered to the Short Bear.

On my arrival at the Long Plains, which I accomplished on the 17th, I found about five hundred Indians assembled, but camped in three separate encampments. On arriving, I was saluted by a *feu de joie*. At the Portage, Mr. Graham had obtained some provisions, which he had sent forward in carts.

On our way we met some carts sent by the Indians to relieve my waggons of the tents and baggage, the Indian trail being almost impracticable; but instead of so using them I sent them on toward the Portage to meet the loaded carts, and was thus enabled to get the temporary supply of provisions to the Plain, which was fortunate, as the Indians were without food. The evening of my arrival the Councillors of Yellow Quill came to talk with me, but I declined to do so, telling them that the Chief had not come, and I would only speak with him. I acted thus, in consequence of the conduct of their headmen, last year, when they controlled the Chief and coerced the whole Band. In a short time Yellow Quill came with them to see me, and finding that they had come about provisions, I referred them to Mr. Graham, who, I informed them, had charge of the provisions and payments. The incident had a marked effect in giving tone to the following negotiations.

On Monday I met the Indians, who ranged themselves in three parties. I explained to them the proposed arrangement of the outside promises very fully, and told them that as they were willing to accept of the settlement last year, I did so for their information only. I then took up the question of the Reserve, read the terms in which it was referred to, in the Stone Fort Treaty, explained to them that they were getting double the land any other Indians in Treaties No. 1 and 2 were doing, but told them the Reserve belonged to all of them and not to Yellow Quill's Band alone. I then called on them to speak to me, asking Yellow Quill first. He said he did not understand the extent of the Reserve. I then asked Mr. Reid to show them a diagram of it, and to explain to them its length in ordinary miles, and otherwise, which he did very satisfactorily, and at length they comprehended it. I then called on Short Bear's Band to express their views. They said they wanted a Reserve at the Long Plain, if it was only a little piece of land; that they liked the place, that they had built houses and planted gardens, had cut oak to build more houses, and wished to farm there. I then called on the White Mud Indians. They said that

they were Christians and had always lived at the White Mud River; that they did not wish to join either Yellow Quill's or Short Bear's Reserve, but desired a Reserve at the Big Point. I told them they could not have it there, as there were settlers, and the Government wished them to join one of the other bands, and explained to them that their holdings would be respected, except where inadvertently sold, I took this course, as I had ascertained that the plan of Yellow Quill's headmen was to make no settlement this year, and that they had induced the other Indians to agree to act in that way. I accordingly so shaped my opening speech and my dealings with the Indians, as to defeat this project, by securing the support of Short Bear's and the White Mud Indians, which I succeeded in doing, though Yellow Quill's spokesman taunted the others with having broken their agreement. As the conference proceeded Yellow Quill's councillors said they did not want the Band broken up, as they wished all to live together. I told Yellow Quill he would have his Reserve on both sides of the river, reserving the navigation, and that if they could agree to go to one Reserve, I would be pleased; but if not, that I would settle the matter. Yellow Quill said his councillors were willing that the other Indians should have a separate Reserve provided they retained the belt of twenty-five miles, in addition to their proportion of the Reserve. I informed them this could not be done, the Reserve belonged to all. They then asked for an adjournment, in order that they might meet together and have a smoke over it, to assemble again when I hoisted my flag. After a couple of hours interval I again convened them. The Short Bears and White Mud Indians adhered to what they had stated to me, but Yellow Quill's Band insisted on one Reserve for all, but admitted that the objections of Short Bear's Band to the place asked by them were well founded, and that it was sandy and unfit for farming, and that they would like to select a Reserve higher up the River Assiniboine. I then adjourned the conference until morning, and asked them to meet together and be prepared for settlement.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, the Indians again responded to the hoisting of my flag, and met at 9 o'clock. Yellow Quill told me that his Band were now willing to separate from the others, and wished to select a Reserve higher up the river. I informed them that I would accede to their request, but that they must do it at once, and on the approval thereof by the Privy Council it would be laid off. Short Bear's Band still desired a Reserve at the Long Plain, to which I assented. The White Mud River Indians asked for a separate Reserve where they could farm, and I informed them that under the discretionary powers I possessed I would have a Reserve selected for them, giving them their proportion of the original Reserve. The Indians then asked that the two dollars per head, which had, as they said, slipped through their fingers last year, should be paid to them, and I told them that I had been authorized to do so, which gave them much satisfaction. In anticipation of a settlement I had prepared a draft agreement, which was being copied for me by Mr. Graham. I informed them of this, and stated that I would sign it, and that the Chiefs and Councillors must do so likewise, so that there should be no more misunderstanding. When the agreement was completed, I asked Mr. Cummings, the Interpreter, to read it to them, which he did. Three Indians, who understood English, and who had at an early period been selected by the Indians to check the interpretation of what was said, standing by, and Mr. Cummings being assisted by Mr. Cook, of St. James, who, at Mr. Cummings request, I had associated with him, on the Indians choosing their interpreters. I then signed the agreement, and called upon Yellow Quill to do so. He came forward cheerfully and said he would sign it, because he now understood what he never did before, viz., what was agreed to at the Stone Fort. I then called on his Councillors to sign, but they refused, saying they had agreed by the mouth. I then told the Indians that unless the Councillors signed nothing could be done, and that the Councillors who refused would be responsible for the failure of the negotiations. One of them then signed, but the other persistently refused. I repeated my warning, and at length he reluctantly came forward and said he wished to ask me a question, "Would the headmen be paid?" I told him I had no authority to do so, but would report his request. He said he did not expect it this year, but hoped for it next.

Eventually he signed the agreement. I then said I would recognize Short Bear as a Chief, and asked him to select his Councillors and braves. He did so at once, making a judicious choice, and came forward to touch the pen, saying, "I thank you for my people." His Councillors promptly followed, one of them asking for a part of the Reserve on the other side of the river, which I refused. I then called on the White Mud River Indians to select a Chief and one Councillor, being under the impression at the time that they were the least numerous band, which, however, has turned out not to be the case, which they did at once, and on their being presented to me they signed the agreement. I then gave a medal to Yellow Quill, and promised to send the other two Chiefs medals when procured from Ottawa, the supply here being exhausted. To the Chiefs and Councillors suits of clothing were then distributed, Yellow Quill and his headmen having hitherto refused to accept either medals or coats, but now taking them. Yellow Quill then presented me with a skin coat, and said that he parted with the other Indians as friends, and that there would be no hard feelings. The conference then broke up, and thus terminated a difficulty which has existed for several years, and the influence of which was felt as an obstacle as you are aware at Qu'Appelle when the treaty was made there. Mr. Graham at once commenced the payments, and during the evening the three Chiefs and their Councillors called on me, evidently being on the most friendly terms with each other, a state of things which had not existed for a considerable period. In the morning, as I was leaving for the Portage, the Indians assembled near my waggon and gave three cheers for the Queen and three for the Governor, and I then drove off amid a salute of firearms from all sections of the encampment. I left Mr. Graham to complete the payments, and here record my sense of the efficient services he rendered me. He understands the Indian character, and gets on well with them. I requested Mr. Reid to visit the White Mud region and ascertain what persons are entitled to holdings under the terms of your instructions, and also to survey Short Bear's Reserve.

Yellow Quill is to go without delay to look up a reserve, and as there are no settlers in the region in question, I propose that if Mr. Reid sees no objection to the locality he should at once lay it off, so as to effectually terminate the chronic difficulty with this Band. I shall be glad to receive by telegram your approval of his doing so. The interpreters, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Cook, of St. James, a trader, and Kassoway, an Indian trader belonging to the Band, rendered me much service; the latter trades in the west, and was passing the portage on his way to Fort Garry, and as he belonged to Yellow Quill's Band, and is a relative of his, being a son of the deceased Pecheto, (another of whose sons was the spokesman at Qu'Appelle, as you will recollect) he came to the Long Plain to advise the Band to come to terms. He remained at my request until the negotiations were concluded, and exerted a most beneficial influence over Yellow Quill's Band. I call your attention to the request of Yellow Quill's Councillors, that they should be paid as in treaties 3, 4 and 5, they are paid; and as the expense would not be large, I am of opinion that before the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Superintendency of Manitoba proceeds to make the payments in treaties 1 and 2, he should be authorized to pay the head men. It will be difficult to explain why the difference is made, and it will secure in every Band, men who will feel that they are officers of the Crown and remunerated as such. I returned to Fort Garry on the 23rd inst., encountering on the way a very severe thunder storm, which compelled me to take advantage of the very acceptable shelter of the kindly-proffered residence of the Hon. Mr. Breland, at White Horse Plains, instead of a tent on the thoroughly-drenched prairie. I congratulate you that with the successful issue of this negotiation is closed, in treaties 1 and 2, the vexed question of the open promises. I forward by this mail a copy of the agreement I have above alluded to, retaining the original for the present, and will be pleased to hear of its speedy approval by the Privy Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Whereas the whole Band of Indians, of whom Oi-ya-we-kwin was Chief, were parties to the treaty with Her Majesty the Queen, made at the Stone Fort on the 2nd day of August, 1871.

And whereas there was some misunderstanding as to the terms of the said treaty, and in order to do away with the same, the Governor General of Canada, on the 20th of April, 1875, approved a Minute of the Privy Council, a copy whereof is attached hereto, for the purpose of adjusting all difficulties; which Minute has been accepted by all the Bands of Indians, parties thereto, except the first-mentioned Band.

And whereas the said Band are now assembled, and have had the said Minute communicated to them, and are satisfied therewith;

It is hereby agreed between Her Majesty, represented by the Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and all the Indians who have been heretofore included in said Band as follows :—

1st. The said Indians accept of the said Order in Council as a satisfactory settlement, and agree to continue bound by the said treaty as supplemented by the said Order in Council.

2nd. Owing to the size of the said original Band, and the divisions existing among the Indians composing it, the said Band is divided into two Bands, namely, the Band composed of those who adhere to Oo-ya-we-kwin and the Band composed of those who adhere to Short Bear.

3rd. Inasmuch as there has been a difference of opinion between the said Indians and the Commissioner of Indian affairs as to the Reserve to be allotted to the said Indians and its locality, a Reserve having been surveyed on the south side of the River Assiniboine, but not accepted by the said Indians, and it is desirable to settle all matters with the said Indians, it is hereby agreed with regard to the Reserve promised by the said treaty, that to the band of Yellow Quill, a Reserve shall be assigned by Her Majesty's Commissioner or by a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, to be selected in the region of country they now inhabit, and to be approved of by the said band, but said Reserve shall not be nearer to the Portage than twenty miles, and it is further agreed that a Reserve shall be assigned to the Band, of which Short Bear is Chief, by Her Majesty's said Commissioner or special Commissioner on the north side of the Assiniboine River, in the vicinity of the Long Plain. And it is further agreed that the Indians residing heretofore, and now in the neighbourhood of the White Mud River, shall be recognized as a distinct Band, and Na-wa-che-way-ka-pow shall be accepted as their Chief, that as some of them have settled there and desire to remain, those of them who have substantial improvements shall be protected in their holdings, except in cases where the land so occupied has already been sold or granted by the Department of the Interior to other parties, but the said Indians will not be allowed to occupy or take up any other lands, than those already *bona fide* occupied by each of them.

And with regard to the remainder of the Band, a Reserve shall be selected for them in some suitable locality, by Her Majesty's said Commissioner or special Commissioner, with the approval of the said band; it being expressly understood that Her Majesty reserves with regard to all the said Reserves, the right to deal with any settler who may be found after the selection of any Reserve theretofore settled within its limits as she shall deem just, but so as not to diminish the extent of lands allotted to the Indians, and inasmuch, as by the said treaty, the Reserve to be allotted to the original band, was one hundred and sixty acres of land for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, together with a tract enclosing the same equivalent to twenty-five square miles of equal breadth, it is hereby agreed that the separate Reserves to be granted to the said three Bands, shall contain an amount of land equal to that stipulated to be given to the original Band, and such land shall be assigned to each Band in proportion to their relative numbers so that each Band shall receive their fair and just share of the said land, but in case any of the said Reserves embrace any river or lake, or any part thereof, the free navigation and free access to the shores thereof, for all Her Majesty's subjects, is hereby expressly

reserved; it is further agreed that the head men for each of the two first Bands shall be four instead of two as written in the said Order in Council, but there shall be only two head men for the White Mud Band.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Indian affairs for the Manitoba Superintendency, the said Honorable Alexander Morris, and the Indian Chiefs and their Councillors, have hereunto subscribed and set there hands at the Long Plain on the Assiniboine, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ALEXANDER MORRIS.
Lieutenant-Governor.

Oo-GA-WE-KWIN.	his
	x
<i>Chief.</i>	mark.
Oo-SA-WE-PEEC-KECE.	his
	x
	mark.
WAY-RE-WAY-KEE.	his
	x
	mark.
WEE-AN-ME-TAH-COUSE	his
	x
	mark.
KES-KEE-MAH-QUA, OR	his
SHORT BEAR,	x
<i>Chief.</i>	mark,
	his
KE-CHE-WEE-SE.	x
	mark.
	his
PETER PRINCE.	x
	mark.
	his
NA-WA-CHE-WAY-KA-POW,	x
<i>Chief.</i>	mark.
	his
BAPTISTE SPENCE.	X
	mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered: The said having been first read and explained to them by Malcolm Cumming, and a copy of the said Minute in Council, delivered to each of the said Chiefs in the presence of.

JAS. F. GRAHAM.
J. LESTOCK REID.
MALCOLM CUMMING.
HARDY COOK.
E. C. MORRIS,
E. PELLY,
JOHN DUGAL MCKAY.
his
KAS-A-WAY. X
mark.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

B.

From the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor, to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, 14th July, 1876.

SIR,—1st. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a report, made for me by J. L. Ried, Esq., P. L. S.—“A” of his examination of the improvements of the Indians belonging to the White Mud River Band, and—“B”* intimating the place where these Indians desire to have a Reserve allotted to them. I see no reason why their desire should not be complied with; and if, on receipt of this, you concur with me, I would be obliged by you telegraphing me your approval thereof, in order that Mr. Reid may lay off the Reserve. I ask this in view of my contemplated speedy and protracted absence in the service of the Privy Council. 2nd. I enclose a copy of Mr. Reid’s report, as to the location of the Reserve allotted to Short Bear’s Band, in accordance with your instructions, together with a tracing thereof, and have to request your approval of the same. 3rd. I have to report that Yellow Quill requested Mr. Reid to meet him, as to the selection of the Reserve for his Band, in a fortnight, and from what I know of the country in question, which is unoccupied, and the confidence I have in Mr. Reid’s judgment, I think you may safely entrust the matter to him, and thus close a protracted controversy. I have therefore to request telegraphic authority to instruct Mr. Reid to meet Yellow Quill, and allot the Reserve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORRIS.
Lieutenant Governor.

[A.]

From J. Lestock Reid, Commissioner to His Honor Lieut. Governor Morris.

WINNIPEG, July 12th, 1876.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report, on the improvements made, and the country asked for as a Reserve by those Indians forming the White Mud Band.

Accompanied by the Chief of this Band, his Councillors and an interpreter, I visited their improvements and would submit the following statements of the same.

1. George Spence, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section, of section 33, Township 18, range 9, west. A house about 30 feet by 20 feet, stable, nine head of cattle, four horses, and has lived here about two years.

2. Robert Sutherland, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section of section 33, Township 18, range 9, west. A small house; has lived here about two years.

3. Matawawawin, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section of section 26, Township 17, range 9, west. A small house, stable, and has fenced about an acre in garden; has lived here eight years.

4. Joseph DeJaislais, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section of section 23, Township 17, range 9, west. Owing to not being able to find the posts, the position of these buildings are not accurate; two small houses, stable, two cows, three calves and three horses; has lived here about fifteen years.

5. Battiste Spence, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section of section 2, Township 17, range 9, west. Has four horses; built his house last fall. It seems to be the unanimous wish of this Band,

*This enclosure is a plan.

to have their Reserve located on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, in Township 18, range 9, west, if such should meet the approval of the Government. The whole of this tract of country (township 18, range 9, west,) consists apparently of large meadows lying low and wet, abundantly supplied with hay, with an occasional small ridge intervening, rising some two or three feet above the meadow lands, and though the country with the exception of those ridges is unfit for actual tillage, still it is one of the best, if not the best stock farming district in the Province.

The Indians say they will have plenty of fish from the lake, a good game country, abundance of hay for their stock, and sufficient land to cultivate. I find from the Land Office Register, that there is one entry, east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 21, township 18, range 9, west, being a homestead and preemption. After returning to Portage la Prairie, I proceeded to the Long Plain, located and pointed out to the Indians composing "Short Bear's Band," their Reserve, as directed by your Excellency.

I would mention in conclusion that "the Short Bear" and the chief of the White Mud Band, expressed the utmost satisfaction, and regard for the manner your Excellency saw fit to settle the difficult question in connection with their lands, &c.

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

J. LESTOCK REID,
Dominion Land Surveyor.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

C.

Report from Mr. M. G. Dickieson to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

7th October, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the business transacted by myself during the past summer in connection with the Indians included in Treaty No. 4.

I left Winnipeg on the 22nd July, accompanied by Mr. Nagle, and arrived Fort Ellice, where I was joined by Mr. August McKay, on the 3rd August, having first gone to Swan River Barracks, where I received the money, \$24,000, previously sent to that point under the charge of Inspector Walker, of Mounted Police Force.

On the following day we met the Indians and paid all who were then present, and afterwards those who arrived during the several days we remained there, and, as I found that a number had not then come in, but were expected very shortly, I left \$500 with Mr. McDonald, Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to pay them when they arrived.

We met and paid the Indians of Cote's Band at Fort Pelly on the 14th. Kiske-konse, one of the Shoal River Chiefs, was present with part of his Band, and wanted to be fed and paid here, but I declined to do so, as I believed it would not be a good precedent to pay Indians whenever we might meet them, especially when they were about to return to their own locality, and would expect to be fed as well as the others when the remainder of the Band was being paid.

The Egg Lake Indians had been notified to meet us at Fort Pelly, but only a few had arrived up to the 19th, when the Chief Yellow Quill, came in, but the majority of the Band did not reach the post until some days later. I remained awaiting their arrival until the 22nd, the day after that named for meeting the Indians at Touchwood Hills, when I left for that place, Messrs. McKay and Nagle remained to secure the adhesion of and pay those belonging to Egg Lake, and for this purpose I left them sufficient funds which were afterwards accounted for by Mr. Nagle.

I reached the Touchwood Hills on the evening of the 24th, having been detained for some hours by rain on the 23rd, and found two Bands waiting to be paid. I had sent a request to Mr. McBeath, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of this post, to issue rations to the Indians if we did not arrive at the time appointed, and found that he had done so, and consequently no dissatisfaction existed among them on account of the delay; on the 26th I paid these Bands, and on the following day was rejoined by Messrs. McKay and Nagle, who had secured the adhesion of the Egg Lake Indians to the treaty and paid them in accordance with the conditions thereof.

On the 1st September we met the Indians at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, and as several Bands had not arrived we delayed the payments until Monday, the 4th, to allow them time to come in.

As the Indians had encamped near the Hudson Bay Company's fort, and on the spot where they had previously been paid, our tent was pitched about half way between the two, which happened to be close to, if not actually on, the Company's Reserve. The Indians objected to receiving their annuities there, but as I saw no reason for changing the position of the tent, I refused to have it removed, and sent them word I would pay them where it was placed or not at all.

This had the desired effect, and in less than an hour after sending them this message we began paying the first Band. It commenced to rain shortly after we began, and as it was cold and uncomfortable in the tent, we removed to an unfinished house inside the stockade of the Company's post, where we continued the payments.

The Indians did not protest or object in any way to this arrangement, which shewed that their disinclination to be paid on the Company's Reserve had no real foundation, but was in all probability promoted and fostered by the traders, who thought they would get more of their goods sold if the payments were made at a distance from the Company's post.

We finished paying the Indians here on the 4th and the following two days.

From the Qu'Appelle Lakes we started for Shoal River Post, which we reached on the 20th. We were unable, on account of the almost impassable condition of the road, to reach the point where the boat had been directed to meet us, and had to send a message to the boatman to come about twenty miles further up, by which we were detained twenty-four hours, and consequently did not arrive at Shoal River until the day after that appointed.

About a dozen families belonging to Kiskekouse's Band live at Duck Bay, where they have houses and gardens; they, consequently, do not wish to remove to any other locality. We agreed that this Band should have another headman to be appointed by those belonging to this section, which was done.

This is a much larger Band than we anticipated it would be when its adhesion was secured to the treaty last year, and I see no reason why the full number of headmen should not be allowed to it, notwithstanding it was agreed at that time that these should only be two.

This Band is divided into several parties, who have been settled in different localities and never before connected as a Band.

One of these parties is unrepresented by a headman, and its members complain that they do not receive a fair share of the provisions and implements. I would, therefore, recommend that they be allowed a headman, which, I think, will remove all cause of complaint on this score.

On the evening of the 21st September we left Shoal River, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 4th inst.

The number of Indians and amounts paid at the various points are as follows:—

Fort Ellice,	335	Indians,	who were paid.....	\$ 1,850
Touchwood Hills	310	do	do	2,159
Fort Pelly,	353	do	do	4,509
Qu'Appelle,	1,705	do	do	12,033
Shoal River	404	do	do	2,346

Total.....3,107

\$22,897

A balance of \$1,103 remained in my hands, which I deposited in the Ontario Bank to the credit of the Receiver-General, and enclose certificate of deposit.

For further information as to the number of Chiefs, Headmen and Indians paid for the first, second and third time I beg you to refer to the accompanying recapitulation and summary of pay-sheets.

I have to inform you that since the treaty was concluded in 1874 two Chiefs have died, viz., "Ka-kee-naw-up" and "Wah-pii-moos-too-siis," who have been succeeded by their sons, "Mus-cow-we-gun" and "Ah-cha-coo-sah-coo-tak-coo-pit," respectively. The succession of these men to the chieftainship has not, so far as I am aware, been previously reported to the Department and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as required by the Indian Act.

There is no dissension among the Indians as to the right of these men to succeed their fathers as Chief. The leadership of the Indian Bands, so far as I have been able to learn, has always been hereditary, and, as I know of no reason why the practice should be abandoned in these cases, I would recommend that the choice of the Bands be confirmed by an Order in Council.

The great majority of the Indians included within the territory, covered by Treaty No. 4, are of such migratory habits that it will be impossible to establish schools among them for some time to come, and until they have settled on their Reserves, little or nothing can be done in this direction.

Only one Band, George Gordon's at the Little Touchwood Hills, expressed any desire in the matter. Charles Pratt, one of the members of this Band when educated at St. John's College in Manitoba, and might be appointed as teacher when necessary. I explained the course the Government pursued in maintaining schools among the Indians to Gordon and his Band, and told them they might rest assured, that so soon as they had a suitable building erected for a school house, a teacher would be provided and paid, and further that I had no doubt help would be given them by the Government in the way of materials if the Department saw they were making efforts to erect a schoolhouse, and were striving to secure the education of their children.

It must be remembered that few of these Indians have any knowledge of tilling the soil or of using farming implements, it is therefore important that a teacher should be secured if possible who could shew the Indians how to use the tools supplied by the Government, as well as to teach their children.

The former I consider in the present state of affairs the more important of the two.

The brass checks or tokens supplied last year were of great assistance, and answered the purpose for which they were intended most admirably. The members of several of the Bands had not lost or exchanged a single check, and not the slightest difficulty was experienced in finding the names of the Indians holding them. In some cases checks had been exchanged or given to the chiefs or headmen for safe keeping, but even in these cases very little inconvenience resulted. Some few had lost their checks, and the times in finding the names in these instances proved the wisdom of providing them. A few more will be required, and one complete set letter "U," numbered from 1 to 70, for Yellow Quill's Band, who were supplied with paper tickets.

Last winter several traders made advances to some of the Indians, and secured their checks under the impression that on the strength of holding them they would be entitled to draw the Indian's annuities, I invariably refused to pay any trader holding these checks, though I was satisfied the Indians had received goods to the amount of their annuities. For the same reason I refused to pay written orders purporting to be signed by an Indian even when accompanied by a check. I consider it better, to prevent confusion and disputes hereafter, to pay only to some members of the recipients family. In some cases I paid money to a Chief or headman for an Indian who was absent, provided I was satisfied there was good reasons for so doing. These will be found noted in the pay sheets.

I experienced considerable trouble from Half-breeds who wished to join Bands and draw money as Indians. This was particularly the case at Qu'Appelle Lakes, where a large number of Half-breed heads of families wanted to draw annuities. I

enquired if they had ever belonged to "any particular Band," or had recognized any Indian as their Chief. They replied in the negative, and informed me their desire was to form a Band, distinct from the Indians, and under a Chief of their own. I assured them that this could not be done, and cited the Act of last Session which defines who shall be accounted as Indians, viz: "First.—Any male person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular Band." "Secondly. Any child of such person" as the authority under which I acted.

Finding I could not accede to their demands, they presented themselves as members of Bands which were being paid, but I refused to pay them. Several of them maintained they were Indians and not Half-breeds. I told them if they would swear their fathers were or had been Indians I would pay them, but not otherwise. This they refused to do, and I accordingly had to abide by my decision.

These persons have always been accounted Half-breeds, have never adopted the Indian habits or ways of life, and most of them as such, signed an address to His Honour Lieut.-Governor Morris, in the summer of 1874, which will be found printed in the report of the Department for the years 1873-74.

The question as to who is or who is not an Indian is a difficult one to decide, many whose forefathers were Whites, follow the customs and habits of the Indians and have always been recognized as such.

The Chiefs, Côte, George Gordon and others, and likewise a large proportion of their Bands, belonging to this class. A second class have little to distinguish them from the former, but have not altogether followed the ways of the Indians. A third class again have followed the ways of the Whites more than those of the Indians, while others have followed the habits of the Whites and have never been recognized, or accounted themselves as anything but Half-breeds.

The distinction between the first and fourth of these classes into which I have for convenience divided the Half-breeds is marked enough, but the difference between the first and second, the second and third, and third and fourth is very slight, and not obvious.

The question then arises—where shall the line be drawn to decide who is or who is not an Indian? The Indian Act of last session, which defines that an "Indian shall be any male person of Indian blood reputed to belong to any particular Band" or "any child of such person," does not cover the ground, for under the strict interpretation of the law, as I understand it, many who are of pure Indian blood would be excluded as they have never belonged to "any particular Band," and a few of these have followed to a considerable extent the customs of the Whites. When the payments were made in 1875, some Half-breeds, who though residing among, had never followed the habits of the Indians, were admitted. This was sanctioned by the Act 31 vic. cap. 42, clause 15, which provided that "all persons residing among these "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 "intrusted in real estate or their descendants, should be accounted as Indians." I could not refuse these their annuities since they now belonged to a Band, and accordingly paid them.

You will understand the difficulty of the position I was placed in, when I had to refuse to pay the brothers, sisters, and in some instances the parents of these persons. In the view of the Indians and some of their Chiefs, either wrong had been done last year in admitting those, or I was not doing right now in refusing to admit their relations into the Bands. I saw, that if one Half-breed was paid, who had never before received treaty money, all would have to be admitted, and therefore positively declined to pay any for the first time, except those who were undoubtedly of pure Indian blood. I considered the policy of the Government was to elevate the Indian in the scale of humanity not to degrade the White to the position of the savage. I afterwards ascertained that the majority of the Indians, all the Cree, and several of the Assiniboine Chiefs, were averse to the Half-breeds being admitted to their Bands and were well satisfied when they heard my decision. So anxious were they in regard to the matter that several of the Cree Chiefs waited upon Mr. McDonald, the Hudson Bay Company's officer in charge of the Swan River District, and pressed him to inform me

of their views and to use his influence with me to prevent the Half-breeds from being admitted ; but this he would not do, as he did not wish to intermeddle directly in the matter, though he did all in his power with the Half-breeds themselves to induce them not to join the Indians. I was under the impression, previous to receiving this information, that it was the general desire of the Indians that the Half-breeds should be allowed to join their Bands, and was uncertain as to the effect the course I adopted might have with them. I knew it was the desire of the Department that nothing should occur which would tend to disquiet the Indians or weaken their confidence in the Government, especially at the present time, in view of the trouble in the United States, and was pleased to learn that my decision instead of giving offence as I expected was a cause of gratification to the majority.

In connection with the ammunition supplied to the Indians, I have to inform you, that bullets should be size 28, which fit the bore of the Indian's guns, and the shot should not be smaller than what is commonly known as No 3. The greater quantity of lead sent to Shoal River, Fort Pelly and Touchwood Hills, should be shot ; for the other places, three quarters at least of the weight should be bullets. I forward herewith a list of provisions on hand at various points, the quantity supplied having been more than was required, owing to the time for which the Indians were fed, being much shorter than was anticipated. I may remark that at no place was I detained so long as was expected when I left, the only points where any delay occurred having been at Fort Pelly and the Qu'Appelle Lakes, owing to unforeseen causes which I have explained and over which I had no control. Mr. McKay conferred with the Indians in relation to their Reserves, cattle, tools, etc., and will report the result of his labours separately. By this arrangement much time was saved, as the consultations on these points and payments were carried on simultaneously, though with different Bands. I have to suggest that the times of payment next year for the various Bands be as follows :—Commencing at Shoal River about the 13th August, Fort Pelly 20th, Touchwood Hills 27th, Qu'Appelle 3rd September, Fort Ellice 13th, or the payments here might be first made on the 4th August, previous to the Agent going to Shoal River.

Wah-pee-muk-na and Kichi-ka-wenin's Bands having selected their Reserves at the Moose Mountain are to be paid hereafter at Fort Ellice.

The subject which at present takes precedence of all others in connection with the Indian question in the North-West Territories, is the preservation of the buffalo. The rapid decrease in the numbers of the buffalo has become a matter of alarm to the Indians, who see that, unless steps are speedily taken to arrest it, their future condition will be one of extreme hardship. That the buffalo are decreasing in number in a rapidly increasing ratio is a fact admitted on all sides. A few years ago they were found in plenty over all the country extending from points eastward of Fort Ellice to the Rocky Mountains and from the north branch of the Saskatchewan to the United States boundary line. Hemmed in by the American hunters, the Blackfeet, Bloods, Pereguns and kindred tribes of Indians on the south and west, and by the half-breeds, Saulteaux and Crees on the north and east, the area over which they then roamed has been gradually encroached upon, and their numbers reduced. This summer they have come further east than they have for many years and were found within a few miles of the Touchwood Hills Post, while south of the Qu'Appelle they were reported to have been seen not far from the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. But, while they were thus plentiful in the south and east section of the country I have above referred to, there were few or none to be found in the west and north, and the Blackfeet and other tribes in these quarters were said to be starving and following the buffalo eastward. I am aware that this question has already received some consideration on the part of the Government and that representations have been made by parties better informed than I claim to be, as to the necessity of some action in regard to it. For this reason I will not enter into the matter as fully as I would otherwise have done.

While at the Qu'Appelle Lakes the Cree Chiefs, accompanied by their principal headmen, waited upon me and represented that they were becoming alarmed on account of their means of subsistence failing, and begged me to report what they

said to the Government, and to convey their request that something should be done to prevent the entire extermination of the buffalo. To show the importance they attach to this question, I may remark that each Chief and his headman separately made the same request. In all my previous intercourse with the Indians I have never seen this course adopted. In discussing other matters a spokesman is generally chosen who speaks for all, the others merely signifying their assent, but in this case it was evident they considered something more was necessary and adopted this method to impress the gravity of their position upon me. In my opinion the buffalo must be protected, or in a few years, not more than ten at the furthest, the whole number of Indians in the North-West, who now rely upon these animals for subsistence, will require to be fed and maintained principally at the expense of the Dominion Government. I can see no other alternative, as it is an impossibility to teach them in a short time to forsake their present mode of life and adopt that of civilized men. The subject is one which demands and should receive the early consideration of the Government, for the peace and consequent prosperity of the North-West Territories depend in a great measure upon it. Should the buffalo become exterminated it is not to be expected that the starving Indians will refrain from helping themselves to the supplies to be found in the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, and, compelled by hunger, outrages might be committed by them which would result in an Indian war. These are the views of every one who is well informed regarding the state of the country, and, while I admit that the Indians at present are peaceable, well disposed and have every confidence in the Government, I think there can be no doubt that they are correct.

Besides the Sioux Chiefs, White Cap and Standing Buffalo, who have now lived on our territory for some years, I met at Qu'Appelle a delegation of Sioux from the United States. These men said they had made a treaty of peace with the Cree Chief, Little Black Bear, and his band last summer, and had now come to meet us. They represented that they found it difficult to live on the American side and wished to come to ours, where they heard the means of subsistence could be obtained. (They had on a previous occasion had a "talk" with Mr. McLean of the Hudson's Bay Company and wanted to procure from him repeating rifles and ammunition.)

They expressed the most perfect confidence in the British Government, and their desire always to be on good terms with those who lived on this side of the boundary line. It is certainly very gratifying to an agent of our Government to find that while the Indians look with distrust and suspicion on the United States Government, they have such faith in ours. A state of things which has resulted from the manner in which their ancestors were treated, and the report of which has been handed down from father to son for several generations.

I told them I was glad to learn they had made peace with the Crees, and hoped they would always maintain the treaty unbroken; that I was pleased to find they had such confidence in the Government I represented.

In regard to what they said about procuring the means of subsistence, I could only say that I had no doubt traders on our side of the line would be glad to trade with them, that it had not been expected that I would meet them, and consequently no message had been entrusted to me to deliver to them; that I was sent to transact business with our Indians only, and, as they saw, I was busily engaged in this. I gave them a present of some provisions and tobacco and they left. They came to shake hands with me before departing, but having no interpreter we held no intercourse.

White Cap wants to settle down on a reserve. In all probability Mr. Wagner, D. L. S., on his return, will be able to report as to where he wishes to reside.

My warmest thanks are due to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, by whom myself and party were treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality.

Messrs. McKay and Nagle rendered me all the assistance in their power, and contributed very materially to the success which I met in dealing with the Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. DICKIESON.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

D.

Report from Mr. Walsh to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior..

FORT WALSH,
CYPRESS HILLS, N. W. TERRITORY,
12th September, 1876.

HONORABLE SIR,—In compliance with general instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report of matters of special interest relative to the payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4, just concluded at this post.

By the 31st of August the Indians were nearly all encamped at or near this place, and sent me word to attend their Council, as they had matters of special importance to discuss; accordingly I visited the Council, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Allen and Dr. Miller. I found the camp arranged in a circle, and in the centre of this circle the different Bands were seated, with Indian flags displayed in front of each Band. I occupied a position in front; this was at six o'clock in the evening; after a short talk we adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning, when we again met, a Cree Indian, "Ouswpe" by name, was appointed spokesman, and said that when they met the Commissioners, he told them that in future whatever they wanted they must make a demand to whom they made treaty or paid them, he had several

First,—They wanted a horse, buggy and harness for each Chief and Headman. Second,—They wanted a log house built for each Chief and Headman; they wanted a blacksmith to do their work free of charge; they, furthermore, desired to bring from the American side of the line any goods they wished without paying any duty, and wanted the cattle promised them by the Commissioner in the treaty of 1874, made at Qu'Appelle, and wished that as soon as they settled on their reservation that the land should be broken for them, as they were unable to do it themselves. They further demanded that the Half-breeds be admitted to the treaty, and receive the same payment as themselves; they regarded them as their brothers of the plain, and were not inclined to part company with them now; and, further, that the Assiniboines, who had never attended a treaty, should be taken in and be paid as they were, and for the two preceding years, giving as a reason for this, that they might possibly die between now and the time of next payment, and lose this year's pay.

To the foregoing demands, I replied as follows: That the first and second demands, I was positive would never be granted, and that there was no use in asking for them, as I should not encourage it; as to the blacksmith shop, I told them it would probably not be entertained by the Government, but I would write to the Hon. Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and possibly it might be granted; as to bringing goods from the American side free of duty, I was sure it would never be granted, but if one of their number wished to bring in articles for their own use, to call on me and I would pass them free of duty (otherwise others would take advantage of permission and regularly commission Indians to trade across the line for them); as to the cattle promised them, they would be given them as soon as they complied with the terms of the treaty, for each Band to settle on a reservation. I informed them that in regard to the breaking of the land, when they settled on a reservation they would find no trouble, as white men would, no doubt, be in the neighbourhood, who would not object to give them instructions in the use of agricultural implements, which they would learn in a few days. In reply to the demand that the Half-breeds be admitted, I told them I had full instructions what to do in the matter, and those instructions I intended to carry out, that a Half-breed could not be admitted into the treaty without instructions from the Honorable Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that I would show them clearly the reason why the Government had made provision for the Half-breeds by giving them a grant of land in the Province of Manitoba, and that Half-breed scrip was now in circulation, and that the Half-breeds among them might be in possession of this scrip, and hence be paid both ways; but if Half-breeds wished

to relinquish their claims to lands and live among and be like Indians, the same laws governing both, if they would call and see me after the payment and give in their names, I would send their request to the Honorable Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for his consideration.

In regard to the Assiniboines, I told them that if there were any Indians present who had not heretofore been admitted to a treaty, and could prove, to my satisfaction, that they were British Indians, they would probably receive the first and second payment this year, and the third and fourth payment next year, that the Government would not allow more than two years payment at one time. In conclusion, I told them the payment would be made at the post and commence immediately on my arrival there; the Bands would be paid separately. I gave the names of the Bands I wanted first and the names of Chiefs and Bands designated would follow in rotation, the payment commenced on Friday, September 1st, and concluded on Monday. One thousand two hundred and sixty-two (1,262) Indians, composed of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines, were paid the sum of eight thousand three hundred and eleven dollars (\$8,311.) I was informed at this juncture that forty (40) lodges more had arrived and that fifty (50) additional lodges were on the way. I immediately stopped payment, and informed the Chiefs that as the number coming in was greatly in excess of what the Government supposed there were who had not heretofore attended any treaty, and that I could not pay any more as it would require more money than I felt authorized to expend, and must defer further payment until I had communicated with the Hon. Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Chiefs then informed me that these ninety (90) lodges were really British Indians from the Assiniboine and Belly Rivers, but had been obliged to cross the Missouri River as the buffalo became scarce in their own country, and had been living as much on this side of the line as the other, and were surely as much entitled to all the provisions of the treaty as the Indians who are living further north. (The Indians call South Saskatchewan Belly River.) I then told them that argument was useless, as I could not make further payment to non-treaty Indians, but would take the number of lodges and communicate what they had said to the Hon. Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; they replied that these Indians had come to receive their annuities and thought it hard that they should be counted out, I replied that if they were admitted at all I would recommend that they be paid for this year.

I would beg leave to suggest that if these Indians are admitted to this treaty that they be paid commencing this year, they knew of the treaty of 1874, and did not attend, neither did they attend the one last year, and I think if you would say so they would be fully satisfied that the payment commence from this year.

I find that in admitting the Assiniboines we must be very careful in questioning the heads of families as to their families; some of them have taken children of Sioux Indians, to whom they are closely allied, their language being nearly the same, and children of Ree and Mandan parentage and of other tribes belonging to the United States, and raising them, and unless questioned closely will pass them in as their own. I find that many of the Indians have pawned their checks to traders and others, in case of the death of a head of a family have buried the check with him, and others have lost them. I told them it was wrong to pawn their checks, and they must be careful and not loose them, as they were given that they might be presented when payment was due and receive their money. I further found that many of the checks had been exchanged among themselves, causing no little confusion, and in making payment I was compelled, in many cases, to be guided entirely by the name in the books corresponding with the number of the check, and, by this means, restore the check to its proper owner. To those whom it was proven had lost their checks I replaced by giving one of zinc with a number corresponding to the one lost. As the checks to be issued to the Indians who were admitted into the treaty did not arrive, I issued checks made of zinc, marked "W.V.X." In case of a Chief bringing in Indians not before at a treaty, I presented one of the W.V. or X. checks and added the additional letter V.W. or X. to the Chiefs Band as the case might be. Several of the Bands were divided, part of whom had gone to Qu'Appelle; this was brought about

by interested persons at Qu'Appelle who had sent runners out on the prairie to tell the Indians there was no payment to be made at Cypress Mountains, and whoever told them so were trying to deceive them. The Indians were afraid they were not to receive any pay, and part went to Qu'Appelle and the rest came here. Many of the No. 3 Treaty Indians were here to receive payment. I told them they could not be paid here, but would have to wait until next year and be paid in the district to which they belong.

A number of Indians expressed a desire to change Bands, this I would not allow except in a few cases in which the Chiefs were willing they should go, as I had no instructions from you on this point.

The Indians complain that at Qu'Appelle last year, that the rations were not properly distributed some received a large quantity and many very little, to prevent anything of the kind occurring here this year, I had the census of the camp taken before making any issues and divided the quantity according to the number, and issued to each Band its proper allowance. To Sub-Inspector Allen, I am very much indebted for valuable assistance, which he rendered me in the issue of rations, to him I entrusted this important service, which he performed to the satisfaction of every one concerned. Dr. Robert Miller aided me very materially, while the payment was in progress he vaccinated several Indians, having but little vaccine he was obliged to defer operations of this kind until such time as more could be obtained; he also rendered me other valuable service for which I am specially indebted.

If it is the intention of the Government to admit the Assiniboines, I would recommend that a census be taken during the winter or early spring, while the Chiefs are here and on Milk River, as all questions regarding their families could be asked and answered, and greatly lessen the labour and also the expense of keeping them, which would of necessity be entailed if it was put off until time of payment.

If the Honourable Secretary of State, would allow me I could attend to this matter for you, without interfering greatly with my duties in the Police Force.

I have the honour to be, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH.
Inspector R. Division, N. W. M. P.
Commanding Fort Walsh.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

E.

From Lieutenant-Governor Morris to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 17th November, 1876.

SIR,—I recommended in my despatch of the 7th June, that measures should be adopted to secure the adhesion of the Indians, who had not been met with when Treaty No. 5 was concluded, and was requested by you to entrust the duty to Mr. Grahame, of the Indian Department here, or to the Honorable Thomas Howard. Mr. Grahame was unable to leave the office. I, therefore, entrusted the matter to Mr. Howard and J. Lestock Reid, D. L. S. I gave these gentlemen written instructions, a copy of which will be found appended to the Report of Mr. Howard, in which I directed them to meet the Island Indians and those of Beren's River together, and then to separate, Mr. Reid proceeding to Norway House and Mr. Howard to the "Grand Rapids" of the Saskatchewan and the "Pas," this course being necessary to enable the work to be accomplished during the season. I have pleasure in informing you that these gentlemen discharged their mission most successfully and satisfactorily, as will be seen from the following Reports, which I enclose, viz:—

A. Joint Report of Messrs. Howard and Reid as to the Island Indians of Lake Winnipeg and those of Beren's River.

B. Report of Mr. Howard as to the Band at the Grand Rapids, and as to his negotiations with the Indians at the "Pas."

C. Report of Mr. Reid with regard to the Norway House Indians.

D. Report of Mr. Howard, submitting the accounts of the Expenditure incurred in carrying out my instructions.

1. It will appear from these Reports that the Commissioners obtained the assent of the scattered Bands among the Islands and shores of Lake Winnipeg, and had them united in a Band with one Chief and his Councillors.

2. That the Indians of the Grand Rapids of the Beren's River accepted the treaty, being received as part of the Band of Jacob Berens, and that the latter Band wish their Reserves to be allotted them and some hay lands assigned.

3. That the Norway House Indians contemplate removal to Fisher's River, on Lake Winnipeg.

4. That the Indians of Grand Rapids have removed, as they agreed to do last year, from the point where they had settled on the Saskatchewan, and which has been set apart as the site of a town.

5. That the Indians of the "Pas," "Cumberland," and "Moose Lake" gave in their adhesion to the treaty, and, subject to the approval of the Privy Council, have agreed upon the localities for their Reserves.

6. That the Bands at the Grand Rapids, the "Pas" and "Cumberland" are in a sufficiently advanced position to be allowed the grant for their schools.

I forward herewith the balance sheet of Mr. Howard for the receipts and disbursements connected with the completion of the Treaty and the payments, as also the various vouchers in support thereof. I placed the charge of the financial arrangements in the hands of Mr. Howard, on whom also fell the longest period of service in the work entrusted to the Commissioners.

I also forward by parcel post registered the original of the assents to the Treaty of the various Bands.

To prevent complications and misunderstandings, it would be desirable that as many of the Reserves should be surveyed without delay, and, from Mr. Reid's connection with the Treaty, and his fitness for the work, I think that he would be a suitable person to be employed in the duty.

I would remark, in conclusion, that I requested Mr. Provencher to obtain the assent to the Treaty of the Band at the mouth of the Black River, and that he informs me that he obtained the adhesion and has so reported to you. They having obtained the assent of the whole of the Indians within the region treated so far, as a most satisfactory feature of the year's operations.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

A.

From Hon. Thos. Howard and J. Letsock Reid, Commissioners, to Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

WINNIPEG, October 10th, 1876.

SIR,—Under instructions received from you, dated 14th July last, we were directed to proceed to the Dog Head Point and Bereus River, on Lake Winnipeg, and there obtain the adhesion of certain Indians to the treaty that was made and concluded at Norway House last year, and we have now the honour to report.

Leaving here by the steamer "Swallow" on the morning of the 20th July, we arrived at the Stone Fort about noon on the same day, where our boats were in wait-

ing for us. There we were obliged to retain them until the following morning, when we succeeded in getting them off, but as Mr. Howard had to make arrangements to forward a large quantity of supplies in a third boat to the Saskatchewan River, it was late the same evening before we started and drove to Mr. Monkman's, where, having camped for the night, we left next morning on our journey.

With a fair wind and fine weather we reached the Narrows on Monday afternoon, the 24th, at 4.30 p. m. Mr. Howard called at the Hudson Bay Company's post to see about the provisions stored there, where he found Thickfoot and the Jack-Fish Head Indians encamped, about 25 families in all, and learned from them that they were desirous to meet and speak to us where they were, and not across the Narrows at the Dog Head; but, as the place of meeting was distinctly fixed, Mr. Howard informed them that they would have to move their camps.

Mr. Reid having, in the meantime, gone to the Dog Head Point, was received with a salute from the Indians there encamped, viz.: the Blood Vein River, Big Island and Sandy Bar Bands, and, almost simultaneously with Mr. Howard's arrival there, the Indians belonging to Thickfoot and the Jack-Fish Head arrived also.

We hardly had time to make our camp before being waited upon by a representative from all the Bands except Thickfoot's, and they desired to know when we would be prepared to have a conference; and, having told them that the following day, the 25th, was the day appointed, and that we would meet them at 11 o'clock in the morning, we gave them some provisions and they withdrew. Thickfoot subsequently called upon us and stated that he was prepared at any time to meet us and sign the treaty, that he had learned that it was our intention to make only one Chief for all the Indians gathered there; that he had felt when the paper was placed in his hands last year by the Governor, that he was making him the Chief; that he had notified all the Indians that were there as he had agreed, and that they had threatened him with violence for saying he was to be Chief, and that he was afraid now to join them in any way, and that he and his Band wished to be spoken to by themselves. Upon hearing this, we informed him that he need not be afraid of violence, that the paper the Governor gave him merely stated that he was a principal Indian, and we would certainly recognize him as such, and if the Indians desired him to be their Chief, it would be a great pleasure to us.

The following morning the Indians sent word by a representative from each Band, except Thickfoot's, that they desired another day to meet in council before having a conference; but, feeling they had sufficient time already, yet not wishing to hurry them too much, we extended the hour of meeting to 4 o'clock on the same day, which satisfied them, and when they promised to be ready.

About 3 o'clock, we were informed that the Indians had gathered, so we at once proceeded to meet them. The place we had chosen for the conference was on a granite plateau, and at one end our crews had erected a covering with boughs; a more suitable spot for the meeting could not be found.

After inquiring if they had all gathered, and, being assured that they had, we began to explain the object of our mission, but immediately saw that the Bands were determined to be considered distinct and wished to be treated with separately, when we informed them that only one Chief would be allowed, and that before we could proceed any further we would require them all to meet together in council and there select one Chief and three Councillors, and be prepared to present them to us on the following day. This evidently gave great dissatisfaction to the Island Band, of which Ka-tuk-e-pin-as was headman, but they all withdrew; before doing so, agreeing to be ready the next day at noon to meet us.

Before the hour appointed for the meeting the next day, another delegation came over and informed us that the Indians were not yet prepared, that they could not come to any decision as to who should be Chief, and again asked to have the hour of meeting extended to 3 o'clock, which we did upon the understanding that if they were not then prepared we would return and report the facts to you.

Shortly after, we noticed Thickfoot and his Indians sitting near our tents, and evidently taking no part in the selection of a Chief, so we called him over and found

him still disinclined to join the other Indians. He stated that they would not have him as Chief, and that he would therefore remain away. We then explained that he could be head man of his Band by being elected a Councillor to whoever would be appointed Chief, and at last prevailing upon him to go with his Indians to the Council tent, we requested the Rev. Mr. Cochrane to proceed to the Indian Encampment and state to them that from each Band other than the one from which the chief was chosen, a Councillor would have to be taken. By this means, we saw our way to satisfy all the Bands, and Mr. Cochrane having notified the Indians accordingly, we felt confident the choice of a chief would soon be made; but in this we were disappointed, as a messenger shortly after arrived and said no choice could be made, as Ka-tuk-e-pin-ais would do nothing unless he was chosen Chief. On hearing this Mr. Cochrane decided to visit the Indians in Council, and, having done so, proposed to them that they should elect a Chief by ballot, and having got them all to agree to this proposition, they proceeded to the election. Several ballots had to be taken, and at last resulted in favor of the Chief Indian of the Blood Vein River Band, Sa-ha-cha-way-ass, and the Councillors elected were the head men from the Big Island, Doghead and Jack-Fish Head Bands.

At 3 p.m., we were notified that the Indians had again gathered, when we proceeded to the place of meeting, and were presented to the Chief and two of his Councillors. Ka-tuk-e-pin-ais, the third Councillor, coming forward, said his Band did not want him to act as Councillor; that he had seen the Governor the other day, and had been told by him that he would be the Chief of the Island Indians. Whereupon we informed him that no such promise had been made by you, and that we could only recognize the choice of the majority. He then desired to withdraw from the negotiations, and wait until he saw you, before signing the treaty; but as we had learned that out of the 22 families that were in his Band, all, with one or two exceptions, had received the annuity since 1870, with the St. Peter's Band, we made them sit by themselves, and then explained that by receiving the annuity as a large number of them had done, they had really agreed to the treaty, and that we were there only to deal with those of the Band that had at no time received money from the Queen. Ka-tuk-e-pin-ais then said that there were very few of his Indians that had not received money from the Queen, but that he never had; that he was quite prepared to sign the treaty now, only some of his people did not want him to do so, unless we agreed to give them the Big Island for a Reserve. This we at once refused, and at the same time told them that unless he and all his Band agreed to the terms we offered them without further delay, they might return to their homes. Hearing this, they all withdrew, but soon returned, when Ka-tuk-e-pin-ais said one or two of his people did not want him to sign any treaty, but most of them did, and that he was going to do so. He then took his seat along with the Chiefs and other Councillors, and we proceeded to explain the terms of the treaty. When we came to the clause referring to the Reserves, each Band was anxious that the places where they are in the habit of living should be granted them as Reserves, and the locations of the same mentioned in the treaty; but as our instructions were positive on this point, we refused, but assured them that the names of the places they asked for, we would certainly forward with our report to you, and we stated that with the exception of the location asked for by the Sandy Bar Indians, we felt sure the Government would grant their request, and give them their Reserves where they desired. The following were the localities mentioned:—

Dog Head Band,—The point opposite the Dog Head.

Blood Vein River Band,—At mouth of Blood Vein River.

Big Island Band,—At mouth of Badthroat River.

Jack-Fish Head Band,—The north side of Jack Head Point, at the Lobstick, and the

Sandy Bar Band,—White Mud River, west side of Lake Winnipeg.

It must be remembered that the four Bands out of the above named, viz:—Big Island, Jack-Fish Head, Dog Head and Blood Vein River are distinct Bands, those at Sandy Bar really belonging to the St. Peter's Band of Indians, and that they

have always lived at the different points upon the Lake from which they take their names, and they therefore look upon these points as their homes. We would, therefore, beg to recommend that the request of all, with the exception of the Sandy Bar Indians, be granted, although in doing so we are aware of the desire of the Government that Indians should not be encouraged to break up into small Bands, yet we feel sure in this instance it would be impossible to get them all upon any one Reserve.

The adhesion we had signed on Wednesday evening, July 26th, and then arranged to begin the payments of annuities the following morning at 9 o'clock, which was done, and the payments completed by 4 o'clock on the same day. We then distributed the implements, ammunition, twine, and balance of provisions.

From the pay lists it will be seen that 276 were paid in all, and were distributed as follows:—

Jack-Fish Head.....	63
Big Island.....	74
Blood Vein River.....	77
Dog Head.....	35
Sandy Bar.....	27

As already stated, the Indians at Sandy Bar were formerly paid with the St. Peter's Band, they are now included in the limits of Treaty 5, and desire to receive their annuity with the Island Band.

Having distributed the presents, we immediately moved our camp to an island about a quarter of a mile from the Point, and there remained until Saturday morning, the 29th, when, having a favourable wind, we set sail and arrived off the mouth of Berens River, and camped on Lobstick Island the following morning, Sunday, at 9.30 a.m.

We remained there until Tuesday and then moved our camp to the Methodist Mission. The next day we went over in one of our boats to the Hudson Bay Company's post, where we met Mr. Flett, the officer in charge, and received from him the provisions that had been previously forwarded and which he had in store, and then returned to our camp.

Mr. Flett informed us that the Indians from the Narrows of Berens River, he expected would arrive that evening, and on Thursday, visited us to say that they had arrived and were then holding a council. The same afternoon the Chief and Councillors called upon us and desired to know when we would be prepared to meet them, and though the 5th was the day appointed, we thought it advisable, as all the Indians were then gathered there, and were anxious to return to their homes, to appoint the following day, the 4th August.

The next morning the Indians came over from where they were encamped, near the Hudson's Bay post, in York boats; and when we learned that they were all in the school house we proceeded there, and met, in addition to the Berens River Band, about thirty Indians from the Grand Rapids of Berens River. We explained the object of our mission, and found the Indians from the Rapids most anxious to accept the Queen's bounty and benevolence, some of them had already accepted the annuity with the Lac Seule Indians we found, so we immediately told them that it was only to those that had not previously received money or presents from the Queen, that the first part of our mission extended, and with whom it was necessary we should first speak. The head man, Num-ak-ow-ah-nuk-wape, then said that he was fully prepared, on behalf of all his Indians, to accept the same terms as given to the Berens River Band, only he wanted his Reserve where he then lived, at the Grand Rapids; upon which we told him that before we could speak further, we must be assured by the Band that he was their head man, and this the Band at once did. We then thought it advisable to recommend that they should make the Chief of the Berens River Band their Chief, and make their head man a Councillor to him, and although our proposition was not at once received satisfactorily, we ultimately prevailed upon them to accept it, and the Chief was at once elected. By this means we saved the

expense necessarily incurred in maintaining one Chief and two Councillors. We then stated that we were prepared to grant them their Reserve where they asked for it; and having explained the treaty to them, clause by clause, and mentioned in the adhesion where the Reserve should be, the adhesion was duly signed by the Chief and Councillor. The payment of the annuity was then gone on with, and finished that afternoon at 4 o'clock, when it was found that 392 had been paid, viz:—

Berens River Band.....	228
Grand Rapids do	164

We then distributed the implements, ammunition, twine and provisions. When we had finished, the Chief and Councillors came forward, and thanked us for all that had been done for them; they said they were well pleased with what they had received, and desired us to inform you of the fact, which we accordingly promised. They then returned in the same boats they had come over in; before leaving the bank, giving three cheers for the Queen and three for the Governor.

We are very much pleased to inform you that the best possible feeling appears to exist between the Indians in this region. They all appeared anxious to farm and settle down, and we heard that a number of houses had been built at Poplar River, and considerable clearing done there since the treaty was made with them last year; the implements and tools we brought them were therefore most acceptable. As these Bands live at a considerable distance from each other, we would recommend that an extra supply of tools be allowed them. We also feel satisfied that the animals promised by the treaty might be furnished, as we certainly consider them in a position to take care of the same.

As you directed, we informed them that their application for hay lands had been forwarded to the Government, and this gave them great satisfaction. The following morning, Saturday, August 5th, Mr. Reid left for Norway House, and during the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Howard sailed for the Stone Fort on the Red River.

Having obtained the adhesion of the Indians at the Dog Head, and at Berens River, our duties as Joint Commissioners under your instructions ceased, but before closing this report we would beg to call your attention to the following facts:—

We found on application to the Indian office here, that only a portion of the provisions for supplies to Indians under this treaty had been forwarded, and that we had to carry in our boats, or make arrangements to forward to the different points upwards of 16,000 pounds weight consisting of provisions, implements, ammunition and twine. This occasioned very great trouble, especially in Mr. Howard's case, as it was impossible to take in any one boat the quantities required for the Indians at the Grand Rapids and "Pas" on the Saskatchewan, he was therefore obliged to obtain an extra boat and crew, and this was only done through the kindness of Mr. Bedson, warden of the penitentiary, who procured one, after very great difficulty. Mr. Reid had in his boat a full load for Norway House, and Mr. Howard the same for the Dog Head and Berens River. Had these supplies been forwarded in the first instance, we are satisfied that a large expenditure necessarily incurred would have been saved, as the Commissioners could then have visited the different points in canoes, in place of having boats requiring large crews.

We would further state that we found the provisions that had been forwarded to the Dog Head and Berens River quite inadequate for the number of Indians gathered there, and, although we supplemented them out of the provisions we had received, we were then unable to allow what we considered sufficient, and were obliged at the Dog Head to purchase some and also give considerable out of our private stores. We certainly think that the usual ration that is allowed to Indians in the Province, when receiving their annuity, is far too little to be forwarded to the distant points upon the lake where, only yearly, the Indians are visited, while those in the Province are frequently seen and receive supplies from time to time.

We were fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. Henry Cochrane, who kindly acted as interpreter. Being in the Province on a visit from his mission at the "Pas," and desirous of returning, Mr. Howard gave him a passage in his boat, and he rendered us the most valuable assistance throughout.

Mr. Howard will hand you the pay sheets of the Bands paid, together with a statement of the quantities of provisions found stored at the different points; also the quantities of provisions, implements, tools, ammunition and twine received by us, and how distributed.

Having thus referred to the different matters connected with our mission while acting together, and assuring you that our aim and desire was to fulfil it to your entire satisfaction, which we trust we have done,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

THOS. HOWARD,
J. LESLOCK REID,
Commissioners.

B.

*From Hon. Thos. Howard, Commissioner. To Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieutenant Governor
Fort Garry.*

WINNIPEG, October 10th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that in compliance with your instructions, a copy of which I hereunto annex, I proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Reid, to the Dog Head and Berens River on Lake Winnipeg, and there successfully secured the adhesion of the Island and Grand Rapids of Berens River Bands of Indians to treaty No. 5, and, having paid the annuities to the Berens River Indians, returned to the Stone Fort. As mentioned in the joint report submitted to you by Mr. Reid and myself, I had the greatest difficulty in procuring a boat to take me on my mission, and only through the kindness of Mr. Flett, of the Hudson Bay Company, at the Stone Fort, was I able to obtain even the loan of one as far as Berens River, from where I had to return it.

I had to leave the Stone Fort with Mr. Reid and entrust to Mr. Bedson, Warden of the Penitentiary, the task of procuring for me a boat to take me to the Saskatchewan, and also of getting a second one to send with supplies to the "Pas," and on my return found that Mr. Bedson had kindly attended to all my wants, having succeeded in purchasing one boat and forwarding in it a full cargo to the "Pas," and had received permission from Mr. Grahame, the Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, for me to use the same boat to the Saskatchewan that I had taken to the Berens River. As it may appear strange why two boats had to be employed on this mission, I would state that I found it not only necessary to provide the required transport for myself, but also had to forward a very large quantity of provisions, implements, &c., &c., from Winnipeg to the "Pas," and further, discovered fortunately in time to make the necessary arrangements, that all the provisions previously forwarded for the "Pas" were merely stored at the Grand Rapids and would remain there unless I made arrangements to send them to their destination up the Saskatchewan, and of course this I was obliged to do.

I left the Stone Fort for the Grand Rapids, on the morning of the 17th August, and after a very fast, though rough and dangerous passage, reached the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, early on the morning of the 26th. I found, on entering the river, that the Indians were encamped near its mouth, on the south bank, where I landed, and arranged to meet them at noon that day. As the provisions were stored at the Hudson Bay Company's post, about a mile and a half up the river, I decided to camp at the foot of the road leading across the four-mile Portage, and having done so, and in the meantime sent the provisions to the Indian camp, I returned there at the time agreed upon.

The Band having assembled, I stated to them the object of my mission:—that I had been directed to pay them the annuity and deliver some of the tools and imple-

on Saturday morning, September 2nd. Noticing a large encampment of Indians there, I landed and found they were part of the Moose Lake Band. They desired that I should treat with them where they were, and not bring them to the "Pas," but upon my telling them that I could only treat with them at the appointed place of meeting, they readily assented to follow me up, and having given them some provision to take them there, and secured the services of one of them to act as guide, I again started on my journey.

I was then three days and two nights ascending the river, and on Tuesday morning, the 5th September, the day appointed for me to meet the Indians, I arrived at the "Pas" or "Devon Mission," on my way up having been passed by the Indians from the Che-ma-wa-win.

On entering the river after leaving Cedar Lake the whole aspect of the country changes, and from there to the "Pas," and, I understand, for fully one hundred miles above it, nothing but marsh can be seen; so much of it that it was difficult along the bank of the river to find a spot dry enough to camp upon, and I was, consequently, obliged to eat and sleep in my boat. The dreariness of this voyage can hardly be realized, and it was with feelings of delight that I landed at the Mission at the "Pas" where the Rev. Mr. Cochrane received me.

Mr. Cochrane had accompanied me from the Stone Fort and had been in my boat up to the night before I arrived, when, meeting some Indians that were on the look-out for us, he returned with them in their canoe and reached his home shortly before I arrived.

The "Pas" or "Devon Mission" is situated on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, and distant, I should say, 140 miles from Grand Rapids. The Church Missionary Society have a very nice church, school house and parsonage there; and the Hudson Bay Company one of their posts. There are also a large number of houses belonging to the Indians of the place; and on the other bank the firm of Kew, Stobart & Co. have erected a store for trading purposes. There are also several dwelling houses on the north bank. Altogether, the appearance of the place, on my arrival, was most prepossessing. The banks were covered with Indians with their canoes, and immediately the boat rounded the point below the Mission and came in view a salute was fired, the like of which, I was subsequently told, had never been heard in the "Ratty Country."

Having landed at the Mission, Mr. Cochrane informed me that he had, as I requested, summoned the Indians to meet in the School House at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and when the hour arrived I proceeded there and found upwards of 500 Indians gathered. I stated the object of my mission to them, and was at once assured of their desire to accept of, and their gratitude for, the Queen's bounty and benevolence.

I found that the "Pas" and Cumberland Bands of Indians had acknowledged Chiefs, but that the Moose Lake Band had none, owing to a division amongst them. It appeared that the Indians from the Che-ma-wa-win desired to be a distinct Band and have their Reserves where I had seen them at the entrance of the River from Cedar Lake; but noticing, on my way up, the unfitness of the locality for a Reserve, and having learned that at Moose Lake, where part of the Band desired to live, a most suitable locality could be had, I had decided before meeting them upon the course I should take, which was, not to encourage the division in the Band, and allow only one Chief; and this I did, and succeeded, without much trouble, in getting the Band to unite. I then requested all the Indians to meet in Council and select their Chief and Headmen, and be prepared the following morning to present them to me, when I would be ready to speak to them.

The next morning at 11 o'clock I met them and found they had done as I requested, and having been presented to the Chiefs and Councillors I proceeded to explain the terms of the treaty that I desired to receive their adhesion to. The Chiefs immediately stated that they wanted to make a treaty of their own, and it was only after great difficulty that I could make them understand that in reality it was a new treaty they were about to make.

They had heard of the terms granted the Indians at Carlton, and this acted most prejudicially at one time against the successful carrying out of my mission; but I at last made them understand the difference between their position and the Plain Indians, by pointing out that the land they would surrender would be useless to the Queen, while what the Plain Indians gave up would be of value to "Her" for homes for "Her white children." They then agreed to accept the terms offered if I would agree to give them Reserves where they desired; and to their demands I patiently listened, and having at last come to a satisfactory understanding I adjourned the meeting to the following day.

Before proceeding further, I would draw your attention to the localities I granted for Reserves, subject to the approval of the Government, and beg to inform you that I made every inquiry as to the extent of farming land in each locality mentioned.

At the Narrows, at Moose Lake, there is considerable good land, and a suitable place for a Reserve can be had for the Moose Lake Band.

For the "Pas" and Cumberland Indians I had to mention several localities. At the "Pas" all the land obtainable is now cultivated, and consists of a vegetable garden and one field attached to the Mission, and a few patches of potatoes here and there. A short distance from the River the marsh begins, and extends to the south for miles; and the same thing occurs to the north. In fact, on both banks of the River at this point, and from the Che-ma-wa-win up to it, 150 acres of land fit for cultivation cannot be found; and about Cumberland the country in every respect is similar.

The following day, Thursday the 7th, I met the Indians at 3 p.m., and had the adhesion read to them and signed. I then presented the medals and clothing to the Chiefs and Councillors, with which they were greatly pleased, and having congratulated them upon wearing the Queen's uniform, and having in return been heartily thanked by them for what had been done, I proceeded to pay them, and continued to do so up to seven o'clock, when the funds at my disposal being exhausted, I directed them to meet me again the following morning at 9 o'clock, which they did, and I completed the payments the same evening at 5 o'clock. I then distributed the balance of provisions and the ammunition and twine. The implements and tools I had been unable to bring from Grand Rapids, my boat being very heavily laden; but Mr. Belanger, of the Hudson Bay Company, kindly promised to have them brought up free of charge in a boat that was going to the Grand Rapids in a few days; I therefore gave the Chief of the "Pas" Band an order for the chest of tools and the implements.

The following day, Saturday, having again seen all the Chiefs and Councillors and received their thanks, and after many expressions of gratitude from the Indians gathered, I left the "Pas" at 2.30 o'clock, and with rowing and floating alternately during the afternoon and night, reached the Che-ma-wa-win on Sunday evening; crossed Cedar Lake on Monday, and landed at the head of Grand Rapids on Tuesday morning. I then ran the rapids and hoisted the sail at the mouth of the river at 2 p.m., having called upon Mr. Matheson and seen the Chief of the Indians there on my way down. I then made all haste to return here, but, owing to contrary winds, only succeeded in reaching the Stone Fort on the 20th September, yet, having made a very quick trip, unprecedented in fact, and, in carrying out the mission entrusted to me, travelled in an open boat thirteen hundred (1,300) miles.

I would now inform you that three out of the four Bands of Indians I met on the Saskatchewan, viz., the "Grand Rapids," "Pas" and "Cumberland," are in a position to receive at once from the Government the grant allowed for the maintenance of schools of instruction; at the Grand Rapids a large school-house is by this time entirely completed; and at the "Pas" and "Cumberland," schools, under the charge of the Church Missionary Society, have been in existence some years. The Indians belonging to the Bands I have named desired that the assistance promised should be given as soon as possible.

I would now mention the very valuable services rendered the Government by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, who acted as Interpreter at the Dog Head, Beren's River, Grand Rapids and the "Pas," and who was at all times ready to give his advice and assistance; as well as by Mr. A. M. Muckle, who accompanied me and assisted in making the payments; and by Mr. Mersey, who took charge of the boat with supplies for the "Pas." To Mr. Matheson, of the Hudson Bay Company, Grand Rapids, and Mr. Belanger, of Cumberland House, I am deeply indebted, and take this opportunity of tendering these gentlemen my sincere thanks for the assistance they rendered me and the many kindnesses I received from them. I enclose herewith the pay sheet of the different Bands I paid; a statement of the cash expenditure; and statements shewing quantities of provisions, implements, &c., received, and how distributed; with a statement of clothing, medals &c., given to the Chiefs and Councillors, and a report I received from Mr. Bedson.

And, trusting that the manner in which I have carried out the mission entrusted to my care, may meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HOWARD,
Commissioner.

*From the Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieutenant Governor, to Hon. Thos. Howard and J. Les-
tock Reid, Esq.*

FORT GARRY, July 14th, 1876.

DEAR SIRS,—Under authority from the Minister of the Interior, I have to request you to proceed to Lake Winnipeg for the purpose of—on behalf of the Privy Council of Canada—securing the adhesion to Treaty No. 5 of the Indians who have not yet been dealt with, and to make the necessary payments to the others.

1st. You will, if possible, together proceed to or meet at the following places, being there on the days named, viz.: Dog-Head Point, 25th July, and Beren's River on the 5th August.

2nd. Mr. Howard will then proceed to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, so as to reach there on the 25th of August, and then arrive at the Pas on the 5th of September.

3rd. Mr. Reid will proceed from Beren's River to Norway House, to arrive there on or before the 25th of August.

4th. You or either of you will secure the adhesion of the Island Indians to the treaty after the form annexed, and will request them to select a Chief and three Councillors, and will be authorized to promise them a Reserve of 160 acres to each family of five, or that proportion for larger or smaller families, to be selected for them by the person chosen for that end by the Privy Council with their approval.

5th. You or either of you will obtain the adhesion of the Indians of the Grand Rapids of Berens River to the Treaty according to the form annexed. You will ask them to select a Chief and three Councillors. A similar provision will be made as to a Reserve, but if necessary you can fix the locality at the Sandy Narrows above the rapids on the Berens River, reserving free navigation and access to the shores to all Her Majesty's subjects.

6th. Mr. Reid will pay the Norway House and Cross Lake Indians, and will ascertain the intentions of the Norway House Indians as to the time of their removal to Fisher River, of which I am unadvised.

7th. Mr. Howard will pay the Indians at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and if the Indians have removed their houses, as agreed by the treaty, will pay them \$500, but if not and some have removed, will pay such their proportionate share of the \$500.

8th. You will distribute the implements, tools, &c., sent among the Indians, as also the ammunition and twine. Cattle cannot be given till the Indians are sufficiently settled on the Reserves to make it seem that they will be cared for. You will report any cases where you find this to be the case, for future action.

9th. You will inform the Berens River Indians that their application for a "hay reserve" has been forwarded to the Privy Council by me, and that they will receive a reply hereafter.

10th. Mr. Howard will secure the adhesion of the Indians at the Pas to the treaty providing that Reserves of 160 acres to each family of five will be granted at places selected for them by an officer of the Privy Council, with their approval; but it will probably be necessary to give them a Reserve at the Pas where they reside, reserving carefully free navigation and access to the shores. As the extent of land there is very narrow, it may be desirable to indicate localities where farming reserves will be granted, subject to the approval of the Privy Council.

11th. The Moose Lake Indians are a distinct Band, and will probably desire the recognition of two separate Chiefs and the allotment of separate Reserves to them.

12th. The Cumberland House Indians are another Band, but very much scattered; the question of a Reserve will have to be considered, and, in connection with it, as in other cases, respect for actual, *bona fide*, substantial improvements, and for the rights of settlers.

13th. In all cases the places indicated for Reserves to be subject to Her Majesty's approval in Council, and free navigation and access to the shores to be reserved.

14th. In the case of new adhesions to the treaty, which are in fact new treaties, only \$5.00 is to be paid, but persons belonging to Bands treated with last year are to receive last year's payment, if then absent; if necessary.

15th. You will each take with you a suitable person, to be approved of by me, to assist you in the payment.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

C.

From J. Lestock Reid, Commissioner, to the Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieut. Governor.

WINNIPEG, October 14th, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of instructions under date of the 14th of July, relative to the payment of the Norway House and Cross Lake Bands of Indians, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

Having, in co-operation with the Hon. Thomas Howard, paid the Indians of Berens River and successfully secured the adhesion of the Island and Upper Berens River Bands of Indians to Treaty No. 5, on the morning of Saturday, the 5th of August, I left for Norway House, which place, owing to stormy weather and strong head winds, I did not succeed in reaching until the morning of the 12th. On the way I was met by Indians proceeding to inspect their Reserve at Fisher's River, who brought a letter from the Chiefs of Norway House and Cross Lake, stating that the Indians were all assembled, and requesting to be paid at the earliest possible date.

On reaching this place, Norway House, after having camp pitched at a short distance from the Fort, I despatched messengers to the several camps and villages, notifying the Indians of my arrival and desiring the Chiefs to meet me on the Monday morning following. On Sunday evening divine service was held within the Fort by the Rev. Mr. Ruttan, Wesleyan missionary, at which a large number of Indians were present.

On Monday morning the Chiefs and most of the Indians of both Bands having assembled at my camp, the Cross Lake Band requested to be paid there, and the Norway House Chief asked that his people might be paid in the School House in

their village about two miles from the Fort. On hearing that all the Indians that could come were assembled, I consented to pay them where they desired, and told the Cross Lake Chief to bring his people at noon to receive their gratuities, the payment of which was satisfactorily completed the same day.

The next day I crossed over to the Indian village and paid the Norway House Band their annuities. Not having sufficient cash on hand to complete the payments and pay accounts, I was obliged to draw on the Hudson Bay Company for fourteen hundred dollars and ninety-two cents (\$1,400.92) which was kindly honoured by Mr. Ross, the officer in charge of the district.

The following morning, Wednesday, August 16th, the Chiefs and Indians of the two Bands having assembled at my camp, I distributed the provisions, implements, &c., which were received with the greatest degree of gratification and satisfaction.

On my inquiring of the Chief of Norway House when his Band would be prepared to remove to their Reserve at the Fisher River, he informed me that he had sent two of his people to that locality to report on the same, and that he could not say anything definite on the matter until their return. I might here state that, on my way back to Winnipeg I met these men returning from Fisher's River, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with the proposed location, and that the Band in all probability would remove there in the spring.

Whilst at Norway House I was waited upon by a Chief and four Councillors from the vicinity of Oxford House, who were anxious to know if the same bounties would be extended to them as were being extended to their brethren of Norway House and Cross Lake, and also whether they could obtain a Reserve on Lake Winnipeg, as the country in which they were living was totally unfit for cultivation, and that they had the greatest difficulty in procuring a livelihood. I told them that I had no idea what were the intentions of the Government with regard to those Indians living north of the present treaty, but that I would make known their requests to Your Excellency, and that they would be duly notified of any action the Government might take in the matter.

I left Norway House on my return trip, on the morning of the 18th, arriving at Winnipeg on the afternoon of Saturday the 26th, having that morning paid my boat's crew off at Selkirk.

I would here mention that previous to my departure from Norway House there was a very hearty and apparently sincere expression of gratitude, on the part of all the Indians present, for the liberality extended to them, and a general and spoken wish that their thanks be conveyed to the Queen's Representative in this Province for his kind interest in their welfare.

I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the kindness of Mr. Ross, Hudson Bay Company's Factor, and the Rev. Mr. Ruttan, Wesleyan missionary, for services rendered during the few days occupied in my making the payments at Norway House.

I enclose herewith statement of expenditure, &c., &c., with vouchers attached.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner.

D.

From Hon. Thomas Howard, Commissioner, to His Honour Alex. Morris, Lieut.-Governor.

WINNIPEG, 28th October, 1876.

SIR,—In submitting the accounts of the expenditure made while carrying out your instructions in connection with Treaty No. 5, I would state that Mr. Reid and myself did all in our power to curtail it; and when it is taken into account that we forwarded from here over 15,000lb (fifteen thousand pounds) in weight of provisions,

implements, tools, &c., and that nearly half that weight, together with upwards of 5,000lb (five thousand pounds) from the Grand Rapids, had to be sent up the Saskatchewan River to the "Pas;" I am sure the expenditure made will not be considered great. As will be seen from the accounts, Mr. Provencher furnished me with the sum of \$14,660 (fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars) on the 18th July, but as that amount was insufficient even to pay the annuities with, I received from him, by your instructions, a further sum of \$7,516 (seven thousand five hundred and 16 dollars) on the 23rd October. The statement now submitted will shew how the whole amount was disbursed.

In the first instance, it was found necessary to purchase some extra provisions at the "Dog Head" and "Pas," the supply furnished for these points being quite inadequate, and considering the number of Indians that were provisioned at the latter place, I am sure the expenditure made under the head of "Supplies to Indians" cannot be thought in any way extravagant. The main expense incurred was necessitated in having to forward the large quantity of provisions, implements, &c., to the different points, and more particularly those for the "Pas." I found that the provisions that has been previously sent for the treaty there, had been left at the Grand Rapids, and I had, therefore, to make arrangements to send them up the Saskatchewan along with those I had to send from here, and this I could only do by employing a second boat, and had to purchase one for that purpose. Both boats had then to be fully equipped with sails, rigging, tarpaulins, camp utensils furnished, and two crews paid and provisioned.

The account for transport will include "boats and equipment camp equipage, pay and provisions for men, freight ex "Swallow," and services of Mr. Nursey; but it must be remembered that I have on hand, belonging to the Government, one boat with sails, rigging, tarpaulins, &c., and camp equipage for two boats, and that all these articles are quite good, and can be used again for the same purpose if required. Moreover, I furnished Mr. Reid with a sett of tarpaulins for his boat, which he has in his possession, and which are charged in my accounts with "boats and equipment." I would also state that in the account of "provisions," that the provisions used by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, Mr. Muckle, Mr. Nursey and myself, during our journey, are included. Of course no such expenditure as the above would have been requisite in carrying out your instructions had the supplies all been forwarded in the first instance, but I am quite satisfied that at the time they were sent it could not have been done cheaper than it was; everything was done as economically as possible, and the journey made to the "Pas" and back, one of the quickest known. I base the above assertion upon the opinion of several gentlemen connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and I would here inform you that the cost to the Hudson Bay Company to carry goods from the Stone Fort to the "Pas" upon their own steamers, per hundred pounds, is from \$5.75 to \$6.00, (five seventy-five to six dollars) while with York boats they estimate it as high as \$7.00; (seven dollars) it will therefore be seen that the forwarding of supplies there, under any circumstances, must be an expensive undertaking. As mentioned in the joint report that I sent in with Mr. Reid, I found the quantities of provisions allowed for the different points far inadequate, at the "Pas" particularly I was very short, and the cost of provisions there prevented me from purchasing any quantity; those that I did purchase were bought merely to return to the Hudson Bay Company for some supplies they had furnished the Indians before my arrival, and although I made use of the provisions sent to Grand Rapids, but belonging to "Cross Lake," and gave them to the "Pas" Indians, I had far too little, and really should have had more at my disposal. I would moreover inform you that I found the tobacco furnished of very inferior quality, and some of the pork in very bad condition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. HOWARD,
Commissioner.

F.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, MANITOBA,
4th December, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that in compliance with the request of the Privy Council that I should proceed to the West to negotiate the Treaties which I had last year, through the agency of the late Rev. George McDougall, promised the Plain Crees, would be undertaken, I left Fort Garry on the afternoon of the 27th of July last, with the view of prosecuting my mission. I was accompanied by one of my associates, the Hon. J. W. Christie, and by A. G. Jackes, Esq., M.D., who was to act as secretary. I selected as my guide Mr. Pierre Levailler. The Hon. James McKay, who had also been associated in the Commission, it was arranged, would follow me and meet me at Fort Carlton.

On the morning of the 4th of August I forded the Assiniboine about five miles from Fort Ellice, having accomplished what is usually regarded as the first stage of the journey to Fort Carlton, about 220 miles. After crossing the river, I was overtaken by a party of the Sioux who have settled on the Reserve assigned to them at Bird Tail Creek, and was detained the greater part of the day.

I am sanguine that this settlement will prove a success, as these Sioux are displaying a laudable industry in cutting hay for their own use and for sale, and in breaking up ground for cultivation. I resumed my journey in the afternoon, but a storm coming on, I was obliged to encamp at the Springs, having only travelled eight miles in all during the day.

On the 5th I left the Springs, and after traversing much fine country, with excellent prairie, good soil, clumps of wood, lakelets, and hay swamps, in the Little and Great Touchwood Hills and File Mountain region, I arrived at the South Saskatchewan, at Dumont's crossing, twenty miles from Fort Carlton, on the afternoon of the 14th of August.

Here I found over one hundred carts of traders and freighters, waiting to be ferried across the river. The scow was occupied in crossing the carts and effects of Kis-so-wais, an enterprising Chippewa trader, belonging to the Portage la Prairie Band, who at once came forward and gave up to me his right of crossing.

I met, also, a young Cree who had been sent by the Crees to hand me a letter of welcome in the name of their nation.

The reason of this step being taken was, that a few wandering Saulteaux or Chippewa, from Quill Lake, in Treaty No. 4, had come to the Crees and proposed to them to unite with them and prevent me from crossing the river and entering the Indian country. The Crees promptly refused to entertain the proposal, and sent a messenger, as above stated, to welcome me.

I also received from their messenger a letter from Lawrence Clarke, Esq., Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company at Carlton, offering the Commissioners the hospitalities of the Fort.

I sent replies in advance, thanking the Crees for their action, and accepting the kind offer of Mr. Clarke, to the extent of the use of rooms in the Fort.

It was late in the evening before our party crossed the river, so that we encamped on the heights near it.

On the morning of the 15th we left for Fort Carlton, Mr. Christie preceding me to announce my approaching arrival at Dutch Lake. About twelve miles from Carlton I found the Hon. James McKay awaiting me, he having travelled by way of Fort Pelly.

Here also a Chief, Beardy of the Willow Crees, came to see me.

He said that his people were encamped near the Lake, and that as there were fine meadows for their horses they wished the treaty to be made there.

I had ascertained that the Indian mind was oppressed with vague fears; they dreaded the treaty; they had been made to believe that they would be compelled to live on the Reserves wholly, and abandon their hunting, and that in time of war, they would be placed in the front and made to fight.

I accordingly shaped my address, so as to give them confidence in the intentions of the Government, and to quiet their apprehensions. I impressed strongly on them the necessity of changing their present mode of life, and commencing to make homes and gardens for themselves, so as to be prepared for the diminution of the buffalo and other large animals which is going on so rapidly.

The Indians listened with great attention to my address, and at its close asked an adjournment that they might meet in council to consider my words, which was of course granted.

The Rev. C. Scollen, a Roman Catholic Missionary amongst the Blackfeet, arrived soon after from Bow River, and informed me that on the way he had learned that "Sweet Grass," the principal Chief of the Plain Crees, was out hunting and would not be at Fort Pitt, and that he was of opinion that his absence would be a great obstruction to a treaty.

After consulting with my colleagues, I decided on sending a messenger to him, requesting his presence, and succeeded in obtaining, for the occasion, the services of Mr. John McKay, of Prince Albert, who had accompanied the Rev. George McDougall on his mission last year.

In the evening, Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis arrived with a reinforcement of the Mounted Police, and an excellent band, which has been established at the private cost of one of the troops.

On the 19th, the Commissioners, escorted by the Mounted Police, headed by the band, proceeded to the Indian encampment.

The Indians again assembled, following "Mist-ow-as-is" and "Ah-tuk-uk-koop," the recognized leading chiefs.

I asked them to present their chiefs; they then presented the two head Chiefs, and the minor ones.

At this juncture, a messenger arrived from the Duck Lake Indians, asking that I should tell them the terms of the treaty. I replied that if the Chiefs and people had joined the others they would have heard what I had to say, and that I would not tell the terms in advance, but that the messenger could remain and hear what I had to say. He expressed himself satisfied and took his seat with the others. I then fully explained to them the proposals I had to make, that we did not wish to interfere with their present mode of living, but would assign them Reserves and assist them as was being done elsewhere, in commencing to farm, and that what was done would hold good for those that were away.

The Indians listened most attentively, and on the close of my remarks "Mist-ow-as-is" arose, took me by the hand, and said "That when a thing was thought of quietly, it was the best way," and asked "this much, that we go and think of his words."

I acquiesced at once, and expressed my hope that the Chiefs would act wisely, and thus closed the second day.

The 20th being Sunday, the Rev. Mr. John McKay, of the Church of England, conducted divine service at the Fort, which was largely attended; the Rev. Mr. Scollen also conducted service.

At noon a messenger came from the Indian camp, asking that there should be a service held at their camp, which Mr. McKay agreed to do; this service was attended by about two hundred adult Crees.

On Monday, 21st, the head Chiefs sent word that, as the previous day was Sunday, they had not met in council, and wished to have the day for consultation, and if ready would meet me on Tuesday morning. I cheerfully granted the delay from the reasonableness of the request; but I was also aware that the head Chiefs were in a position of great difficulty.

The attitude of the Duck Lake Indians and of the few discontented Saulteaux embarrassed them, while a section of their own people were either averse to make a treaty or desirous of making extravagant demands. The head Chiefs were men of intelligence, and anxious that the people should act unitedly and reasonably.

We, therefore, decided to give them all the time they might ask, a policy which they fully appreciated.

On the 22nd the Commissioners met the Indians, when I told them that we had not hurried them, but wished now to hear their Chiefs.

A spokesman, "The Pond Maker," then addressed me, and asked assistance when they settled on the land, and further help as they advanced in civilization.

I replied that they had their own means of living, and that we could not feed the Indians, but only assist them to settle down. "The Badger," "Soh-ah-moos," and several other Indians all asked help when they settled, and also in case of troubles unforeseen in the future. I explained that we could not assume the charge of their every-day life, but in a time of a great national calamity they could trust to the generosity of the Queen.

The Honorable James McKay also addressed them, saying that their demands would be understood by a White man as asking for daily food, and could not be granted, and explained our objects, speaking with effect in the Cree tongue.

At length the Indians informed me that they did not wish to be fed every day, but to be helped when they commenced to settle, because of their ignorance how to commence, and also in case of general famine.

"Ah-tuk-uk-koop" winding up the debate by stating that they wanted food in the spring when they commenced to farm, and proportionate help as they advanced in civilization, and then asking for a further adjournment to consider our offers.

The Commissioners granted this, but I warned them not to be unreasonable, and to be ready next day with their decision, while we on our part would consider what they had said.

The whole day was occupied with this discussion on the food question, and it was the turning point with regard to the treaty.

The Indians were, as they had been for some time past, full of uneasiness.

They saw the buffalo, the only means of their support, passing away. They were anxious to learn to support themselves by agriculture, but felt too ignorant to do so, and they dreaded that during the transition period they would be swept off by disease or famine—already they have suffered terribly from the ravages of measles, scarlet fever and small-pox.

It was impossible to listen to them without interest, they were not exacting, but they were very apprehensive of their future, and thankful, as one of them put it, "a new life was dawning upon them."

On the 23rd the conference was resumed, an Indian addressed the people, telling them to listen and the interpreter, Peter Erasmus, would read what changes they desired in the terms of our offer. They asked for an ox and a cow each family; an increase in the agricultural implements; provisions for the poor, unfortunate, blind and lame; to be provided with missionaries and school teachers; the exclusion of fire water in the whole Saskatchewan; a further increase in agricultural implements as the Band advanced in civilization; freedom to cut timber on Crown lands; liberty to change the site of the Reserves before the survey; free passages over Government bridges or scows; other animals, a horse, harness and waggon and cooking stove for each Chief; a free supply of medicines; a hand mill to each Band; and lastly, that in case of war they should not be liable to serve.

Two spokesmen then addressed us in support of these modifications of the terms of the treaty.

I replied to them that they had asked many things some of which had been promised, and that the Commissioners would consult together about what they had asked that day and the day before, and would reply, but before doing so wished to know if that was the voice of the whole people, to which the Indians all assented.

After an interval we again met them, and I replied, going over their demands and reiterating my statements as to our inability to grant food, and again explaining that only in a national famine did the Crown ever intervene, and agreeing to make some additions to the number of cattle and implements, as we felt it would be desirable to encourage their desire to settle.

I closed by stating that, after they settled on the Reserves, we would give them provisions to aid them while cultivating, to the extent of \$1,000 per annum, but for three years only, as after that time they should be able to support themselves.

I told them that we could not give them Missionaries, though I was pleased with their request, but that they must look to the churches, and that they saw Catholic and Protestant Missionaries present at the conference. We told them that they must help their own poor, and that if they prospered they could do so. With regard to war, they would not be asked to fight unless they desired to do so, but if the Queen did call on them to protect their wives and children, I believed they would not be backward.

I then asked if they were willing to accept our modified proposals.

"Ah-tuk-uk-koop" then addressed me, and concluded by calling on the people, if they were in favor of our offers, to say so. This they all did by shouting assent and holding up their hands.

"The Pond Maker" then rose and said he did not differ from his people, but he did not see how they could feed and clothe their children with what was promised. He expected to have received that; he did not know how to build a house nor to cultivate the ground.

Joseph Joma, a Saulteaux, said he spoke for the Red Pheasant, Chief of the Battle River Crees, and made demands as follows: Men to build houses for them, increased salaries to the Chiefs and Headmen, &c., &c. He said what was offered was too little; he wanted enough to cover the skin of the people, guns, and also ten miles of land round the Reserves in a belt.

I asked the Red Pheasant how it was that he was party to the requests of his people, and how, when I asked if that was their unanimous voice he had assented, and yet had now put forward new and large demands.

I said it was not good faith, and that I would not accede to the requests now made; that what was offered was a gift as they had still their old mode of living.

The principal Chiefs then rose and said that they accepted our offers, and the Red Pheasant repudiated the demands and remarks of Joma, and stated that he had not authorized him to speak for him.

Mist-ow-as-is then asked to speak for the Half-breeds, who wish to live on the Reserves.

I explained the distinction between the Half-breed people and the Indian Half-breed who lived amongst the Indians as Indians, and said the Commissioners would consider the case of each of these last on its merits.

The treaty was then signed by myself, Messrs. Christie and McKay, "Mist-ow-as-is" and "Ah-tuk-uk-koop," the Head Chiefs and by the other Chiefs and Councillors, those signing, though many Indians were absent, yet representing all the bands of any importance in the Carlton regions, except the Willow Indians.

On the 24th the Commissioners again met the Indians, when I presented the Head Chiefs with their medals, uniforms and flags, and informed them that Mr. Christie would give the other Chiefs and Councillors the same in the evening.

Some half a dozen of Saulteaux then came forward, of whom I found one was from Qu'Appelle, and had been paid there, and the others did not belong to the Carlton region. I told them that I had heard that they had endeavoured to prevent me crossing the river, and to prevent a treaty being made, but that they were not wiser than the whole of their nation, who had already been treated with.

They did not deny the charge, and their spokesman becoming insolent, I declined to hear them further, and they retired, some stating that they would go to Fort Pitt, which I warned them not to do.

Besides these Saulteaux, there were others present who disapproved of their proceedings, amongst them being "Kes-so-way-i-," already mentioned, and "Pecheto," who was the chief spokesman at Qu'Appelle, but is now a Councillor of the Fort Ellice Band.

I may mention here that the larger part of the Band to whom these other Saulteaux belonged, with the Chief Yellow Quill, gave in their adhesion to Treaty No. 4 at Fort Pelly about the time that their comrades were troubling me at Fort Carlton.

Mr. Christie then commenced the payments, assisted by Mr. McKay, of Prince Albert, and was engaged in so doing during the 24th and 25th. Amongst those paid were the few resident Saulteaux, who were accepted by the Cree Chiefs as part of their Bands.

The next morning, the 26th, the whole Band, headed by their Chiefs and Councillors, dressed in their uniforms, came to Carlton House to pay their farewell visit to me.

The Chiefs came forward in order, each addressing me a few remarks, and I replied briefly.

They then gave three cheers for the Queen, the Governor, one for the Mounted Police, and for Mr. Lawrence Clarke, of Carlton House, and then departed, firing guns as they went.

Considering it undesirable that so many Indians should be excluded from the treaty, as would be the case if I left the Duck Lake Indians to their own devices, I determined on sending a letter to them. I, therefore, prepared a message, inviting them to meet me at the Hon. Mr. McKay's encampment, about three miles from the large Indian encampment, about half way to Duck Lake, on Monday, the 28th, if they were prepared then to accept the terms of the treaty I had made with the Carlton Indians. My letter was entrusted to Mr. Levailler, who proceeded to Duck Lake.

On entering the Indian Council room, he found they had a letter written to me by the Rev. Mr. Awdré, offering to accept the terms of the treaty if I came to Duck Lake.

The Indians sent for Mr. Awdré to read my letter to them, which was received with satisfaction; both he and Mr. Levailler urged them to accept my proposal, which they agreed to do, and requested Mr. Levailler to inform me that they would go to the appointed place.

Accordingly, on the 28th the Commissioners met the Willow Indians.

After the usual handshaking and short speeches from two of the Chiefs, I addressed them, telling them I was sorry for the course they had pursued, and that I did not go away without giving them this opportunity to be included in the treaty.

Kah-mee-yes-too-waegs, the Beardy, spoke for the people. He said some things were too little. He was anxious about the buffalo.

Say-sway-kees wished to tell our mother, the Queen, that they were alarmed about the buffalo. It appeared as if there was only one left.

The Beardy again addressed me, and said—"You have told me what you have done with the others you will do with us. I accept the terms; no doubt it will run further, according to our numbers; when I am utterly unable to help myself I want to receive assistance."

I replied to them, explaining, with regard to assistance, that we could not support or feed the Indians, and all that we would do would be to help them to cultivate the soil.

If a general famine came upon the Indians the charity of the Government would come into exercise. I admitted the importance of steps being taken to preserve the buffalo, and assured them that it would be considered by the Governor General and Council of the North-West Territories, to see if a wise law could be framed such as could be carried out and obeyed.

The three Chiefs and their Headmen then signed the treaty, and the medals and flags were distributed, when Mr. Christie intimated that he was ready to make the payments.

They then asked that this should be done at Duck Lake, but Mr. Christie informed them that, as we had to leave for Fort Pitt, this was impossible; and that, moreover, their share of the unexpended provisions and the clothing and presents were at the Fort, where they would require to go for them.

They then agreed to accept the payment, which was at once proceeded with.

The persistency with which these Indians clung to their endeavour to compel the Commissioners to proceed to Duck Lake was in part owing to superstition, the Chief Beardy having announced that he had a vision, in which it was made known to him that the treaty would be made there.

It was partly, also, owing to hostility to the treaty, as they endeavoured to induce the Carlton Indians to make no treaty, and urged them not to sell the land, but to lend it for four years.

The good sense and intelligence of the Head Chiefs led them to reject their proposals, and the Willow Indians eventually, as I have reported, accepted the treaty.

The 29th was occupied by Mr. Christie in settling accounts, taking stock of the clothing, and preparing for our departure.

An application was made to me by Toma, the Saulteaux, who took part in the proceedings on the 23rd, to sign the treaty as Chief of the Saulteaux Band.

As I could not ascertain that there were sufficient families of these Indians resident in the region to be recognized as a distinct band, and as I had no evidence that they desired him to be their Chief, I declined to allow him to sign the treaty, but informed him that next year, if the Saulteaux were numerous enough, and expressed the wish that he should be Chief, he would be recognized.

He was satisfied with this, and said that next year they would come to the payments.

His daughter, a widow, with her family, was paid, but he preferred to remain until next year, as he did not wish to be paid, except as a Chief.

On the morning of the 31st, the previous day having been wet, Mr. Christie and I left for Fort Pitt, Mr. McKay having preceded us by the other road—that by way of Battle River.

We arrived on the 5th September, the day appointed, having rested, as was our custom throughout the whole journey, on Sunday, the 3rd.

About six miles from the Fort we were met by Col. Jarvis and the Police, with their band, and an escort, and also by Mr. McKay, the Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who informed us that he had rooms ready for our occupation.

We found over one hundred lodges of Indians already there, and received a message from them that as their friends were constantly arriving, they wished delay until the 7th.

On the morning of the 6th "Sweet Grass," who had come in, in consequence of my message, accompanied by about thirty of the principal men, called to see me and express their gratification at my arrival.

Their greeting was cordial, but novel in my experience, as they embraced me in their arms, and kissed me on both cheeks, a reception which they extended also to Mr. Christie and Dr. Jackes.

The Hon. James McKay arrived from Battle River in the evening, and reported that he had met there a number of Indians, principally Saulteaux, who had been camped there for some time. There had been about seventy lodges in all, but as the buffalo had come near, the poorer Indians had gone after them.

They expressed good feeling, and said they would like to have waited until the 15th, the day named for my arrival there, to see me and accept the treaty, but that the buffalo hunt was of so much consequence to them that they could not wait so long.

This Band is a mixed one, composed of Crees and Saulteaux from Jack Fish Lake, their Chief being "The Yellow Sky."

On the 7th the Commissioners proceeded to the council tent, which was pitched on a high plateau above the Fort, commanding a very fine view, and facing the Indian encampment.

They were accompanied by the escort of the police, with their band.

The Indians approached with much pomp and ceremony, following the lead of "Sweet Grass."

The stem dance was performed as at Fort Carlton, but with much more ceremony, there being four pipes instead of one, and the number of riders, singers and dancers being more numerous. After the pipes were stroked by the Commissioners, they were presented to each of them to be smoked, and then laid upon the table to be covered with calico and cloth, and returned to their bearers.

After the conclusion of these proceedings I addressed them, telling them we had come at their own request, and that there was now a trail leading from Lake Superior to Red River, that I saw it stretching on thence to Fort Ellice, and there branching off, the one track going to Qu'Appelle at Cypress Hills, and the other by Fort Pelly to Carlton, and thence I expected to see it extended, by way of Fort Pitt, to the Rocky Mountains; on that road I saw all the Chippewas and Crees walking, and I saw along its gardens being planted and houses built.

I invited them to join their brother Indians, and walk with the White men on this road. I told them what we had done at Carlton, and offered them the same terms, which I would explain fully if they wished it.

On closing, "Sweet Grass" rose, and taking me by the hand, asked me to explain the terms of the treaty, after which they would all shake hands with me and then go to meet in Council.

I complied with this request, and stated the terms fully to them, both addresses having occupied me for three hours. On concluding they expressed satisfaction, and retired to their Council.

On the 8th the Indians asked for more time to deliberate, which was granted, as we learned that some of them desired to make exorbitant demands, and we wished to let them understand through the avenues by which we had access to them that these would be fruitless.

On the 9th, the Commissioners proceeded to the council tent, but the Indians were slow of gathering, being still in Council, endeavouring to agree amongst themselves.

At length they approached and seated themselves in front of the tent. I then asked them to speak to me. "The Eagle" addressed the Indians, telling them not to be afraid, and that I was to them as a brother, and what the Queen wished to establish was for their good.

After some time had passed, I again called on them to tell me their minds and not to be afraid. "Sweet Grass" then rose and addressed me in a very sensible manner. He thanked the Queen for sending me; he was glad to have a brother and a friend who would help to lift them up above their present condition. He thanked me for the offer and saw nothing to be afraid of. He therefore accepted gladly, and took my hand to his heart. He said God was looking down on us that day, and has opened a new world to them. "Sweet Grass" further said, he pitied those who had to live by the buffalo, but that if spared until this time next year, he wanted, this my brother (*i. e.* the Governor), to commence to act for him in protecting the buffalo; for himself he would commence at once to prepare a small piece of land and his kinsmen would do the same.

Placing one hand over my heart, and the other over his own, he said: "May the White man's blood never be spilt on this earth. I am thankful that the White man and red man can stand together. When I hold your hand and touch your heart, let us be as one; use your utmost to help me and help my children so that they may prosper."

The Chief's speech, of which the foregoing gives a brief outline in his own words, was assented to by the people with the peculiar guttural sound, which takes with them the place of the British cheer.

I replied, expressing my satisfaction that they had so unanimously approved of the arrangement I had made with the nation at Carlton, and promised that I would send them next year, as I had said to the Crees of Carlton, copies of the treaty printed on parchment.

I said that I knew that some of the Chiefs were absent, but next year they would receive the present of money as they had done.

The Commissioners then signed the treaty, as did "Sweet Grass," eight other Chiefs and those of their Councillors who were present, the Chiefs addressing me before signing. James-Le-num, Chief of the Crees at White Fish Lake, said that he commenced to cultivate the soil some years ago.

Mr. Christie, then Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, gave him a plough, but it was now broken. He had no cattle when he commenced, but he and his people drew the plough themselves, and made hoes of roots of trees.

Mr. Christie also gave him a pit-saw and a grindstone, and he was still using them.

His heart was sore in spring when his children wanted to plough and had no implements.

He asked for these as soon as possible, and referring to the Wesleyan Mission at that place, he said by following what I have been taught it helps me a great deal.

The "Little Hunter," a leading Chief of the Plain Crees, said he was glad from his very heart; he felt in taking the Governor's hand as if it was the Queen's. When I hear her words that she is going to put this country to rights, it is the help of God that put it into her heart. He wished an everlasting grasp of her hand; he was thankful for the children who would prosper. All the children who were settling there hoped that the Great Spirit would look down upon us as one. Other Chiefs expressed themselves similarly.

Ken-oo-say-oo, or "The Fish," was a Chippawayan or mountaineer, a small band of whom are in this region.

They had no Chief, but at my request they had selected a Chief and presented the Fish to me. He said, speaking in Cree, that he thanked the Queen, and shook hands with me; he was glad for what had been done, and if he could have used his own tongue he would have said more.

I then presented Sweet Grass his medal, uniform, and flag, the band playing God Save the Queen and all the Indians rising to their feet.

The rest of the medals, flags and uniforms, were distributed, as soon as possible, and Mr. Christie commenced to make the payments.

On Sunday, the 10th, the Rev. Mr. McKay conducted the service for the Police and others, who might attend, and in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. McDougall had a service in Cree; Bishop Grandin and the Rev. Mr. Scollan also had services for the Crees and Chippawayans.

On Monday, the 11th, Mr. Christie completed the payments and distribution of provisions. The Police commenced crossing the Saskatchewan, with a view to leaving on Tuesday the 12th for Battle River. We therefore sent our horses and carts across the river and had our tents pitched, with the view of commencing our return journey early in the morning. Just as we were about to leave Fort Pitt, however, the Great Bear, one of the three Cree Chiefs who were absent, arrived at the Fort and asked to see me. The Commissioners met him, when he told me that he had been out on the plains hunting the buffalo, and had not heard the time of the meeting; that on hearing of it he had been sent in by the Crees and by the Stonies or Assiniboines to speak for them. I explained to him what had been done at Carlton and Pitt; he expressed regret that I was going away as he wished to talk to me. I then said we would not remove until the next day, which gratified him much.

On the 13th, Sweet Grass and all the other Chiefs and Councillors came down to the Fort with the Great Bear to bid me farewell.

Sweet Grass, told me the object of their visit. The Bear said the Indians on the plains had sent him to speak for them; and those who were away were as a barrier before what he would have to say.

Sweet Grass said, addressing him, "you see the representative of the Queen here. I think the Great Spirit put it into their hearts to come to our help. Let there be no barrier, as it is with great difficulty that this was brought about. Say yes and take his hand." The White Fish spoke similarly.

The Bear said "Stop, my friends. I never saw the Governor before; when I heard he was to come, I said I will request him to save me from what I most dread—hanging; it was not given to us to have the rope about our necks." I replied, that God had given it to us to punish murder by death, and explained the protection the Police force afforded the Indians.

Big Bear still demanded that there should be no hanging, and I informed him his request would not be granted. He then wished that the buffalo might be protected and asked why the other Chiefs did not speak.

The Fish, the Chippawayan, replied "we do not because Sweet Grass has spoken and what he says we all say."

I then asked the Bear to tell the other two absent Chiefs, Short Tail and Sagamat, what had been done; that I had written him and them a letter, and sent it by Sweet Grass, and that next year they could join the treaty; with regard to the buffalo, the North-West Council were considering the question, and I again explained that we would not interfere with the Indian's daily life except to assist them in farming.

I then said I never expected to see them again. The land was so large that another Governor was to be sent, whom I hoped they would receive as they had done me, and give him the same confidence they had extended to me. The Chiefs and Councillors, commencing with Sweet Grass, then shook hands with Mr. Christie and myself each addressing me words of parting.

The Bear remained sitting until all had shaken hands, he then took mine and holding it, said, "If he had known he would have met me with all his people. I am not an undutiful child, I do not throw back your hand, but as my people are not here I do not sign. I will tell them what I have heard, and next year I will come." The Indians then left, but shortly afterwards the Bear came to see me again fearing I had not fully understood him, and assured me that he accepted the treaty as if he had signed it, and would come next year with all his people and accept it.

We crossed the river, and left for Battle River in the afternoon, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 15th. We found no Indians there except Red Pheasant and his Band, whom we had already met at Carlton.

On the 16th, the Red Pheasant saw the Commissioners. He said he was a Battle River Indian; his fathers had lived there before him, but he was glad to see the Government coming there, as it would improve his means of living. He wished the claims of the Half-breeds who had settled there before the Government came to be respected, as for himself he would go away and seek another home and though it was hard to leave the home of his people, yet he would make way for the White man, and surely, he said, "if the poor Indian acts thus, the Queen when she hears of this will help him." He asked, that a little land should be given him to plant potatoes in next spring, and then they would remove, after digging them, to their Reserve, which he thought he would wish to have at the Eagle Hills.

I expressed my satisfaction with their conduct and excellent spirit, and obtained the cheerful consent of Mr. Fuller of the Pacific Telegraph Line, who is in occupation of a large cultivated field, that the Band should use three acres within the fenced enclosure, and which, moreover, Mr. Fuller kindly promised to plough for them gratuitously.

The 17th being Sunday we remained at our camp, and on Monday morning, the 18th, we commenced our long return journey, with the incidents of which I will not trouble you further than to state that, on arriving on the 4th of October at an encampment about thirty miles from Portage la Prairie, we found it necessary to leave our tents and carts to follow us leisurely (many of the horses having become completely exhausted with the long journey of sixteen hundred miles) and push on to the Portage, on the 5th we reached the Portage, where Mr. Christie and Dr. Jackes remained, their horses being unable to go farther, and I went on to Poplar Point, forty-five miles from Fort Garry, where I found accomodation for the night from Mr. Chisholm, of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post there.

I arrived at Fort Garry on the afternoon of the 6th of October, having been

absent for over two months and a half. Mr. McKay, having taken another road, had arrived before me; Mr. Christie and Dr. Jackes reached here subsequently. Having thus closed the narrative of our proceedings, I proceed to deal with the results of our mission, and to submit for your consideration some reflections and to make some practical suggestions.

1st. The Indians inhabiting the ceded territory are chiefly Crees, but there are a few Assiniboines on the plains and also at the slope of the mountains. There are also a small number of Saulteaux and one Band of Chippawayans.

2nd. I was agreeably surprised to find so great a willingness on the part of the Crees to commence to cultivate the soil, and so great a desire to have their children instructed. I requested Mr. Christie to confer with the Chief while the payments were going on, as to the localities where they would desire to have reserves consigned to them, and with few exceptions they indicated the places, in fact most of them have already commenced to settle.

It is, therefore, important that the cattle and agricultural implements should be given them without delay.

I would, therefore, recommend that provision should be made for forwarding these as soon as the spring opens. I think it probable that cattle and some implements could be purchased at Prince Albert and thus avoid transportation.

3rd. I would further represent that, though I did not grant the request, I thought the desire of the Indians to be instructed in farming and building most reasonable, and I would therefore recommend that measures be adopted to provide such instruction for them. Their present mode of living is passing away; the Indians are tractable, docile and willing to learn. I think that advantage should be taken of this disposition to teach them to become selfsupporting, which can best be accomplished if the aid of a few practical farmers and carpenters to instruct them in farming and house building.

The universal demand for teachers, and by some of the Indians for missionaries, is also encouraging. The former, the Government can supply, for the latter they must rely on the churches, and I trust that these will continue and extend their operations amongst them. The field is wide enough for all, and the cry of the Indian for help is a claimant one.

4th. In connection with the aiding of the Indians to settle, I have to call attention to the necessity of regulations being made for the preservation of the buffalo. These animals are fast decreasing in numbers, but I am satisfied that a few simple regulations would preserve the herds for many years. The subject was constantly pressed on my attention by the Indians, and I promised that the matter would be considered by the North-West Council. The Council that has governed the Territories for the last four years was engaged in maturing a law for this purpose, and had our regime continued we would have passed a statute for their preservation. I commend the matter to the attention of our successors as one of urgent importance.

5th. There is another class of the population in the North-West whose position I desire to bring under the notice of the Privy Council. I refer to the wandering Half-breeds of the plains, who are chiefly of French descent and live the life of the Indians. There are a few who are identified with the Indians, but there is a large class of Metes who live by the hunt of the buffalo, and have no settled homes. I think that a census of the numbers of these should be procured, and while I would not be disposed to recommend their being brought under the treaties, I would suggest that land should be assigned to them, and that on their settling down, if after an examination into their circumstances, it should be found necessary and expedient, some assistance should be given them to enable them to enter upon agricultural operations.

If the measures suggested by me are adopted, viz., effective regulations with regard to the buffalo, the Indians taught to cultivate the soil, and the erratic half-breeds encouraged to settle down, I believe that the solution of all social questions of any present importance in the North-West Territories will have been arrived at.

In conclusion, I have to call your attention to the report made to me by the

Hon. Mr. Christie, which I forward herewith: that gentleman took the entire charge of the payments and administration of matters connected with the treaty, and I have to speak in the highest terms of the value of his services.

Accompanying his report will be found the pay sheets, statements of distribution of provisions and clothing, memoranda as to the localities of the reserves, suggestions as to the times and places of payment next year, and a general balance sheet.

A credit of \$60,000 was given to me, and I have placed as a refund to the credit of the Receiver-General, \$12,730.55. This arises from the fact that owing to the proximity of the buffalo many of the Indians did not come into the treaty.

I have to acknowledge the benefit I derived from the services of the Honorable James McKay, camping as he did near the Indian encampment. He had the opportunity of meeting them constantly, and learning their views which his familiarity with the Indian dialects enabled him to do. Dr. Jackes took a warm interest in the progress of our work, and kept a record of the negotiations, a copy of which I enclose and which I think ought to be published, as it will be of great value to those who will be called on to administer the treaty, showing as it does what was said by the negotiators and by the Indians, and preventing misrepresentations in the future. The Commissioners are under obligations to Lieut.-Col. McLeod, and the other officers and men of the police force for their escort.

The conduct of the men was excellent, and the presence of the force as an emblem and evidence of the establishment of authority in the North-West was of great value.

I have to record my appreciation of the kindness of Messrs. Clarke, of Fort Carlton, and McKay, of Fort Pitt, and of the other officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the hearty assistance they extended towards the accomplishment of our mission. I have also to mention the interest taken in the negotiations by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, and by the various Missionaries, Protestant and Catholic.

On this occasion, as on others, I found the Half-breed population whether French or English generally using the influence of their relationship to the Indians in support of our efforts to come to a satisfactory arrangement with them.

We also had the advantage of good interpreters, having secured the services of Messrs. Peter Ballendine and John McKay, while the Indians had engaged Mr. Peter Erasmus to discharge the same duty. The latter acted as Chief Interpreter, being assisted by the others, and is a most efficient Interpreter.

I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty, and have only in conclusion to express my hope that this further step in the progress of the work of the Dominion amongst the Indian tribes will prove beneficial to them, and of advantage to the realm.

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

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded near Carlton, on the twenty-third day of August, and on the twenty-eighth day of said month, respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the Honorable James McKay and the Honorable William Joseph Christie, of the one part, and the Plain and Wood Cree Tribes of Indians, and the other Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country, within the limits hereinafter defined and described; by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the said country, have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at meetings at Fort Carlton, Fort Pitt and Battle River, 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 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 for that purpose, that is to say:—representing the Indians who make the treaty at Carlton, the several Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto, and representing the Indians who make the treaty at Fort Pitt, the several Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto;

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

And Whereas the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so represented, 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 Plain and Wood Cree Tribes of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, and all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at the mouth of the river emptying into the North-West angle of Cumberland Lake, thence westerly up the said river to the source, thence on a straight line in a westerly direction to the head of Green Lake, thence northerly to the elbow in the Beaver River, thence down the said river northerly to a point twenty miles from the said elbow; thence in a westerly direction, keeping on a line generally parallel with the said Beaver River (above the elbow), and about twenty miles distance therefrom, to the source of the said river; thence northerly to the north-easterly

point of the South shore of Red Deer Lake, continuing westerly along the said shore to the western limit thereof, and thence due west to the Athabaska River, thence up the said river, against the stream, to the Jasper House, in the Rocky Mountains; thence on a course south-eastwardly, following the easterly range of the Mountains, to the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River; thence down the said river, with the stream, to the junction therewith of the outlet of the river, being the outlet of the Buffalo Lake; thence due east twenty miles; thence on a straight line south-eastwardly to the mouth of the said Red Deer River on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan River; thence eastwardly and northwardly, following on the boundaries of the tracts conceded by the several Treaties numbered Four and Five, to the place of beginning;

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

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

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

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside Reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and other Reserves for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, provided all such Reserves shall not exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, in manner following, that is to say:—

That the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart the Reserves for each Band, after consulting with the Indians thereof as to the locality which may be found to be most suitable for them;

Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any Band as she shall deem fit, and also that the aforesaid Reserves of land or any interest therein may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; and with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians, she hereby, through her Commissioners, makes them a present of 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 the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the Reserve shall desire it.

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

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered 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 territories 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, in manner following, that is to say :—In the reasonable discretion as regards the distribution thereof, among the Indians inhabiting the several Reserves, or otherwise included herein, of Her Majesty's Indian Agent having the supervision of this treaty ;

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band of the said Indians who are now cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say :—Four hoes for every family actually cultivating, also two spades per family as aforesaid ; one plow for every three families as aforesaid, one harrow for every three families as aforesaid ; two scythes, and one whetstone and two hayforks and two reaping hooks for every family as aforesaid ; and also two axes, and also one cross-cut saw, and also one hand-saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files, one grindstone and one auger for each Band ; and also for each Chief, for the use of his Band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools ; also for each Band, enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such Band ; also for each Band, four oxen, one bull and six cows, also one boar and two sows, and one handmill when any Band shall raise sufficient grain therefor. 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 four for each Band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum ; and each such Chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid, shall also receive, once every three years, a suitable suit of clothing, and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal, and also, as soon as convenient, one horse, harness and wagon ;

That in the event hereafter of the Indians comprised within this treaty being overtaken by any pestilence, or by a general famine, the Queen, on being satisfied and certified thereof by Her Indian Agent or Agents, will grant to the Indians assistance of such character and to such extent as Her Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall deem necessary and sufficient to relieve the Indians from the calamity that shall have befallen them ;

That during the next three years, after two or more of the Reserves hereby agreed to be set apart to the Indians, shall have been agreed upon and surveyed, there shall be granted to the Indians included under the Chiefs adhering to the treaty at Carlton, each spring, the sum of one thousand dollars to be expended for them by Her Majesty's Indian Agents, in the purchase of provisions for the use of such of the Band as are actually settled on the Reserves and are engaged in cultivating the soil, to assist them in such cultivation ;

That a medicine chest shall be kept at the house of each Indian Agent for the use and benefit of the Indians, at the discretion of such Agent ;

That with regard to the Indians included under the Chiefs adhering to the treaty at Fort Pitt, and to those under Chiefs within the treaty limits who may hereafter give their adhesion hereto (exclusively, however, of the Indians of the Carlton Region) there shall, during three years, after two or more Reserves shall have been agreed upon and surveyed, be distributed each spring among the Bands

cultivating the soil on such Reserves, by Her Majesty's Chief Indian Agent for this treaty in his discretion, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the purchase of provisions for the use of such members of the Band as are actually settled on the Reserves and engaged in the cultivation of the soil, to assist and encourage them in such cultivation ;

That, in lieu of waggons, if they desire it, and declare their option to that effect, there shall be given to each of the Chiefs adhering hereto, at Fort Pitt or elsewhere hereafter (exclusively of those in the Carlton District) in recognition of this treaty, so soon as the same can be conveniently transported, two carts, with iron bushings and tires :

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen ;

They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by the law, and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tracts, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tracts or 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 herunto subscribed and set their hands, at or near Fort Carlton, on the day and year aforesaid, and near Fort Pitt on the day above aforesaid.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in the presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by Peter Erasmus, Peter Ballendine and the Revd. John McKay :—

(Signed,
ALEXANDER MORRIS, L. G. N. W. T.
JAMES MCKAY, Indian Commissioner,
W. J. CHRISTIE, Indian Commissioner,

(Signed, A. G. JACKES, M. D., JAMES WALKER, N. W. M. P., J. H. McILLREE, N. W. M. P.,	his x mark.	MIST-OW-ASIS,	his x mark.	} Head Chiefs of the Carlton Indians.
PIERRE LEVAILLER,	his x mark.	AH-TWK-UK-KOOP,	his x mark.	
ISIDORE DUMOND,	his x mark.	PEE-YAHW-KAH-MIHK-OO-SIT,	his x mark.	
JEAN DUMOND,	his x mark.	AH-YAH-TWS-KUM-IK-IM-UM,	his x mark.	} Chiefs.
PETER HOURIE, FRANÇOIS GINGRAS, J. B. MITCHELL, Staff Constable, N. W. M. P.	his x mark.	KEE-TOO-WA-HAW,	his x mark.	
J. H. PRICE, Hospital Steward, N. W. M. P.	his x mark.	CHA-KAS-TA-PAY-SIN,	his x mark.	
XAVIER LETANGER,	his x mark.	JOHN SMITH,	his x mark.	
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,	his x mark.	JAMES SMITH,	his x mark.	

A. R. KENNEDY, R. J. PRITCHARD, L. CLARKE, W. MCKAY, W.D. JARVIS, Inspector, N.W.M.P.,	CHIP-EE-WAYAN,	his x mark.	} Chief.
	MASSAN,	his x mark.	
	PIERRE CADIEN,	his x mark.	
	OO-YAH-TIK-WAH-PAHN,	his x mark.	
	MAHS-KEE-TE-TIM-UN,	his x mark.	} Councilors of Mist-ou-as-is.
	SAH-SAH-KOO-MOOS,	his x mark.	
	BENJAMIN,	his x mark.	
	MEE-NOW-AH-CHAHK-WAY,	his x mark.	
	KEE-SIK-OW-ASIS,	his x mark.	} Councilors of Ah-tuk-uk-koop.
	PEE-TOOK-AH-HAN-UP-EE-GIN-EW,	his x mark.	
	PEE-AY-CHEW,	his x mark.	
	TAH-WAH-PISK-EE-KAHP-POW,	his x mark.	
	AHS-KOOS,	his x mark.	} Councilors of Pee-yahn-kah-niik-oo-sit.
	PET-E-QUA-CAY,	his x mark.	
	JEAN BAPTISTE,	his x mark.	
	ISIDORE WOLFE,	his x mark.	
	KEE-KOO-HOOS,	his x mark.	} Councilors of Kee-too-wa-han

Oo-sahn-asku-nukip,	his x mark.	} <i>Councillors of Ab-yah-tus-kum-ik-im-nim.</i>
Yaw-yaw-loo-way,	his x mark.	
Soo-sou-aim-ee-luahn,	his x mark.	
Nus-yoh-yak-ee-nah-koos,	his x mark.	} <i>Councillors of John Smith.</i>
William Badger.	his x mark.	
Benjamin Joyful.	his x mark.	
John Badger. James Bear.	his x mark.	} <i>Councillors of Che-kas-tay-pay-sue.</i>
Kah-tip-is-koor-aht,	his x mark.	
Kah-kew-ee kwahw-ahs-um,	his x mark.	
Nah-pach,	his x mark.	
Mus-in-ah-ne-him-ahn,	his x mark.	
Bernard Constant.		} <i>Councillors of James Smith.</i>
Henry Smyth,	his x mark.	
Mah-tua-ahs-tim-oo-we-gin	his x mark.	
Jacob McLean,	his x mark.	} <i>Councillors of Chip-ee-wayan.</i>
Nah-poo-chee-chees,	his x mark.	
Nah-wis,	his x mark.	
Kah-pah-pah-mah-chahk-nay,	his x mark.	} <i>Councillors of Chief.</i>
Kee-yew-ah-kah-pim-waht,	his x mark.	
Nah-wee-kah-nick-kah-oo- tah-mah-hote,	his x mark.	

, or NEEH-CHA-AW-ASIS.

	SEE-SEE-QUAM-ISH,	his x mark.	} <i>Joint Chiefs of Willow Councillors, Indians.</i>
	NEE-TOO-KEE-WEE-KAH-MAN,	his x mark.	
Signed by the Chiefs and Headmen of the Willow Indians near Fort Carlton, this 28th day of August, A.D. 1876, the same having been first read and explained by the Honorable James McKay, and by Peter Erasmus, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses:—	KAH-MEE-YIS-TOO-WAY-SIT,	his x mark.	
	KAH-PAY-YAK-WAHSK-OO-MUM	his x mark.	
(Signed,	SEE-SEE-KWAHN-IS,	his x mark.	
A. G. JACKES, M. D.	KAH-NAH-KAH-SKOW-WAHT,	his x mark.	
JOSEPH GRUTON.	KAH-AH-TEE-KOO-NEW,	his x mark.	
JOHN A. KERR.	KAH NAH-MAH-CHEW,	his x mark.	
PIERRE LAVEILLER	MOON-OO-YAHS,	his x mark.	
W. D. JARVIS, N. W. M. P.	PO-MIN-AH-KOW,	his x mark.	
	Oo-TUK-KOO-PAH-KAH-MAY-TOU MAY-YET,	his x mark.	

Signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and by the Chiefs and Headmen hereafter subscribing hereto, the same having been first read and explained to the Indians by the Honorable James McKay and Peter Erasmus, near Fort Pitt, this 9th day of September, A.D. 1876, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

(Signed,)
ALEXANDER MORRIS, L. G., N. W. T.
JAMES MCKAY, Indian Commissioner.
W. J. CHRISTIE, Indian Commissioner.

(Signed,)	WEE-KAS-KOO-KEE-PAY-YIN,	his x mark.	} <i>Cree Chiefs.</i>
A. G. JACKES, M.D.	PEE-YAS-EE-WAH-KAH-WE-CHAH- KOOT,	his x mark.	
JAMES McLEOD, Com. N. W. M. P.	JAMES SEENUM,	his x mark.	
JAMES WALKER, Inspector N.W.M.P.	UO-NAH-LAT-MEE-NAH-HOOS,	his x mark.	
E. DALRYMPLE CLARKE, Adjutant N. W. M. P.	JOHN McDUGALL,	his x mark.	
VITAL J BISH, of St. Albert, O.M.J.	SEE-KAHS-KOOTCH,	his x mark.	
CONSTANTINE Scollen, Prst. O. M. J.			
JOHN McDUGALL, Methodist Missionary.			
JOHN MCKAY			

W. E. JONES.
 PETER C. PAMBRUN.
 A. K. KENNEDY.
 PETER ERASMUS.
 THOMAS MCKAY.
 JAMES SIMPSON.
 ELIZA HARDISTY.
 MARY MCKAY.

TUS-TUSK-EE-SKWAIS,	his x mark.	} Cree Chiefs.
PEE-WAY-SIS,	his x mark.	
KEE-YE-WIN,	his x mark.	
KIN-OO-SAY-OO,	his x mark.	
	<i>Chipewayan Chief.</i>	
SEE-WAS-KWAN,	his x mark.	} Councillors to Pee-gas-ee-wah- Wee-kas-koo- kee-say-yin.
WAH-WAY-SEE-HOO-WE-YIN,	his x mark.	
TIP-EE-SKOW-AH-CHAK,	his x mark.	} Councillors to Pee-gas-ee-wah- kah-wee-cha-koo.
PAY-PAY-SEE-SEE-MOO,	his x mark.	
OO-NOW-UK-EE-PAH-CHAS,	his x mark.	} Councillors to See-kahs-kootch.
MY-OO-WAY-SEES,	his x mark.	
OOO-PWAH-KHUN-IS,	his x mark.	} Councillors to Tus-tuk-ee- skewis.
NEE-YE-PEE-TAY-AS-EE-KAY-SE,	his x mark.	
MAH-CHAH-MEE-NIS,	his x mark.	} Councillors to Pee-way-sis.
ISAAC CARDINAL,	his x mark.	
ANTOINE XAVIER,	his x mark.	
	<i>Councillor to Kin-oo-say-oo,</i>	
WILLIAM BULL,	his x mark.	
	<i>Councillor to James Seenum.</i>	
WAH-KEY-SEE-KOOT,	his x mark.	
	<i>Councillor to See-kahs-kootch.</i>	

CHARLES CARDINAL,	his x mark.	} Councillors to Wee-kas-ko- Kée-yé-wih. Councillors to Wée-kas-ko- Kée-yé-wih.
PIERRE WAHBISKAW,	his x mark.	
KI-YAS-EE-KUN,	his x mark.	
KAH-KEE-OO-PAH-TOW,	his x mark.	
CAKE-CAKE,	his x mark.	
	<i>Councillor to Oo-nah-tah-mee-nah-hoos.</i>	
KAM-OO-NIN,	his x mark.	<i>Councillor to James Seenum.</i>
AH-SIS,	his x mark.	<i>Councillor to See-kahs-kootch.</i>





REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

*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 the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June, 1876, being the Third Annual Report of the Department.

The Report is accompanied by the usual Special and General Appendix.

The Special Appendix attached to my own Report contains copies of the documents connected with some of the more important transactions of the past year, especially those relating to the Administration of Indian Affairs in the North-West, which not forming part of the ordinary routine business of the office are not specially noticed in the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General, or of the other heads of Branches.

The General Appendix consists of three parts.

Part First contains the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, with a Report of the Indian Superintendents and Agents throughout the Dominion, and the accompanying accounts and vouchers for the expenditure of the past fiscal year.

Part Second contains the Report of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, with the necessary accounts and vouchers.

Part Third contains the Report of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, accompanied by the Report of the Assistant Surveyor General, the Agent of Dominion Lands and the Inspector of Surveys, &c., and the necessary accounts and vouchers.