

Survey Records Search of the Surveys
Branch of Indian Affairs: Its creation,
operations and demise.

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SURVEY RECORDS SEARCH
OF THE
SURVEYS BRANCH
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

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ITS CREATION, OPERATIONS AND DEMISE
WITH RESPECT TO THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Prepared by

J.H. Lewis, S.S., B.M., C.L.S.

Nov. 1993 - March 1994

In fulfillment of

Contract No.

EMR-RS-SASK-93-0012

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Specific Claims Branch Resource Room, DIAND~~

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1974 Navaho Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K2C 0T6
March 5, 1994

A. M. MacLeod, C.L.S., O.L.S.,
Chief, Survey Regulation,
Legal Surveys Division,
Dept. of Natural Resources,
615 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0E9

Dear Sir,

Herewith one copy of report and attachments to fulfil Articles of Agreement EMR-RS-SASK-93-0012.

Upon your acceptance, the final invoice will be sent to the Saskatchewan Regional Office in Regina.

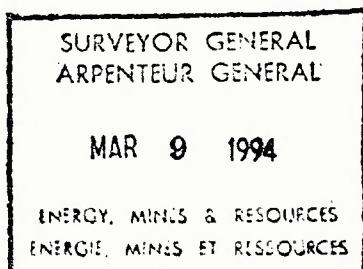
Near the completion of this project, new lines of research became apparent in records of The Civil Service Commission, Questions of the Auditors in the 1920's and further research into orders made by O.I.C's and by Parliament and from Sessional Papers.

I intend to carry on with this research and to produce an index of sorts for future researchers.

If further information is required, I can be reached at 613-225-4271.

Yours truly,


J. H. Lewis. C.L.S.



CONTRACT RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Proposal by: A. M. MacLeod 20 October 1993

for: J. Lewis from Jean Gagnon/Saskatchewan Office

Overall Objectives:

To document the creation, operations and demise of the former Surveys Branch of DIAND in more detail than was done in the previous research by J. Lewis.

To identify the current location(s) of the records of the Surveys Branch.

Detail Objectives:

1. The forerunner of the Surveys Branch was created in 1885 but the department had a surveyor on staff since 7 July 1883 (W.A. Austin). The Surveyor General stopped doing Indian Reserve surveys in 1880 (as determined from annual reports).
 - A. More information is required on the transfer of work from the Surveyor General to DIAND. In particular, were the records transferred and if so, when and how? The Surveyor General's index of plans starts around 1880 so there may be some clues there. Records includes files, plans, field books and indexes.
 - B. More information is required on why the Surveyor General ceased to be responsible for Indian Reserve surveys.
 - C. More information is required on the operation of surveys by DIAND before the Technic Branch (forerunner of the Surveys Branch) was formed in 1885.
2. Indian Reserve surveys appear to have been divided geographically into three locations:
 - i) headquarters, Ottawa, where W. A. Austin and S. Bray were located (presumably for surveys in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces);
 - ii) Winnipeg, Regina and then Winnipeg again for surveys in Keewatin, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (later Saskatchewan and Alberta) where J. C. Nelsen and A. W. Ponton were located; and
 - iii) Victoria for British Columbia surveys where W. S. Jemmett and E. Mohun were located.
 - A. More information is required on the interaction between these offices. For example, did the surveyors in Winnipeg receive instructions from the Indian Commissioner exclusively or did they also receive instructions from headquarters (Austin, etc. or the Deputy Superintendent General). Also were records exchanged or copies made for headquarters.

- B. More information is required on the prairie operations. A complete history of the creation, operation, and demise of this office is required. This office appears to have closed down in 1905 when the surveyors (J. L. Reid and J. K. McLean) appear to have moved to Ottawa. Did they take the survey records and correspondence with them? Or did they leave the material with the Indian Commissioner who appears to have stayed on in Winnipeg? When the Commissioner's office closed down where did the records -correspondence go?
- C. More information is required on the British Columbia operations. A complete history of the creation, operation and demise of this office is required. This office disappears from the Annual Reports in 1910. What happened to it, the surveyors working there and the survey records? Were the records sent to Ottawa or did they remain in Victoria? The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia started up in 1912. Did this commission have something to do with the operations and records of this office?
- D. More information is required on the operations and records of the British Columbia and prairie offices before the creation of the Technic Branch in 1885. Were they in operation when the Surveyor General was responsible for Indian Reserve surveys? When were they created?
- 3) It appears that by 1910 all survey operations were centred in headquarters in Ottawa under S. Bray and later D. F. Robertson. In 1937 the Surveys Branch was closed down and the Surveyor General became responsible for Indian Reserve surveys.
- A. More information is required on the decision to close the Branch; the fate of the surveyors; and the correspondence, plans, field books, indexes and other records of the Branch. What was transferred to the Surveyor General and when?
- B. More information is required on the changes made in the Surveyor General's office to accommodate the new responsibilities.
- 4) A sub-issue related to the Surveys Branch is its operation from 1898 to 1909. In 1909 the Surveys Branch was created. From 1898 to 1909 the surveyors operated in the Lands and Timber Branch under W. A. Orr who was not a surveyor. What effect did this have on the survey records and correspondence? Is it possible that some survey records and related correspondence can be found in old Lands and Timber Branch records?
- 5) Another sub-issue related to the Surveys Branch operations (1880 to 1937) is the role of printed and published general instructions. In 1883 it appears that the Department of Indian Affairs published a circular entitled "General Instructions (1883) for the Survey of Indian Reserves". About 1908 it appears that the Department of Indian Affairs published "General Instructions for Surveyors".

- A. More information is required about these general instructions. How many different versions were issued and when? How were they used? Were they attached to specific instructions? Who was allowed to issue them and specific instructions? A good copy of each version of these instructions is required.

Resources available:

The major source of information will be the Annual Reports of the Department of Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs. As well the following is available.

1. A History of Indian Reserve Surveys in Alberta
Stanley A. Hutchinson April 1982
2. A preliminary chart illustrating chronologically (1880 → 1912), a history of agencies and officials responsible for surveys of Indian Reserves.
A. MacLeod, October 1993
3. A History of the System of Dominion Lands Surveys
E. M. Dennis, 1915
Annual Report, Association of Dominion Land Surveyors
4. The Establishment of Indian Reserves on the Prairies
Richard H. Bartlett
Canadian Native Law Reporter, 1980, Volume 3.
5. History and Theory of Dominion Lands Surveys
Part VI, Annual Report, Department of the Interior, 1891
J. S. Dennis
6. Outline History of Agencies Responsible for Surveys of Indian Lands 1860 to 1936
James H. Lewis, 1993, Research paper Legal Surveys Division

It will also be necessary to research documents held by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and by the Public Archives of Canada.

Returns required:

1. A report providing a response to the questions posed in this proposal and organized by objective.
2. A report organized chronologically for objectives 1C, 2B, 2C and 2D.
3. Copies of any general instructions discovered (5A).
4. Copies of any reports, histories or other documents which answer any of the questions posed in this proposal.
5. Inventories or indexes of any records discovered which are pertinent to this research.

SURVEY RECORDS SEARCH
OF THE
SURVEYS BRANCH
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Its creation, operations and demise with respect to the
Prairie Provinces

Contract No. EMR-RS-SASK-93-0012
File No. SM 8950-1

J.H. Lewis, S.S. B.M., C.L.S.
November 1993-March 1944

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH, 1880-1935

Research for this project was carried out at The Department of Indian Affairs, Hull, P.Q., National Archives of Canada, National Library of Canada, Library and files of The Department of Natural Resources, Libraries of Carleton, Ottawa and Toronto Universities and in the libraries of the cities of Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, Man.

Over 2000 computer pages of finding aids containing more than 20,000 listings, 3,000 or more listings on micro fiche, more than 500 reels of microfilm, Debates of Parliament, Sessional Papers, Orders in Council, unsorted and sorted boxed files, Annual Reports and numerous books were consulted. I also consulted archivists, researchers and other persons with knowledge of the area, the time period and the subjects.

In addition to the material consulted, there are approximately 100 boxes of unsorted material, and more than 1000 volumes of Letterbooks and private correspondence Letterbooks of Agencies and Offices. Among these are The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; The Indian Commissioner, Regina and Winnipeg, The Indian Reserve Commission, British Columbia, and other government correspondence both incoming and outgoing.

In searching for information on various microfilm reels and files, I came across information not pertinent to this project but that may be of some use to you in the future and it is listed in the attached documents under the Reel or File No. Of the many reels perused, only 36 contained information pertinent to this project. These are shown on Pages 1 to 29 of the attached documents.

The attached documents also contain excerpts from O.I.C., copies of O.I.C., notes from Sessional Papers and Orders, photocopies of parts of Annual Reports and Debates of The House of Commons.

References to attached documents are in the Text i.e. (9) and may be followed by a Volume (907) or File Number (2414-216).

In the answers to the questions, I have used material from the documents and opinion from interviews, conversations, inference from other documents and personal knowledge.

In order to carry this project to a satisfactory conclusion, I believe it would require 6 or more months of full time research unless someone stumbles across a lode of pertinent documents.

DETAILED OBJECTIVES FROM CONTRACT

No. 1 "A" and "B"

"A"

During the years 1873 to 1879, the Surveyor General assigned staff, usually surveyors under contract, to carry out surveys of Indian Reserves. At this time, there was a lack of communication between those responsible for initiating surveys of Indian Reserves and those responsible for Land Sales. (6) (Vol. 1076)

Until the Department of Indian Affairs took responsibility for surveys, all plans and some fieldnotes were filed in The Records Section of the Survey Section. At that time, the Surveyor General generally, or rarely the Survey Section, prepared tracings. One tracing was forwarded to The Commissioner's Office at Winnipeg for transmission to the local agent. In rare cases, the second copy was held at the Commissioner's Office.

As late as 1884, Deville sent to Indian Affairs a list of Reserves filed with his Department of the Interior. (16) (File 7444) In 1886, the Department of the Interior in replying to The Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs states that the plans are in the possession of Indian Affairs. (19) (File 20813)

June of 1886 finds S. Bray requesting Indian Affairs' Deputy Minister to contact The Department of Interior to look for plans and records of Reserves 31D and 31F by Miles. A letter is sent saying Miles did not do the survey. (19) In 1888, Bray writes his Deputy Minister saying plans and fieldnotes are forwarded to the Department (Indian Affairs), from time to time. Plans re examined and after examining, copies were sent to The Department of the Interior for the information of that Department. (20)

In February 1890, Department of Indian Affairs sent a book to Interior (Deville S.G.) with plans and descriptions of all Indian Reserves in Manitoba and N.W.T. lying west of Range 20, west of the 1st Meridian. (Nelson's Book) Clayton informs Deville on March 5, 1890 that the book has been recorded. (34A)

On 15 September 1892, Deville has suggested one place for information on all Indian Reserves. (Letter S9074) (34A) In a letter of 29 September 1885, it appears that tracings are being kept at The Surveyor General's Office. (SRB1610) (34B) On January 10, 1889, Clayton (Interior) wrote too Captain Deville that seven tracings of plans of Indian Reserves furnished by Indian Affairs are recorded under his office record numbers from 5826 to 5832 inclusive. (34B)

It appears from this information and other minor details that Indian Affairs were keeping the original plans and sending

tracings to The Surveyor General. The Surveyor General was recording these tracings under his own numbering system.

At the same time, Indian Affairs was keeping their own system of recording under the designation "Indian Affairs Survey Records". I believe, though as yet I have no conclusive proof, that plans or at least tracings of plans produced prior to 1880 were given to Indian Affairs. I can find no mention of any files being transferred to Indian Affairs. At this time, it is possible few files were maintained for long periods but the Letterbooks were depended upon for reference and information.

"B"

In 1880 upon creation of the Sub department of Indian Affairs to handle all transactions and welfare of the natives, Reserve Surveys came under the control of the Department.

Up until that time, funds were transferred to The Dominion Lands Branch for the surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba. (25)

In R688, Vol. 299 (34A and B), there is a letter to Deville from Chisholm in which he says that Mr. Burgess, D.M. in a letter to the Minister which he is writing in regard to surveys of Indian lands:

That he has always thought that it was best for both Departments if instructions as in the old arrangement were issued from The Surveyor General. He is asking for a memo stating the facts.

Despite searches in Letterbooks of both Departments, no other information was found.

It has been suggested by several people that Dewdney, The Indian Commissioner, being very political wished to have control of everything in the Prairies relating to Indian Affairs.

In several letters and in conversations, there was mention of requests for surveys not being carried out in a reasonable time. During the period 1874 to 1879, the Department of the Interior was involved in a massive effort to survey ahead of the flood of immigrants.

Part VI, Section 1 of the 1891 Annual Report of the Department of the Interior has a short history of surveys performed from 1869 to 1889.

1874 - Pg. 9 First Surveys on Indian Reserves, 6 surveyors
 1875 - Pg. 15 - 6 surveyors
 1876 - Pg. 16 - 5 surveyors
 1877 - Pg. 18 - 6 surveyors

1878 - Pg. 19 - 9 surveyors
 1879 - Pg. 20 - 9 surveyors
 1880 - Pg. 22 - Indian Affairs assumes control of surveys

It must be remembered that these surveyors were not working full time on Indian Reserve surveys.

The Geographical Review, Vol. 70, No. 4, October 1980 on Page 324, mentions the lack of surveyors to carry out surveys on Indian Reserves.

The backlog of Indian Reserves waiting for surveys, Dewdney's desire to have complete control, and Indian Affairs, now a department, wishing to have total control of its funds, were the reasons for The Department of Indian Affairs taking over from the Surveyor General.

OPERATION OF SURVEYS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS 1880 TO 1909

- 1 - "C"
- 2 - "A" "B"

Upon Indian Affairs assuming control of surveys in 1880, surveys were carried out by surveyors under contract. There is no mention of surveyors or draughtsmen at either headquarters or in the outside service. Surveyors supplied a minimum of two copies of a plans to Indian Affairs, generally within 4 months of the close of the field season.

Some examination of plans were carried out by the Office of the Surveyor General upon request. In April 1883, a letter from The Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs to The Deputy Minister of the Interior requests Interior to examine plans of W.A. Austin, D.L.S. as Mr. Austin is now employed by Indian Affairs especially in checking surveys. (34A)

In the organization of 1883, The Lands Branch had a staff of 8, including one draughtsman. This was the theoretical organization until 1891 when the actual organization shows 3 branches, Lands and Timber, Technical Branch and The Registry Branch. (26A)

The Technical Branch consisted of 3 surveyor-draughtsmen, one each of first, second and third class, and was not approved by The 1881 Theoretical Organization. (26A)

The Deputy Superintendent General submitted a new Theoretical Organization for approval. This had six branches and 56 people. The Technical Branch was to have -

2 Surveyors and Draughtsmen 1st Class

1 Surveyor and Draughtsman 2nd Class
1 Surveyor and Draughtsman 3rd class

In 1891, W.A. Austin writes to the Deputy Minister as Indian Affairs Survey Head. (21)

In 1896, Austin, D.L.S. and Bray, D.L.S. are shown on the Establishment as the only two members of The Technical Branch. (42)

The Surveys Branch was abolished in the reorganization of 1897. (26B) (43) In May of 1898, Mr. Bray is in charge of Surveys but he is attached to The Lands and Timber Branch. By April of 1898, suggestions are being made that the three branches should become six and include a survey branch. It also recommends bringing surveyors of The Outside Service to Ottawa Headquarters and dispatch them in the summer. (26B) The closing of The Commissioners Branch in Regina and The Reorganization of the Service in Manitoba and the N.W.T. resulted in many things previously done in Regina being moved to Ottawa Headquarters. (26B)

Surveys continued to be administered from Ottawa Headquarters until the demise of The Department in 1936. The Survey Section was an autonomous branch from 1905 through 1935.

On the Prairies, Winnipeg was the Headquarter Dispatching Surveys until the seat of Government was moved to Regina in early 1883. (40-12) (43) At that time, most of the records held at Winnipeg were moved to Regina. The Seat of Government continued at Regina until 1898, when many of its operations were transferred to Ottawa and the remainder to Winnipeg. (42) (43) Letterbooks for Manitoba and the N.W.T. from Winnipeg and Regina and some of The Lieutenant Governor and Indian Commissioner can be found in The Nation Archives. Many of the references used here are from these books. Most of these books went to Winnipeg and were then transferred to Records in Ottawa. It appears that much of the correspondence in files and letters was destroyed in Winnipeg or was lost in the floods in the buildings occupied by Headquarters on Elgin St. and later on Laurier Ave. in Ottawa.

Plans and fieldnotes had been sent to Ottawa for examination from 1881 on and the originals after examination and amendment either in Ottawa or the field remained there. Tracings of plans were sent to the Winnipeg or Regina office for retention or distribution to agencies. (18) (20) (21) (22)

Instructions were issued by The Indian Commissioner, Lieutenant Governor, over the signature of The Deputy Superintendent General from the branch having responsibility for surveys.

General Instructions were often not issued. In many cases, surveyors were sent to survey a Reserve with orders to take

6.
instructions from the Local Agent and to consult with the Chief of the Band on what was to be surveyed.

Copies of instructions are had to find; in many cases, instructions were oral.

A selection of instructions found or mentioned on the microfilms follows:

Instructions to Surveyor Reid by Lt. Governor, 1876. (6) (Vol. 1076)

Letters to Surveyors - Hanley, Ross and Duncan, not to survey without consulting Chiefs. Changes instruction from Surveyor General Pgs. 124 and 171. Instruct Reid to survey Reserves for Yellow Quill's and White Mud's Band. No. 8, 1877. (67) (Vol. 1077)

Wagner surveying in Treaty 4 under instructions dated 15 July 1875, No. 3866. (15) (File 6418)

Letter to Deputy Minister from S. Bray saying Reserves in question were surveyed under instructions from The Indian Commissioner at Regina, 1888. (20) (File 46584)

Ponton and Nelson mention instructions received by both surveyors from Ottawa. Also letter from Ottawa appears to be instructions for various Reserves. (21) (File 79422)

Instructions to survey 8 Jan. 1877 from McLean, Ottawa. (22) (File 141,977-3)

Reid's instructions, reports and sketches. (22) (File 141,977-5)

6 letters of instructions to Ponton and Reid, April 1901. (22) (File 141,977-6)

Instructions for 1902. (22) (File 141,977-7)

Reid's correspondence and instructions for season. (23) (File 240,050-7)

Reid's instructions - surveys, etc. (23) (File 240,050-7)

Reid's 1910-11 Surveys and instructions (23) (File 240-050-8)

Surveys by J.K. McLean - instructions 1906-1914.s (24) (File 279,393-1 to 9)

I have been unable to find any file of instructions either particular or general. A further extensive search of Letterbooks outgoing from Headquarters and incoming at Winnipeg or Regina may be the only way to locate any further instruction.

DETAIL OBJECTIVES 2 "C"

Before British Columbia entered Confederation, it was administered as a colony under the direction of The Secretary of State for the Colonies with a governor acting under the Secretary's direction.

In 1861, the Governor placed the responsibility for surveying Indian Reserves under the Chief Commissioner for Works. Until 1871, at the time of Union, all documents pertaining to surveys were deposited with The Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria or with the Surveyor General at New Westminster.

From 1871 to 1873, the Secretary of State for the Provinces was responsible for Indian Affairs and had requested and was receiving copies of plans and maps from the office of The Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Commencing in 1873 and continuing until the formation of the Department of Indian Affairs in 1880, surveying of Indian Reserves was administered by The Department of the Interior, and more particularly by The Technical Branch.

Three Commissioners of Indian Lands were appointed in 1875 and continued until 1878 when G. Sproat became the sole Commissioner. A surveyor of The Indian Department was operating in British Columbia from 1874, and by 1877 he had two parties under his direction. It seems that he issued instructions under the direction of The Commissioner. In 1878, it appears that instructions to survey were being sent from Ottawa. At this time, surveys records were sent to both Victoria and Ottawa.

When the Department of Indian Affairs was created in 1880, a new Commissioner, Mr. P. O'Reilly, was appointed with greater powers in making decisions as to Indian Reserves. Survey staff increased slowly. Surveyors mention in their reports that they had received instructions from the Commissioner and O'Reilly, in the Annual Reports of The Department, mentions giving instructions to the surveyors.

The Superintendent General's Letterbook of 1889 (Reel C10143-Vol. 381L - File 57430) has various letters stating that The Commissioner of Lands and Works is the person to whom surveyors are responsible and that plans should be passed by him and then forwarded to The Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa for examination. Surveys continued on a seasonal basis with up to four surveyors being employed. One surveyor was employed on a year round basis.

For the years from 1896 on, the surveyors employed varied from none to a maximum of two. Finances, disputes with The Provincial Government and a shortage of surveyors available for hire seems to be the reason. This situation lasted until 1912 when a Royal

Commission to settle Indian Lands was agreed to.

From 1913 until the mid-twenties, survey activity was light. Beginning in 1925 and continuing until 1930, survey activity was heavy. By this time, most British Columbia Reserves had been surveyed and the depression of the thirties affected surveying across the country.

Particular instructions to surveyors from the beginning of surveys were generally issued by The Indian Commissioner or in some cases by The Superintendent of the area and were mainly oral. This practice ceased when The Royal Commission of 1913 became responsible for Reserves. After 1911, instructions were generally issued from Headquarters in Ottawa.

For part of this period, a printed set of General Instructions was issued. A set of these is held in The Records Section of Legal Surveys Division of The Department of Natural Resources but I have not as yet been able to locate them.

The office in British Columbia was very loosely organized. It was mainly staffed by a single surveyor during the winter months with aid from clerks of The Commissioner's Office and the occasional use of a draughtsman.

In the early days, plans and other records were sent to either Victoria or New Westminster. When The Department of the Interior came into being, documents appear to have been sent to both Ottawa and the province. Records of the office from 1874 on are believed to have been kept with The Indian Commission.

The Department of the Interior kept subject indexes to The Departmental filing system. These were The Central Registry Correspondence Registers and their indexes, C.1873-C.1937. These were destroyed, along with other files, by The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in about 1971, in order to save space.

The following information on the British Columbia operations has been picked from the noted reels, volumes and files.

Index of the B.C. Superintendency by date, 1860-78:
Correspondence on surveys (Mohun) C.R Indian Commissioners letters re Reserves, etc. (1)(402) Index of the B.C. Superintendency 1829-83, by DATE: Mohun's letters, mention of instructions to surveyors in 1879, mention of S.G. objecting to only one item in instructions. (1)(1022) This reel (1) continues with other information of use.

Reserve descriptions by Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia (3): information on Letterbooks for British Columbia and from British Columbia may be found on the following reels. (3), (6), (7), (12), (15), (22), (24).

Included is also general information on accounts, surveys, sketches, instructions, and a report of The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia.

I believe that either copies or originals of some documents are still with The Province in Victoria. Most of these are now on file in Ottawa, but some of the missing records may well be retained in British Columbia.

DETAILED OBJECTIVES ³/_Z "A"

Transfer of Indian Affairs to The Department of Mines and Resources was a money saving decision made at the height of the depression of the 1930's.

On April 6, 1936, a bill was presented to The House of Commons to create a Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization. This Department was to consist of The Departments of the Interior, of Mines, of Immigration and Colonization, of Indian Affairs and the administration of the Northwest and Yukon Territories and any Boards, public bodies or services as may be assigned to them whether existing or subsequently established. (33-2)

June 2, 1936, The House went into Committee to consider the resolution at that time. The Prime Minister, (W.L. Mackenzie King), said in effect that the policy of effecting economies in the Public Service was the aim of the administration. The Government believes that circumstances not only permit but necessitate for the purposes of efficiency as well as economy the consolidation of the various departments mentioned in the resolution into one department. It is a part of policy of reducing the cost of Government. (33-3)

Staff cuts were expected to exceed 25% and the buildings occupied by the Departments (24) were expected to be substantially reduced. (33-4)

The title of the bill was amended to Department of Mines and Resources.

On June 9, 1936, the bill was read for a third time and passed. (33.15) The Act came in force on December 1, 1936. (32)

Beginning at the end of 1936 and continuing into 1937, plans, field books and records were transferred to the new Department. File contents were to have been sorted and transferred to Surveys along with plans and fieldnotes. It appears that the majority of plans and fieldnotes were transferred but some pertinent files may not have been sorted out. The Indexes covering plans and field books were transferred and at this time are in the custody of the Regulations Section of The Legal Surveys Division.

"B"

The organization of the Surveyor General's Division in 1936-37 has been searched for but nothing as yet has been found. I believe that the stripping of the files in Legal Surveys about 20 years ago led to the destruction of many pertinent files.

An Organization Chart of The Department of Mines and Resources can be found on Page 8 of the Annual Report for 1937.

A new area of research has been located in the last few days in Records Group R.G. 21. This will be searched and if any information is found, it will be reported on and forwarded.

In general, it is believed that members of both Indian Affairs staff and Mines and Resources staff were separated. The Surveys Branch of Indian Affairs ceased to exist in the new Indian Affairs Branch of Mines and Resources.

DETAILED OBJECTIVES 4

The Surveys Section under Orr in Lands and Timber Branch from 1898 to 1905 was headed by a surveyor. (26B) The surveyors operated almost independently from Lands and Timber although responsible to the Head. They used Lands and Timber Branch secretaries and clerks.

In 1905, Bray was officially recognized as Chief Surveyor and acted in this capacity until 1909 when the Surveys Branch was created.

During the 1890's and early 1900's, all correspondence seems to have gone through a Central Registry of Correspondence Section. Files are intermixed. In searching, one may find reels with Indian Land Records, Lands and Timber and other correspondence on them, although they may be in different volumes or files. I have not located very many individual files from Surveys or Lands and Timber in the 1898 to 1905 era. Further research in random reels may give a clue as to location. It might be well for Natural Resources to contact Indian Affairs to have a search made of their Central Registry.

DETAILED OBJECTIVES 5

General instructions were searched for during the course of this research and also on a separate basis.

The only reference was found in a letter dated June 2, 1879 which mentions instructions for the guidance of surveyors. A later letter by Mohun to Sproat, The Indian Commissioner, on October 2, 1879, says The Surveyor General objected to only one item in the

instructions.

The 1883 general instructions for the survey of Indian Reserves and The Department of Indian Affairs - General Instructions for Surveyors (1908?), as found on Pages 21 and 22 of A History of Indian Reserve Surveys in Alberta by S. Hutchison have not as yet been found in my archival searches.

I am looking for a guide to hiring surveyors possibly from 1884-86 which was reported as being seen in a Letterbook.

I feel that more general instructions might be found in a search of Indian Affairs files.

CONCLUSION

After over 400 hours of searching, I feel I have only scratched the surface of this project. Valued assistance was received from Archivists J. Murray and Bill Russell of National Archives and expressions of sympathy from several sources.

The project has proved exceptionally interesting and engrossing. I intend to finish research on the incomplete sections and the new directions I have indicated and will forward them as an addendum.

REEL T-1459 RG 10

- Vol. 1020 Commission on Indian Lands, 1907 St. Peter's Reserve
- Vol. 1021 B. C. Superintendency, 1860 - 78, Index by date.
Correspondence mention of Surveys (Mohun) Accounts
B. C. Indian Comm. letters re reserves.
It appears that plans and records were in either
Land or Provincial Secretaries' Office in the 60's
and until at least 1877.
See letter to E. Mohun from B. C. Govt. Mar 1, 1878
- Vol. 1022 B. C. Supt'cy 1879 - 83 correspondence
Index by date
Many Mohun's letters and letters re reserves to B.C.
Indian Commissioners
June 2nd, 1879 mention of instructions for Guidance
of Surveyors.
2 October 1879 - Mohun's letter to Sproat mentions S.G.
objecting to one item only in instructions.
- Vol. 1023 B. C. - Suptcy correspondence 1894 - 1905. Letters re
Surveys and Forwarding of Field Books and Plans to
A. W. Vowell In. Supt. Victoria.
- Vol. 1024 I. A. B. C. Suptcy Correspondence 1906 - 1927. Interim
report of Ind. Comm. Letter to Surveys re instructions
and from surveyors. Diary of Surveyor 1904. It
appears Indian Comm. still held plans and field notes.
- Vol. 1025 Grand River Nav' Co. and Six Nations Trust Records
1833-1882.

REEL T1460 RG 10

Vol. 1025 Grand River Canal Co. and Six Nations Trust Fund

Vol. 1027 Letterbook Blackfoot Agency Mar. 4, 1890.
Indexed #2016 - Receipt of description and plans of Reserve

Vol. 1028 Journal of James Bay Treaty Trips 1905 and 1906

Vol. 1029 1848 to 59 Indian Land Records investment funds kept by Supt. Gen. I.A.

Vol. 1030 Land and Timber Transactions Wiarton Office 1878-81

Vol. 1031 Land and Timber Transactions Wiarton Office 1881-83

Vol. 1032 Land and Timber Transactions Wiarton Office 1888-95

Vol. 1033 Letterbook of William Plummer and the Land Agent at Wiarton, Ontario. 1887-81.

This may be of help if Amabel Twp. comes up again.

REEL T-1461 RG 10

- Vol. 1034 General Account Book to Manitoba, B.C. and Northwest
1873- 1890
Index and then -
- Vol. 1035 Indian Land Records Cockburn Island I.R.
- Vol. 1036 Indian Land Records Town Plot of Adair Saugeen
Peninsula 1857, Insp'n
- Vol. 1037 Indian Land Records Robinson Twp. Manitoulin Is.
I.R's. 1889
- Vol. 1038 Indian Land Records Canada West, Insp'n Orford and
Zone Twps., Moravian I. R. 1852
- Vol. 1039 Indians Land Records Canada West Insp. Report Cape
Crocker, 1857
- Vol. 1040 Report of Lots sold Batchewana Bay Dist. 1914-15
- Vol. 1041 Indian Laws Records, Northern Superintendency, Port
Arthur Cash Book, Land & Timber Transactions 1898-1909
- Vol. 1042 Cowichan Agency, Songheer Res. Cash Book 1869-1893
- Vol. 1043 Central Superintendency Toronto, Register of
Correspondence 1876 - 1877
- Vol. 1044 Indian Affairs, Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for
the Province of British Columbia, 1913 - 1916
- Vol. 1045 Indian Affairs, Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for
the Province of British Columbia, 1913 - 1916
Many reserve descriptions

REEL T-1463

Vol. 1048 Treasury Officer Indian Affairs Travelling Expenses
1936-1939

REEL T 1465 RG 10

Vol. 1073 Peigan Records

Vol. 1074 Supt. Generals Office - Letterbook re B. C., Man., and
N.W.T. 13 Aug. 1873 - 8 July 1874
Pt. 2 - 9 July 1874 - 30 Apr. 1875 No Index
Treaty Negotiations and Reserve Selecting.

Vol. 1075 Pt. 1 - 9 June 1874 - 12 Nov. 1875
Pt. 2 - 27 Nov. 1875 - 28 June 1876

Vol. 1076 Pt. 1 - 9 Aug. 1876 - 28 Nov. 1876
Pt. 2

REEL T-1466 RG 10

- Vol. 1076 Pt. 1 - Letterbook re B. C., Man., & N. W. T. 9 Aug 1876 to 28 Nov. 1876
Request for Reserves - Sask., Man. Pg. 247-8, 250
Pg. 233 - 234 - B. C., Man. Comm. re
Pg. 285 - 286 Re Survey of Reserves for Yellow Quill and White Mud by Reid.
Instructions to Reid by Lt. Governor - 8 Nov. 76
- Vol. 1076 Pt. 2 - 29 Nov. 1876 - 5 March 1877
Pgs. 299 - 300 re Make up of Reserves
Pg. 358 - re Surveys Treaty #3
Pgs. 368-369 - letter re surveys and costs
Pgs. 381-382 - letter re surveys
Pg. 394 - 395 B. C. - Settlement and Survey of Reserve
Cancel surveys of Indian Reserves Dec. 14, 1876
Pg. 431 - 433 Re Yellow Quill's Reserve - Some lands in Reserve already sold and H. B. C. Lands.
Pg. 468 - letter re Standing Buffalo Indian Reserve
Pg. 507 - Sioux settled on their Reserves
Pg. 524 - 528 - Lands in B.C. - Discussion
- Vol. 1077 22 May 1877 to Dec. 1877
Index at beginning
See Bray in Index etc.
(See O. Hanley I.L.P., D.L.S. Letter 8255
(Ross W.I., D.L.S. 8255
(Sinclair Duncan, D.L.S. 8255
(Not to survey without consulting Chiefs
Changes instructions from S.G. 124 to 171
Letterbook Manitoba and B.C. 1877-08 to 1877-12
Page 285 - re survey and extent of Reserves Yellow Quill's Band and White Mud's Band
Instructed Reid to survey 8 Nov.

Go to Reel 1467 for rest of Volume

REEL T-1778

- Vol. 9178 Indian Affairs Establishment Book C. 1850-1890
- Vol. 9179 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Inside Service)
C. 1860-1935
- Vol. 9180 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service)
C. 1870-1920
- Vol. 9181 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service)
C. 1905-1925

REEL T-1779

- Vol. 9181 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service)
C. 1905-1925
- Vol. 9182 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service
A-G) C. 1880-1955

REEL T-1780

- Vol. 9183 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service
H-M) C. 1880-1955

REEL T-1781

- Vol. 9184 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service
N-Z) C. 1880-1955

REEL T-1782

- Vol. 9185 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Inside Service
C.1990-1955
- Vol. 9186 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service
Province or Territory) C. 1900-1935

REEL T-1783

- Vol. 9186 Cont'd Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside
Service Province or Territory) C. 1900-1935
- Vol. 9187 Indian Affairs Establishment Book (Outside Service
Province or Territory) C. 1915-1955

REEL T-3949 B.C. LANDS

This reel and others connected contains incoming mail to several agencies including Royal Commission on Indian Affairs of British Columbia 1858-1930, Office of the Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for B.C. (antecedent of Indian Commissioner for B.C.) 1910-1956. Office of the Indian Superintendent for B.C. 1886-1894 and Office of The Indian Reserve Commissioner for the Province of British Columbia 1884 to 1898.

It contains information (letters and sketches) on Indian Reserves and surveys.

An excellent index is at the beginning.

REEL C-9640

This is an Index to Indian Affairs 1872-1950

Alphabetical - Key Words - i.e. (Reserve Name - Proper Name-
Place, etc.)

Mainly Indian Commissioner for Manitoba files.

REEL C-10100

File 82 - Treaty #8 Reserve Land Claims 1900-09

File 84 - Surveys 1877-1904 Various letters

REEL C-10103

File 1083 29 Nov. 1872 letter Wemyss Simpson, Indian Commissioner for Manitoba on the desirability of having a resident Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and N.W.T. to Joseph Howe.

Report of R.N. Ponton, Assistant Surveyor at Regina re surveys 29 Nov. 1892 (Blackfoot at Castle Mountain)

File 1137 Letter from Indian Commissioner Manitoba to Secretary of State Dec. 13, 1872, requesting that Indian Reserves be surveyed.

File 1353 Indian Policy in B.C. 1874-1879

(See File 1496 re B.C. - surveying of land for Indian Reserves 1873)

REEL C-10112

- File 6694 - 1 & 2 -Correspondence and Reports re signing Treaty
1876-77
- File 6743 - 1876 Big Island Lake will be admitted to Treaty
- File 6782 - Surrender of land by Henry Princes Band
- File 7023 - Survey of Water Hen L. by A. F. Martin Correspondence
1876-1907
- File 7444 - List of Reserves filed in the Dept. of the Interior
by E. Deville Ottawa 11 Mar. 1884
- File 7539 - Cost of Surveying I.Rs. in Manitoba and N.W.T. 1877

REEL C-10104

Vol. 3598 Files 1419 to 1496 - Surveying of land for Indian Affairs, British Columbia. Very general reel on various subjects.

REEL C-10116

File 10094 - Letter to Col. Dennis, D.M. of Interior 11 Feb. 1879
re Treaties etc. from Jas. McKay.

REEL C-10117

File 10525 Regina N.W.T. J. C. Nelson's Report
Correspondence re his surveys 1883 and 1884-86

D. M.'s letter saying amendments were made in the
Dept. (7. June 1886) after examination
Also D.M.'s letter returning plan and fieldnotes for
amendments. 11 July 1885

REEL C-10125

File 20694 - Letter S.G. - re surveys in 1880 and list of Indian Reserves surveyed - and list to be surveyed.
 Letters from Indian Commissioner and S.G. re lists of reserves to be surveyed.
 Letter Dewdney Indian Commissioner to Ottawa saying he will hire Wilson D.L.S. and give him a letter of instructions (1881)

File 20813 - 1886 - letter from Dept. of Interior to Vankoughnet Indian Affairs saying plans are in possession of the Dept. of Indian Affairs.
 Letter June 1886 from Ss. Bray requesting the D.M. to contact Dept. of Interior to look for plans and records of 31D and 31F surveyed by Miles.
 Letter June 1886 saying Miles did not do survey, tracing shown.
 Tracing and letters re other reserves.

File 22465 - List of reserves and numbers Man., Keewatin and N.W.T.

REEL C-10139

File 46584 - 1888 -6 July to D. M. Indian Affairs from S. Bray
says Reserves in question were surveyed under
instructions from the Indian Commissioner at Regina.
Plans and fieldnotes forwarded to this Department from
time to time and then examined and after examining
copies were sent to the Dept. of the Interior for the
information of that department.
7 June 88 - letter from D.M. Interior of complaint re
surveyors for Indian Affairs not knowing whether lands
they surveyed as I.R's. were still available.
More letters and schedules of surveys and complaints
back and forth.

REEL C-10150

File 76841 B.C. Surveyor Devereux's diary for April-May 1891

File 78418 Nelson's plans and fieldnotes of reserves surveyed in Manitoba and N.W.T. (Map) 1887-1892.
Also notes of the examination of fieldnotes in Ottawa.

File 79254 Ponton's Fieldnotes, plans and correspondence for Indian Reserves surveyed (maps) 1891-93.
He mentions instructions received from Ottawa.
July 91 - Austin (Indian Affairs Survey Head) writes to D.M. re receiving returns of survey from Ponton and examining them. Examination report also mentions instructions issued to Ponton.
Ponton's reply with amendments to plans.

File 79422 1891 Reserves to be surveyed by Ponton and Nelson.
Mention of instructions received by both surveyors from Ottawa.
Letter from Ottawa appears to be instructions for various reserves.

REEL C-10167

- File 141,977-1 Correspondence re Ponton's survey in B.C. 1896-7
Diary for 96 and letters re transmission of plans and
fieldnotes - examination results from Ottawa.
Also examination results for Manitoba and sending
plans back for amendments.
- File 141,977-2 Letters and accounts Ponton and Green
3 July 97 - Green to report to Indian Commissioner at
Regina. From Ottawa for surveys
Ponton's diary May, June 1897
1894 Regulations for employment of Land Surveyors by
Dept. of Interior
Ponton's diary Aug.-Sept. 1897 and July 1897
- File 141,977-3 Letter to Indian Board Winnipeg from Ottawa re
funds for surveys
Instructions to survey 8 Jan. 1877 - from McLean Ottawa
- File 141,977-4 Ponton's instructions and correspondence. Now
surveyor in charge of surveys in Man. & N.W.T. 1899
Diary of Ponton 1899
- File 141,977-5 Lestock Reid comes on staff, letters, etc. 1900
Ponton's instructions 26 April 1900
Reid's instructions, reports and sketches.
Mention made of large Iron Bars at Corner.
Ponton's reports and diary.
- File 141,977-6 Letters or instructions to Ponton and Reid
April 1901 -
Reports by surveyors and sketches, etc.
Diaries for 1901.
- File 141,977-7 Correspondence Man. & N.W.T. - maps - 1902 season
Reports 1901 - instructions for 1902
- File 141,977-8 1903 Schedule of surveys for Man. & N.W.T.
- File 147,713-1 B.C. Surveys 1896-97
- File 147,713-3 B.C. Surveys 1899-1900
- File 147,713-4 B.C. Surveys 1900-1901
- File 147,713-5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 B.C. Surveys to 1906
- File 147,713-11, 12, 13 B.C. Surveys to 1912

REEL C-10171

File 240050-4 - letters, etc. to and from J. Lestock Reid re surveys in Man. & Sask. 1906.

Oct. 13, 1906 - letter sending 33 field books to the surveyor for use from Ottawa (Secretary possibly J.D. McLean) and asking for returns.

21 Dec. 1906 - Reid's report of season's operations

2 Jan. 1907 - Reid forwards plans and fieldnotes to Ottawa.

File 240,050-5 - 1907 Reid's correspondence, etc. and instructions for season.

18 June 1907 - letters re Ottawa preparing Reid's plans and due to pressure of work in Ottawa contracting the plotting out.

Dec. 12, 1907 - season's work report

File 240,050-6 - Correspondence re surveys by Reid 1908

Nov. 18, 1908 report on season's work

Diary of season

File 240,050-7 - Reid surveys prairies 1909-10 -instructions

Nov. 2, 1908 Fairchild ordered to report to Reid in N. Battleford

File 240,050-8 - 1910-11 Reid's Surveys Instructions etc.

12 April 1910 Fairchild appointed as Reid's Assistant

7 Oct. 1910 - Reid recommends sending Fairchild to Turtle Mountain

File 249-462-1) Adhesions to Treaty #5

File 249,462-1A)

REEL C-10173

- File 279,393-1 - Surveys by J. K. McLean 1906
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-2 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1906
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-3 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1907
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-4 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1908
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-5 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1909
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-6 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1910-1939
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-7 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1911-1912
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-8 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1912-1913
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions
- File 279,393-9 Surveys by J. K. McLean 1913-14
General Correspondence, etc. reports and instructions.
Also Fairchild to draw McLean's plans in Ottawa.
Also Steeles' diary for 1913.
- File 280,470-3 Maps 1909-1910 - Report on Surrender of B.C.
Reserves and which ones should be returned. (Rev. John
MacDougall).

REEL C-11063

File 8267 D.M's. letter - money to be transferred to Dominion
Lands Branch for Surveys of Indian Reserves in Man.
1877

File 6425-2

REEL C-11243

Vol. 2577 General Files Indian Affairs

Vol. 2578 General Files Indian Affairs

Vol. 2579 General Files Indian Affairs

Vol. 2580 File 117,593

Letter re theoretical and actual organization of The of Indian Affairs, 1891.

Still on Organization of 1883 (40 people). Branches, etc. have changed.

Lands Branch 1883

- 1 clerk 1st class
- 1 draughtsman 1st class
- 2 clerks 2nd class
- 5 clerks 3rd class

None

Lands & Timber Branch 1891

- 1 clerk 1st class
- 1 clerk 2nd class
- 5 clerks 3rd class

Technical Branch

- 1 surveyor & draughtsman 1st class
- 1 surveyor & draughtsman 2nd class
- 1 surveyor & draughtsman 3rd class

Registry Branch

- 1 clerk 1st class
- 1 clerk 2nd class
- 4 clerks 3rd class

None

Letter submits new theoretical organization for the Department

- Head
- Deputy Head
- 4 people
- Accounts Branch
- 12 people
- Correspondence
- 8 people
- Lands & Timbers Branch
- 8 people
- Technical Branch
- 2 surveyors and draughtsmen 1st class
- 1 surveyor and draughtsman 2nd class
- 1 surveyor and draughtsman 3rd class
- Registry Branch
- 8 people
- School Statistics & Supply Branch
- 3 people
- Index Branch
- 4 people
- 3 messengers
- 56 people

Letter and report showing arrears of Survey Branch. Letter is dated 14 April 1897. It also states Mr. Green is to leave for the West when Mr. Forget asks for him

It states that under the new organization the Surveys Branch will form part of The Land and Timber Branch. Encloses Statement of Arrears from Mr. Bray who is in charge of the present Survey Branch.

Bray's Statement of Arrears calls the Branch "The Technical Branch" and talks of survey returns and examining plans and preparing descriptions, plotting and tracing plans.

Letter 12 April 1898 suggests 3 branches should become six including a surveys branch. Recommends bringing surveyors of the outside branch to H.Q. and dispatch them in the summer at this time. S. Bray is in The Lands and Timber Branch. Duties of surveyor are laid out.

Abolition of Commissioners Branch at Regina and reorganization of the service in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Many things done in Regina now at H.Q.

26 April 1898 No change at H.Q. except to create a Records Branch.

10 May 1898 letter - Surveys Branch abolished last year in reorganization.

12 May 1898 letter - Bray to be in charge of Surveys and attached to Lands and Timber Branch

REEL C-13417

- Vol. 733 Canada West - Vacant Crown Lands Indexed 1852-6-
- Vol. 734 Ontario Lands Inspection - Many townships and reserves
- Vol. 735 Canada West - 1864 - Moravian Reserve
- Vol. 736 Ontario Inspection Returns 1873 - Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds Townships
- Vol. 737 Indian Affairs Ministerial Administration Records - Gen. H.Q. Administration Records - who was who and when. C. Matheson, Registrar of Indian Affairs
1st part is part of 1921 Annual Report followed by a hand written alphabetical index showing name, position held and dates. Also districts by name and incumbents name and dates. THIS IS STRICTLY EASTERN CANADA AND ALSO NOT H.Q.'S
- Vol. 738 General H.Q. Administration - R.C. Catechism and Micmac translation
- Vol. 739 Indian Affairs Cent. Supt'cy Abstract of letters received at Toronto office (Indexed) 1845
- Vol. 740 Toronto Supt'cy (Central) Abstract of letters received Sept. 1845-March 1851
- Vol. 741 Toronto Supt'cy (Central) Abstract of letters received April 1848-Dec. 1851
- Vol. 742 Toronto Supt'cy (Central) Abstract of letters received Dec. 1852-June 1850
- Vol. 743 Toronto Supt'cy (Central) Abstract of letters received Jan. 1852-Nov. 1869

REEL C-13490

- Vol. 759 Civil Secretary's letterbook alphabetical index -
Jan. 1869 - Mar. 1870. Abstract of letters received.
- Vol. 760 Civil Secretary's Office - Index to location of letters
files with others - 1862 to 1872.
- Vol. 761 Toronto Supt'cy. Record of Reg'd letters 1868-1870
- Vol. 762 Supt'cy Records Six Nations (Grand River). Sup'cy-
Index to Grand River Claims
- Vol. 763 Indian Land Records - Index to Sales, N.D.
- Vol. 764 Indian Land Records - Register of Land Sales 1867-1875
- Vol. 765 Indian Land Records - Register of Land Sales 1867-1875
- Vol. 766 Ministerial Administration Record - papers of G.M.
Matheson, Registrar for Indian Affairs 1898 to 1926.
Index to Correspondence prior to 1872 and notes 1872-73.
Also list of appointments.

Reel ends at Letter "P"

REEL C-13491

- Vol. 766 - continued
Surveys on Pages 337-8.
- Vol. 767 Index of subjects of importance taken from the Registers
1842-1860.
- Vol. 768 Matheson Continued
Index to Volumes 247 to 276 of "C" series and Index to Claus
Papers Vols. 1 to 12.
- Vol. 768a Historic Sketches on Indian Affairs
SEE SECTION ON INDIAN RECORDS
- Vol. 769 Abstract of Surrenders 1781-1874
- Vol. 770 Canada West, Land Sales 1837-1859. Mississaugas and
Chippewa Indians.
- Vol. 771 Canada West, Land Sales, Various Tribes 1838-1874
- Vol. 772 Land Return Saugeen Peninsula 1855-74

RG 2 VOL. 272 - 1869

O.I.C. 313A - No mention of Interior's Organization

O.I.C. 315A - 8 Dec. 1869 - Recommends Secretary of State for the Provinces be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

O.I.C. 319A - Approved 21 Dec. 1869. Report of a Committee of the Privy Council on Matters of State. Geological Surveys and Indian Affairs placed under the Secretary of State for the Provinces and he shall act as Supt. Gen. for Indian Affairs.

Indian Branch Organization

| | |
|--|--------|
| W. M. Spragge - Dep. Supt. Gen. I. A. Chief Clerk | \$2050 |
| C. T. Walcott - Bookkeeper 1st Class Sup'cy | 1400 |
| L. Vankoughnet - General Business Jr. 2nd | 940 |
| J. P.M. Lecourt- Draughtsman Jr. 2nd | 900 |
| J. V. de Boucherville - Copying and Engrossing Jr. 2nd | 800 |
| S.G. Murray - Copying - Indian Branch Jr. 2nd | 800 |
| C. Owne - Messenger | 400 |

Under the Secretary of State was a 1st Sup'cy in Charge of Register and Records (H. E. Steel - \$1400).

REEL C-13412

- Vol. 720 Commission of Inquiry into the Indian Department -
Minute Book, 1842 - 43 pp 168,044 to 168,169.
- Vol. 721 Continues
- Vol. 722 Ministerial Administration Records by Supt. General's
Office - reports on Indian Affairs 1862 - 1868.
- Vol. 723 Reports continued 1868 - 1872 Alphabetical Index.
- Vol. 724 Reports continued 1872 - 1874 Alphabetical Index.
Only part of Vol. continued on C-13413

REEL C-13413

- Vol. 724 Continues
- Vol. 725 Report on Oka Question 1882
- Vol. 726 Indian Land Records, Upper Canada 1832 to 1842-
Inspection Returns Abstracts.
- Vol. 727 Indian Land Records, Canada West 1835 - 65 Inspection
Returns. Sketches and Field Chainages
- Continued on C-13414

REEL C-13417

- Vol. 733 Canada West - Vacant Crown Lands Indexed 1852-6-
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RG 2 VOL. 272 - 1869

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- 1 to 29 are Pages listing microfilm reel No's as found in National Archives of Canada
30 pages - 36 reels
- 30 Excerpts from O.I.C's of 1869
- 31A List of pertinent 1873 O.I.C's
- 31B Excerpts from 1873 O.I.C's
- 31C O.I.C.No. 883A, 13 Aug. 1873
- 31D O.I.C. No. 894, 25 Aug. 1873
- 32 Excerpt from Mines and Resources Act of 1936
- 33 Debates on Mines and Resources Act and its passage 1936
- 34A and B Notes on File RG 88, Vol. 299
- 35 Summary of 4 Orders from Sessional Papers 1880-81
- 36 Pages from 1879 Annual Report, Dept. of the Interior
- 37 Pages from 1883 Annual Report, Dept. of the Interior
- 38 Pages from 1880 Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 39 Pages from 1881 Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 40 Pages from 1882 Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 41 Pages from 1883 Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 42 Pages from 1896 Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 43 Pages from 189⁷ Annual Report, Dept. of Indian Affairs
- 44 A History of Indian Reserve Surveys in Alberta, S.A. Hutchison C.L.S.

A



RG 2 VOL. 313 - 1873

OIC 879 A

OIC 882 A

OIC 883 A - see attached copy

OIC 890

OIC 891 A

OIC 892 A

OIC 893 A

OIC 894 A - see attached copy

B

RG 2 VOL. 313

- 879A - Act setting powers and oaths of Govt. of N.W.T.
- 882A - Sioux Reserves in Manitoba
- 883A - Organization of Dept. of Interior 13 Aug. 1873 (copied)
- 890 - Salaries of Lightkeeper
- 891A - 18 Aug. 1873 - Appoints Tide Surveyors, Letter Carriers
and Excisemen
- 892A - 19 Aug. 1873 - 55 man Escort for Lt. Gov. Morris & Indian
Commissioners to the N. W. Angle of Lake of the Woods
Propose inviting Indians and Saulteaux to meeting N. W.
Angle.
Change to 150 Infantry and 50 Artillery
Some departmental organizations Excise, Public Works.
No Interior or Sec'y of State for Provinces.
- 893A - Allowances for British North American Boundary Survey
- 894A - 25 Aug. Organization of some departments (copied)

C



No. 883 .A.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY



The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clarendon of Clarendon, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Baron Dufferin and Clarendon of Ballyleidy and Killeleah, in the County Down; in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

Approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council ON MATTERS
13 August 1873 OF STATE referred for their consideration by your
[Signature] Excellency's command.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable*
- A. Campbell* *in the Chair.*
- P. Mitchell*
- Hector L. Langevin*
- J. G. Atkins*
- J. H. Pope*
- John O'Connor*
- Phiodore Robitaille*
- Thos. N. Gibbs.*

May it please your Excellency

51

On a Memorandum,
dated 6 August 1873, from the Hon.
the Minister of the Interior, recommending
that the Theoretical Organization
of his Department be fixed as
follows.

- 1 Deputy Head
- 1 Deputy Sup^t General of Indian
Affairs.
- 1 Commissioner of Ordnance and
Admiralty Lands.
- 1 Surveyor General
- 1 Chief Clerk of 3^d class
- 5 1st class Clerks.
- 4 Senior 2nd class Clerks
- 10 Junior 2nd class Clerks
- 2 3rd class Clerks.
- 3 Messengers -

The

Copy to the Minister of the Interior, 16 August 1873.
in Auditor General's office

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The Minister states that it will not be necessary that all the Officers and Clerks appointed in the preceding list, should be at once named.

As however the business of two of the Branches of the Department, "The Indian Branch" and the "Dominion Lands Branch", have been of late rapidly increasing, and must necessarily continue to increase very considerably, he thinks it advisable to leave a margin for such additions to the staff as will probably be required within the next one or two years.

The

The Committee submit
the above Memorandum for
Your Excellency's approval.

A. Campbell
Junior Member

Approved 13/8/73.

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No. 894 .A.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY



The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballylidy and Killoeah, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, . . .

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

*Approved
25 August 1893*

Report of a Committee of the Privy Council ON MATTERS OF STATE referred for their consideration by your Excellency's command.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable*
- Sir John A. Macdonald, in the Chair.*
- A. Campbell*
- Hector L. Langevin*
- J. H. Pope*
- John O'Connor*
- Theodore Robitaille*
- Phos. W. Gibbs.*

May it please your Excellency

Copy to the Secretary of State, 30th August 1873.

On a Petition presented by certain persons, praying for the grant by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada, under the authority of 32, 33 Vic. Cap. 13 of a Charter of Incorporation, creating them a Body, corporate and politic, by the name of "The Medecin Company Limited, for certain purposes mentioned in the said petition, the business of the Company to be carried on within the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the chief place of business being in the City of Montreal.

On this petition the Minister of Justice reports that
the

the formalities prescribed by the
Act under which the application
is made, have been observed
and complied with, and
he therefore recommends
that Letters Patent under the
Great Seal of Canada, do issue
to William Paton of Johnstone
in the County of Renfrewshire
Scotland, Gentleman, Thomas
Symington of Montreal, in the
Province of Quebec, Forwarder,
Andrew Young, of the same
place, Gentleman, Charles
Webster of the same place,
Gentleman, Campbell Mackenzie
of the City of Toronto, in the
Province of Ontario, Forwarder,
and George Paton of Kilbernie,

we

in the County of Ayrshire,
Scotland, incorporating them,
and all and every such other
person and persons as now is
or are, or shall or may, at any
time hereafter, become a Share-
holder or Shareholders in the
said Company, and their
Successors, as a Body corporate
and Politic under the name
of "The Medden Company, Limited",
with power to carry on the
business mentioned in the
said petition, that is to say,
the cartage and forwarding
of Goods, Grain & Merchandise,
the storage of such Goods, Grain
and Merchandise, and the
purchasing, constructing,

and

and maintaining of warehouses,
and that it be declared that
the places where the said
business is to be carried on are
in the several Provinces of the
Dominion, - and the chief place
of business is to be in the City
of Montreal, - and further
that the Capital Stock of the
said Company shall be, and
shall be divided into the
number of Shares, - as mentioned
in the said Petition.

The Committee advise
that Letters Patent do here as
above recommended.

John A. Macdonald

Approved 25/8/70

Deputy

Copy to the Minister of the Interior, 30th August 1873.
Auditor General.

On a Report, dated 13th
August 1873, from the Deputy of the
Minister of the Interior, approved by
the Minister, having reference to the
Order in Council of the 7th inst. establishing
the Theoretical Organization of the
Department of the Interior, and to
his Memorandum under date the
29th Ult. respecting the permanent
organization of the Departmental
Staff at Ottawa, and submitting that
the Offices provided for in the said
Theoretical Organization (so far as it
is proposed that they now be filled up)
be so filled up, as mentioned in the
Schedule herunto annexed.

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The Committee recommends
that the Report - Schedule above
mentioned be approved and adopted.

John A. McDougal

Approved 25/8/33

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Staff of the Department of the Minister
of the Interior at Ottawa.

General Staff

| Name | Rank & Title | Duties | | |
|----------------|---|--|--------|----|
| E. A. Meredith | Deputy of the Minister of the Interior | | \$3200 | 00 |
| John Leslie | Junior 2 nd Claf Clerk & Private Secretary | As Junior 2 nd Class clerk Private Secretary | 850 | 00 |
| William Lowe | Senior 3 rd Claf Clerk | Charge of Register & Letter Book | 1100 | 00 |

Indian Branch

| Name | Rank & Title | Duties | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--------|----|
| William Sprague | Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs | | \$2250 | 00 |
| L. VanKoughnet | 1 st Claf clerk | General charge correspondence of the Department. | 1250 | 00 |
| Robert Sinclair | 1 st Claf Clerk | General charge of records of the Branch | 1400 | 00 |
| L. V. deBoucherville | Junior 2 ^d Claf clerk | Translator - entering in books the payments & returns & general b. p. of clerk | 1000 | 00 |
| J. B. Butler | Junior 2 ^d Claf clerk | Assistant Accountant | 750 | 00 |
| J. F. S. Kirkpatrick | Junior 2 ^d Claf clerk | Assisting in correspondence and accounts | 900 | 00 |
| F. Smith | Junior 2 ^d Claf clerk | Assistant corresponding clerk registering & filing documents, copying incoming letters & reports, books charge of Stationery | | |
| Lacasse | Junior 2 ^d Claf clerk | Draughtsman | 550 | 00 |

Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch

| Name | Rank & Title | Duties | | |
|--------------|--|---|---------|----|
| J. W. Coffin | Commissioner of Ordnance & Admiralty Lands | | \$ 2200 | 00 |
| J. P. Austin | 1 st Class Clerk | General supervision of works of office, assists in correspondence, prepares Land Patents. | 1250 | 00 |
| W. Mills | Accountant 1 st class clerk | In addition to accounts of the Ordnance Branch has charge of the accounts of the Dominion Lands Branch & Books of the Appropriated Branch Lands | 1200 | 00 |
| C. C. Rogers | Junior 2 nd class Clerk | Assistant Accountant & Ordnance Lands Baileiff. | 700 | 00 |

Dominion Lands Branch

| Name | Rank & Title | Duties | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------|----|
| J. S. Dennis | Surveyor General of Dominion Lands | | \$ 2600 | 00 |
| D. Codd * | 1 st class clerk | General charge - including both cor- respondence & drafting | 1200 | 00 |
| W. M. Gordon | Senior 2 nd class Clerk | Corresponding clerk, keeping returns of: Land sales, Homestead & Military Bounties | 1100 | 00 |
| N. Titu | Junior 2 nd class clerk | Copying Clerk | 430 | 00 |
| N. J. Henry | " | Charge of Registers & other books | 700 | 00 |
| F. H. Cowper | " | Copying clerk | 700 | 00 |
| L. C. Layton | Senior 2 nd class clerk | Draughtsman | 1100 | 00 |
| H. S. Checkley | Junior 2 nd class clerk | Do | 700 | 00 |
| P. B. Symes | " | " | 700 | 00 |
| W. B. Richardson | 3 rd class Clerk | Copying clerk | 400 | 00 |

* This officer is at present at Fort Garry

Messengers

| Name | Rank & Title | Duties | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|----|
| C. Owen | | | \$ 480 | 00 |
| H. J. Brooks | | | 360 | 00 |

AN ACT RESPECTING THE DEPT. OF MINES AND RESOURCES
1 EDWARD VIII Chap. 33

Places Supt. General and Indian Affairs under Mines and Resources.

Minister has control of and management of

- a - Affairs of N. W. T. and Yukon Territory
- b - All Crown Lands which are the property of Canada including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands and all other Public Lands NOT under control of D. P. W., Railways and Canals or National Defence also Marine Hospitals, lighthouses and land connected therewith and St. Paul's, Sable and Portage Islands.

Assented to 23 June, 1936.

C.I.F. - O.I.C. of 2377 of Sept. 11, 1936 - in force Dec. 1, 1936.

See Debates of the House of Commons Session 1936
Pages 1815, 3306, 3313, 3533, 3548 passed.

DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1936
on the establishment of
DEPARTMENT OF MINES, RESOURCES AND COLONIZATION
excerpts - introduction to passage

CANADA-UNITED STATES AGREEMENT

Mr. POULIOT:

For a copy of the last draft of the Canadian American agreement as it was on October 23, 1935.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am not aware that there is a draft of any Canada-United States agreement dated October 23, 1935. If there is, I think it would be a privileged document and as such could not properly be brought down.

Mr. BENNETT: It has been distinctly stated that there was no such draft.

Mr. POULIOT: Then nothing was done by the previous administration in that connection.

Motion dropped.

* DEPARTMENT OF MINES, RESOURCES AND COLONIZATION

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): moved that the house go into committee to-morrow to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to provide for a Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization, to comprise the present Departments of Interior, of Mines, of Immigration and Colonization, of Indian Affairs and the administration of the Northwest and Yukon territories, and to provide also for the transfer from time to time to the minister of such existing or subsequently established boards, public bodies or services as may be assigned to him; and to provide further for the employment and transfer of such officers, clerks and employees at present employed in the departments of the government above mentioned as are necessary for the proper conduct of the department.

He said: His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favourable consideration of the house.

Motion agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee to-morrow to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to provide for a Department of Transport to comprise the present Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and the civil aviation branch of the Department of National Defence, for the organization of the department, and the appointment and transfer of the required officers and staff.

He said: His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favourable consideration of the house.

Motion agreed to.

RELIEF GRANTS TO ONTARIO

On the orders of the day:

Mr. F. E. LENNARD (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the Minister of Labour (Mr. Rogers) if he will reconsider the decision of the federal government and not reduce the relief grants to the province of Ontario because of the hardships that such a reduction will impose upon the various municipalities which had arranged for their financing for 1936 prior to this decision having been given out.

Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member was kind enough to let me know of his intention to ask this question to-day. I may say that the answer given to the question on the order paper in the name of the hon. member for Broadview (Mr. Church) will give him all the necessary information.

PRINCE ALBERT RELIEF

On the orders of the day:

Mr. M. J. COLDWELL (Rosetown-Biggar): Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to inquire of the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) whether he is aware of the serious situation which has developed in Prince Albert in connection with people on relief. If so, what steps if any are being taken to bring pressure to bear to meet the situation?

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I have received a telegram from a strike committee which designates itself as a union of unemployed in Prince Albert, calling attention to what is represented as a serious condition of affairs; the matter has been receiving consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE AGREEMENT

PROPOSED REVOCATION OF LEGISLATION INSTITUTING AGREEMENT—POINT OF ORDER

On the orders of the day:

Mr. JEAN-FRANÇOIS POULIOT (Témiscouata): Mr. Speaker, I respectfully draw your attention to Hansard of March 9, page 920. Would you be kind enough to give your ruling on the point of order raised by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) on that resolution.

SEED GRAIN

GUARANTEE OF LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF SEED AND OTHER ASSISTANCE IN SEEDING OPERATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Hon. CHARLES A. DUNNING (Minister of Finance) moved the second reading of and concurrence in amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 23, to assist the province of Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the year 1936.

Employment of Youth

that the matter is still under consideration. Regulations are being worked out and will be made public shortly.

OTTAWA RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

On the orders of the day:

Mr. R. A. PELLETIER (Peace River): I should like to direct a question to the Minister of Labour (Mr. Rogers). I have been advised that certain restaurants located in the city of Ottawa, whose employees up to the present have enjoyed one day off per week, have advised their employees that, with no increase in wages, they will be required to work seven days a week, with one day off every two weeks. I should like to know whether there are any steps the minister can take to investigate this situation, and, if he finds that such a condition does exist, whether there is anything he can do to remedy matters.

Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS (Minister of Labour): I shall be glad to take note of the statement of my hon. friend and have proper inquiries made.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION ACTS

On the orders of the day:

Hon. H. A. STEWART (Leeds): I should like to ask the Secretary of State (Mr. Rinfret) when I may expect the return ordered on February 20, about which I spoke to him in the house a few weeks ago.

Hon. FERNAND RINFRET (Secretary of State): I can only say to my hon. friend that I will again direct his question to the attention of the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Cardin), whose department is supplying part of that return.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH

On the orders of the day:

Mr. T. L. CHURCH (Broadview): I should like to direct a question to the government. Two motions by private members, one by myself and the other by the hon. member for Greenwood (Mr. Massey), having to do with youth employment and reconstruction, were withdrawn on the promise that the government would consider what might be done. What has been the result of these studies; what action is going to be taken? It is nearly the dying days of the session, we hope, and I should like to ask the government what has become of this study, what has been studied and what is the result.

[Mr. Michaud.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. CHURCH: I can bring this up on a motion to go into supply and take up far more time than I am taking up now. I think when a member asks a question, he should have an answer.

Mr. SPEAKER: The minister was about to reply to the hon. gentleman.

Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS (Minister of Labour): In reply to my hon. friend I may say that provision was made under the national employment commission bill for the creation of an advisory committee which is to include two special committees, one of which is to address itself to the problem of youth employment. The national employment commission has been established, and we are considering with it the personnel of the advisory committee. I can assure the hon. gentleman that the government is by no means indifferent to the importance of the question he has raised, and the whole subject is receiving and will continue to receive careful attention.

Mr. CHURCH: May I say in reply to the minister—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. CHURCH: The minister talks and chatters at banquets. That is the sort of chatter that has been going all around the country.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

* DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to provide for a Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization, to comprise the present departments of Interior, of Mines, of Immigration and Colonization, of Indian Affairs and the administration of the Northwest and Yukon Territories, and to provide also for the transfer from time to time to the minister of such existing or subsequently established boards, public bodies or services as may be assigned to him; and to provide further for the employment and transfer of such officers, clerks and employees at present employed in the departments of the government above mentioned as are necessary for the proper conduct of the department.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the object of the bill to be based on this resolution is, as indicated by the resolution, to organize in one department of the government, under the direction of a single minister, four existing departments and the several public services related thereto.

The policy of effecting, wherever possible, economies in the public service is one which is an aim of the present administration. The government believes that circumstances not only permit but necessitate, for purposes of efficiency as well as economy, the consolidation into a single department of the various departments mentioned in the resolution. The proposed consolidation is a part of the policy of reducing the cost of government as it existed at the time the present administration assumed office. When my right hon. friend the present leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) retired from office the cabinet was composed of twenty-one ministers in all, seventeen of whom were holding portfolios. Under the present administration the number of ministers has been reduced to sixteen, fifteen of whom hold portfolios. This reduction has been effected by reducing the number of ministers without portfolio; by placing under the direction of one minister the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and by abolishing the office of Solicitor General and assigning the functions of that office to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

The present bill will place under the direction of one minister of the crown, to be known as the Minister of Mines, Resources and Colonization, the departments of the Interior, Indian Affairs, Immigration and Colonization and Mines. During the past few years there has been a haphazard assignment—

(At this point Hon. W. E. Rowe, recently elected leader of the Conservative party in Ontario, entered the chamber).

May I pause, Mr. Speaker, personally to extend and to extend on behalf of all hon. members on this side of the house, and I believe with equal assurance on behalf of hon. members in all parts of the house, very warm congratulations to the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Rowe) on his having been selected as leader of the Conservative party in the province of Ontario, and upon what his selection for that high and responsible position signifies of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow members of

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the Conservative party. I need scarcely add that I hope and believe there will be no necessity for his occupying the position of premier of the province, at least for a long time to come. I do, however, most sincerely congratulate him, and wish him long continued opportunity of useful public service.

I was saying that there had been in the past a more or less haphazard assignment of portfolios with respect to the different departments which I have mentioned. They will now be brought together into a single department. There was a time when, for a while, they were all under the one minister. Latterly, however, while the Department of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs were under the direction of one minister, the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Department of Mines were under the direction of another minister, who happened also to be the Minister of Labour. There did not seem to be any special reason why the Department of Immigration and Colonization should have been combined with that of Labour, or for that matter why the Department of Mines should have been assigned at one time to one minister and at another, to another. There is, however, a strong reason, because of their related activities, why the Departments of Immigration and Colonization, Indian Affairs, the Interior and Mines should all be brought together into one department.

The present proposed consolidation accords with the policy followed when a Liberal administration was previously in office of consolidating departments the activities of which were correlated. In 1922, the different branches of the public service related to Defence were brought together into one department of National Defence. Previously there had been a Department of Militia and Defence. A separate branch of the public service known as the naval service was under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. There was also the air service which came under the direction of an air board, a semi-autonomous organization attached to the department of the Secretary of State and later to the militia department. The chairman of the air board was the Minister of Defence. These three branches of the public service were, as I have said, brought in 1922 into a single department known as the Department of National Defence, and have since been administered by the one minister, the Minister of National Defence.

Similarly there was effected under the late Liberal administration a consolidation of all the revenue departments of the government. That consolidation had been previously begun in 1921 by the bringing together under one minister of the Department of Customs and what at that time was called the Department of Inland Revenue. The new department came to be known as the Department of Customs and Excise. The income tax however, was collected by the Department of Finance, as was also the case with the sales tax. In 1927 there was created the Department of National Revenue, under the direction of one minister, the Minister of National Revenue. The customs, excise, income tax, sales tax and other branches of the service that had to do with the collection of revenue were all brought into the one department of national revenue. There was in 1928 a consolidation of the Departments of Health and soldiers' civil reestablishment into the Department of Pensions and National Health. As hon. members will have observed, the resolution that appears next in order on the order paper provides for the consolidation into one department, to be known as the Department of Transport, of three departments that relate to transport, the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the civil branch of the aviation service.

The historical sequence of the departments mentioned discloses how their relative importance has changed with the development of the country. A few years ago the Department of the Interior was a very large and important department of the government. It had to do with the administration of lands in the Northwest Territories as then constituted, which at the time of the creation of the department in 1873, comprised all that part of Canada lying west of the great lakes, excepting only the province of British Columbia and the original small province of Manitoba. It continued to have to do with all the crown lands and the development of the natural resources of this area, such as forests, water power and the like, which were under the control of the federal government as well as with land settlement and immigration. But with the creation of the western provinces and the transfer to those provinces of their natural resources, and to British Columbia of the railway belt and the Peace River block, the relative importance of the Department of the Interior became less and less, and it was found possible to carry on the present activities of the department with a staff reduced from 2,500 to approximately nine hundred.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

After confederation the administration of Indian Affairs, which previously had been under the management of the several provinces came under the control of the dominion. From that time until 1873 Indian Affairs was attached to the department of the Secretary of State. In 1873 it became associated with the Department of the Interior. That association will continue under the consolidation about to be effected.

From Confederation until 1892 matters relating to Immigration were under the control of the department of Agriculture. From that year till 1917 they formed a branch of the department of the Interior. In the earlier years of this country immigration had an importance much greater federally than it has to-day. What has now become of increasing significance relatively is the work of colonization as between different parts of our own country. It has been felt that that work relates itself very closely to the development of our resources, and might very well be brought under the purview of the minister who has charge of this particular field.

The Department of Mines was created in 1907. From its inception it has been under the minister of some other department of the government. Though a separate and distinct department of government it has never had a minister of its own. However, with time the development of the mining resources of Canada has been such that this industry has come to have a place second to none in importance in the economic activities of the country. The government has felt that the present day relative importance of the industry in relation to the other departments with which it will be associated will be well brought out if in the name of the new department special mention is made of mines as a part of the new organization.

I shall have to leave until the bill itself is introduced an account of the particular organization it seeks to effect. Hon. members will see that to best advantage in the bill itself. At the moment, however, I should like to indicate some of the economies which it is hoped may be effected by this consolidation. It is not possible to do this by way of a definite statement, but in a general way economies will be apparent. In the four departments there are at the present time three deputy ministers and one deputy superintendent general, three assistant deputy ministers and one assistant deputy superintendent general, four legal advisers, two editorial staffs, three publicity staffs, four translation staffs, two architects' offices, four sets of secretarial and stenographic and other staffs, purchasing agents, four officers engaged in accounting for revenue and expendi-

ture, three photographic establishments, three departments in which land business is carried on and four in which surveying is carried on; doctors are employed by two departments; welfare of natives is a concern of two departments, maps are prepared in two departments. At the present time there are eighteen branches all told in these four departments. Under the proposed legislation the number of branches will be limited to eight. Another direction in which considerable economy should be effected is in the housing of these various departments. We hope before very long, it will become possible to bring the various units together, into a single building where staffs will be more immediately under the supervision of those who are at the head of the different branches and of the department as a whole. At the present time the four departments are housed in twenty-four buildings throughout Ottawa. More than half of the office space now rented is in privately owned buildings, and the yearly rent exceeds \$215,000. The consolidation will reduce the office space required and eliminate the time and expense of communication between the different branches.

The law officers are of the opinion that the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act is not sufficiently comprehensive to permit of the consolidation of these various departments, and they advise that to achieve that end new legislation is necessary. This, apart from other considerations, is the reason why the government has thought it well to introduce special legislation to effect the amalgamations contemplated.

In conclusion may I add, it is hoped the proposed designation of the new department may serve to emphasize the place it will hold in the national economy. In selecting a title the government has sought to look to the future more than to the past. We have sought not so much to enumerate departments to be administered as to express those activities which are likely to contribute to the future development of the Dominion. By placing mines as the first unit in the designation of the new department, emphasis is being given to the importance the administration attaches to that branch of the public service.

It is thought that the term "resources" is sufficiently comprehensive to cover all the resources of the crown under the control and management of the present Department of the Interior, including the Northwest Territories, the Yukon territory and all Crown lands, and to include all that is being done by the government in the administration of crown lands, forests, water powers, parks, geodetic and geological surveys, and work of the kind. With respect to colonization, emphasis will be given to a greater national

development in which more attention than formerly will be paid to the movement of people within our own country, while permitting sufficient attention to be paid to what may be needed when the time again arrives to encourage immigration. It will, I believe, be agreed by all that the public interest will be well served by bringing into one department of government these various public services which require uniform and correlated administration.

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE PERLEY (Argenteuil): Mr. Speaker, at this stage of the proceedings it would seem unnecessary to say much about the resolution; full discussion will be more appropriate later. May I assure the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) that he could not be more anxious than hon. members on this side of the house for economies in the public service, nor can he be more anxious than we were when in office.

In the list of ministers my right hon. friend has included four of us who did not receive salaries, and when he included us I do not think he helped his argument. It is true that he did reduce from seventeen to fifteen the number of ministers with portfolios, and speaking only for myself I would say that he has taken a step in the right direction. We will learn more about the economies effected as time goes on. There was a time when the Prime Minister said he was going to appoint under-secretaries. If he makes those appointments I doubt very much whether he will effect much economy. However the measure has not yet been introduced, and perhaps never will be. I think possibly it will not be introduced but if so we shall have something to say about it when the time comes.

May I suggest that the name of the new department is too long and cumbersome. It is to be known as the Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization, but I believe the Prime Minister will agree that results are more satisfactory if we have shorter names for departments. Persons who come to Ottawa to interview ministers are not at all likely to remember departments with names as long as the one proposed in this measure. They find difficulty in knowing where to go, and I suggest that the name be shortened.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is my right hon. friend's suggestion?

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: I think "Department of Mines and Resources" would be sufficient. The Prime Minister has left out the Departments of the Interior and Indian Affairs, and to those deletions I do not object.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): And Immigration.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: Yes; but from my point of view a short title is better than a long one. I wonder if he could not give the matter further consideration, and whether he would consider it advisable to have the department known as the Department of Mines and Resources.

The proposal is to bring four departments under one minister. As the Prime Minister has said, the Department of the Interior used to do extensive work, but the scope of its operations was narrowed and the size of the department reduced accordingly. Under present conditions it is true that the mines activities will be of greatest importance, and in my judgment the government is acting properly in having mines mentioned first in the title.

The Prime Minister has stated that the four departments in question are housed in twenty-four buildings, half of which are privately owned. I agree with him entirely when he says that another office building should be erected by the government to house this department. I believe that in renting large numbers of buildings we are making a great mistake. From experience I have learned that even for me, one who has lived in Ottawa all his life, it is difficult to find the particular section of a department with which I may wish to get into communication. For these reasons I am entirely in agreement with the idea of bringing the different departmental branches together in such a way that they may be more easily controlled and supervised, and more closely in touch with the minister in charge.

My right hon. friend has said that the legal department has advised him the general act providing for the transfer of duties from one department to another is not sufficient to effect the desired end. I do not know anything about that phase of the matter, but whether or not it is sufficient I believe he is taking a proper course when he brings in new legislation. In my opinion it would not have been wise to rely on a general act to effect changes of such magnitude as are indicated in this measure.

I believe I have said all that I wish to say at this stage. When we have seen the bill and know more about it we shall be able to discuss it with greater intelligence and understanding. I hope the details of the bill will be such as to commend themselves to hon. members. With these few observations I am content to let the resolution pass so that the bill may be before us and be considered in the regular course, to-morrow or the next day.

Motion agreed to and the house went into committee, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

(Mr. E. Lapointe.)

Mr. CAHAN: Would the Prime Minister feel at liberty to indicate more in detail the nature of the organization which is proposed under the bill?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I was hoping that the committee would prefer to wait until the bill was introduced before discussing the proposed organization in detail. I might leave it to my colleague the minister who is at present administering the department to say a word or two on this subject, if the committee so desires, as he is more familiar with all the details of the measure.

Mr. CRERAR: Broadly speaking, Mr. Chairman, the objective is to have one deputy minister and the work of all these departments arranged probably under eight directors. The precise manner of the classification of the work in the existing departments has not yet been completely worked out, and it is possible that we might be able to effect it with seven directorships, and then work through the directorships down.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: Does not the bill state how many directors there are to be?

Mr. CRERAR: Yes, not more than eight. I might add what I am sure is perfectly obvious to the committee from the remarks of the Prime Minister in introducing the resolution, that there is to-day in these departments a very considerable amount of duplication. My theory of efficient administration rests largely on the importance of having competent men in the responsible positions, and in the carrying out of the work of re-organization that will be our aim. I feel quite certain from the survey I have been able to make of these departments that a very considerable economy can be effected in the course of time, and probably the efficiency of many branches of the departments increased.

The Prime Minister has touched on one point which to my mind is a very important one. It is extremely difficult to get economy and complete efficiency in administration when the units of your departments are scattered throughout more than a score of office buildings in the city. It makes for loss of time and a lack of actual contact in the direction of affairs, and undoubtedly adds to the expenses of administration.

I shall be very glad, Mr. Chairman, to supply any further details that may be required when the bill is before the committee.

Mr. BARBER: The soldier settlement board is not mentioned here. Will it come under this new department?

Mr. CRERAR: Yes. The soldier settlement administration, which is a separate administration, will be under the combined department.

Mr. CHURCH: I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, what is going to be effected by this particular measure. True, it may affect some official salaries, but a country with the natural resources of Canada, with our magnificent products of the sea, of the forest, of the soil and of the mine, with our immense water powers, a potential forty-two million of horse-power and only seven million or one-sixth, developed, deserves something better. I doubt whether this country could have existed through the last five or six years had it been less bountifully endowed with natural resources. But how have we been conserving and using these natural resources? In the maritime provinces they gave away under successive governments for over thirty-two years the natural resources of the forest, of the soil and of the mine just like Santa Claus handing presents off a Christmas tree. To somebody was given a coal mine, and to somebody else fisheries and timber lands.

What did the Drury government do in the province of Ontario? I see my good friend from Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Rowe) is back in the house, and he will alter things, but he will probably not get the opportunity for a year or so. What did the so-called Farmer-Labour government in Ontario do? It gave to Backus, a multi-millionaire, a principality of timber limits half the size of Belgium.

Another thing that is affected in this amalgamation of departments is immigration, which is one of the three great problems of our empire to-day, trade, defence and migration. We are not able to provide work for our own people, let alone bringing in people from continental Europe and all over the world.

Another department that is to be included in this amalgamation is the Department of Mines. Was there ever a country, Mr. Chairman, with the natural resources of Canada that had its natural resources squandered to such an extent? Do you remember the Beauharnois? The Lord never intended the magnificent resources of the river St. Lawrence for the gentlemen on St. James street. He intended those natural resources for all his people. Why have we unemployment in this country to-day? Whenever we have a policy proposed in this house to cure unemployment, we have minister after minister getting up and saying, "I will study the question." Much study on the part of the cabinet I may say is a weariness to the flesh.

I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, what good is going to be effected by this measure, a glorified omnibus department. When everything is put in its pigeonhole—natural resources over here, mines over there—anybody can go to the cupboard and help himself as has been done so far. Immigration? Walk over to the deputy and get a permit. This parliament might as well close up, for all we have done this session for the benefit of the people. I am wondering what we have a parliament for. Our parliament is supposed to do something, and the government is supposed to carry out its pledges. What did this government say all over the province of Ontario they would do if they got into power? They were going to conserve our natural resources, but there has been no conservation at all. The question of the natural resources is one of the main issues across the border to-day. It was an issue in our election campaign last fall, and is going to be an issue in the future, and here is the government proposing to hand over our natural resources to a deputy minister and assistant deputy minister, and no doubt there will be a whole retinue of under-secretaries. Just wait till you see the list of under-secretaries. Every private member will be an under-secretary in this new omnibus department under the control of the Minister of the Interior. The hon. gentleman who did so much for the prairies and for the farmers on the prairies in free trade in wheat and grain is now to have delivered over to him a whole kingdom of natural resources. A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse! Mr. Backus got a whole kingdom of timber limits given to him, a principality half the size of Belgium, handed to him by the Drury government over the heads of the legislature. Is this parliament going to do something to help conserve our natural resources? I say this country will be bankrupt, Mr. Chairman, if we do not put on the brakes in the handing out of its resources in the way we have been doing. I say here and now that a country less abundantly endowed than Canada could not have existed in the past ten or fifteen years, the way we were handing out our natural resources. There will be economy in respect of a few clerks transferred here and a few deputy ministers transferred there, while one person will be grabbing another Beauharnois, somebody else will be grabbing timber limits, and so on. Under this new department our resources will be a happy hunting ground for American millionaires.

Mr. GEORGE PERLEY: Will the directors provided for in this bill have access to the minister himself or only through the deputy?

Department of Mines and Resources

Mr. CRERAR: So long as I have been in charge of any department it has always been the practice for the head of a branch or a subdepartment to have access to the minister. That I think has always been the practice and it will certainly be the practice here.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: I would remind the minister that in the Department of National Revenue, to which the Prime Minister referred, there are three branches and they have no deputy. These three commissioners have each direct access to the minister and not through anyone else. If that is to be the case in this department I am wondering why there is a deputy minister at all. If the directors are to be in the same position as the commissioners are now in the Department of National Revenue, what will be the function of the deputy?

Mr. CRERAR: Of course, the two are not altogether analogous. I have already said to the committee that the legislation will provide for not more than eight directors; I think it quite likely that there will be at least seven. The purpose of having a deputy minister is to coordinate all the work; he is in a sense the general manager of the department.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: Of all the branches.

Mr. CRERAR: Of all the branches, yes; and the work of coordination in a department of that size is very important. In the national revenue department, I understand that the present arrangement obtaining there has worked out very well. However, I have no hesitation, after studying the matter, in recommending that this department should have a deputy minister.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: Of course, when the minister says that the position in the national revenue department is not analogous to the position here. I suggest there is much more reason why a deputy might be appointed to that department than to this proposed new department. After all, the Department of National Revenue has three branches all having to do with the collection of revenue, whereas in this new proposed department all the different branches have to do with entirely different subjects not in any way related one to the other. The mines branch and the branch with respect to Indian affairs are not related in any way. It seems to me much more difficult to coordinate seven or eight branches, all of which have to do with different subjects, than to coordinate

[Sir George Perley.]

the sections of the national revenue department. However, I will wait and see what reasons the minister has for having a different setup in this proposed new department than we have in the national revenue department. I submit that he ought to be able to give us better reasons than he has advanced this afternoon why this plan should be adopted.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I drew the attention of the house to the organization which was effected in the Department of National Defence. In that department there is one division which has to do with the military forces, another which has to do with the naval service, and a third which has to do with the air force. The three main divisions or branches of the department are coordinated under one deputy minister of National Defence. I believe successive Ministers of National Defence have found that it facilitates the coordinating of the work to have one permanent head who has complete supervision over all parts. It serves to bring the minister himself and the permanent head of the department more immediately into touch with defence as a whole than would be the case if the minister were obliged separately to consult all the heads of branches. When it comes to the special work of any branch of the department, or to special spheres of activity, the minister will certainly wish to see individually the heads of the various branches; but for purposes of general administration, of keeping a survey over large staffs, of preventing duplication of services on the part of clerks and the like, the presence of one deputy head is obviously a great advantage.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: Does not the Prime Minister agree that the correlation between the branches of the Department of National Defence is much closer than it could possibly be between the branches of this department, which covers so many varied fields of activity?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am inclined to think that, as in the case of the Department of National Defence, all branches or divisions have to do with defence, so in this department all branches and divisions have to do in the main with the development of the resources of the country which are under federal control—resources relating to mines, forests, lands, water powers, parks and certain classes of the population. Altogether, it is essentially a department concerned with such of the country's natural resources as are not already assigned to other departments of the government.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Mackenzie King thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 79 respecting the Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to provide for a Department of Transport to comprise the present Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and the civil aviation branch of the Department of National Defence, for the organization of the department, and the appointment and transfer of the required officers and staff.

He said: The bill to be founded on this resolution is similar to the bill founded on the resolution which we have just been considering, in that it brings together under the direction of one minister three or more departments or branches of the public service which have hitherto been separately administered. In the present instance the intention is to bring into one department, to be known as the Department of Transport, the existing Departments of Railways and Canals and of Marine and also the civil aviation branch of the Department of National Defence. All of these departments are obviously concerned with transportation. The government believes that the public interest will be better served by having one department concerned with transport in a manner which will enable the minister and his staff to view the transportation problem as a whole, to think in terms of transport facilities and interests as a whole rather than to have them viewed, as is too often the case to-day, as individual services with rival and possibly conflicting interests, jurisdiction and regulation.

As hon. members well know, transportation is of importance in our national life and in foreign trade. There has been constant change in the methods of transport, which has now four important divisions. For a long time transportation by rail was considered of chief importance from a government standpoint. It was considered necessary, Canada being the size it is, to have a separate department to deal all but exclusively with railways. Some of the railways, as government owned, were in fact operated by a department of the government. Water transportation was considered of such importance as also to necessitate the existence of a separate department concerned

specially with marine matters. In addition to transportation by rail and by water, transportation on highways, especially in the individual provinces, has come to have an importance which it did not have before, and to constitute a competitive element with both the railways and waterways. Finally there is transportation by air which is fast coming to be of equal if not in some particulars of greater importance than any of the other forms of transportation. There are the four kinds of transportation, being respectively railways, waterways, highways and airways. It is obviously necessary that the problem of transportation which thus presents itself should if possible be viewed as a whole. It is believed that, by consolidating the departments mentioned in the resolution that great objective will be served, as well as the aims of economy and efficiency, and the better regulation and control of transportation activities generally. The new act will place under common direction, as far as constitutional limits permit, all federal activities concerned with railways, waterways, highways and airways.

As to the selection of the name, here again, as with the department of mines and resources, it has been difficult to decide on a designation that would be as acceptable to some as it is to others. It has seemed to the government that the term "transport" would express better than any other the field we are endeavouring to bring under the purview of a single minister. It was suggested, I think by the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) that "department of communications" might be a better title than "department of transport." When my right hon. friend came into office I spoke to him about the desirability of some departments being consolidated immediately if they ever were to be consolidated. I think at the time I suggested the wisdom of bringing together into a department of communications the different departments having to do with communication. However, after considering the matter more carefully, it has seemed that "communications" would more properly be related to those services which have to do with the carrying of information, either by postal services or by telegraph or telephone, while "transport" has rather to do with the carrying or transporting of commodities or persons from place to place. It is not possible to draw a sharp line between the two. The radio, for example, might seem to relate more appropriately to communication than to transportation. Radio, for the time being at least, will be one of the services to be included in the Department of Transport. It is desirable to have the radio

president of the company intimated to me very distinctly that if they were not given the charter from Noranda to Senneterre they would not consider building from Angliers to Rouyn.

An hon. MEMBER: They were not worrying about the settlers.

Mr. McDONALD (Pontiac): They claimed that the development to-day is not such as to warrant the expenditure in building merely to Noranda, which is already served by two railways. Personally, having regard to the development of the district, I should like to see the line built from Angliers to Rouyn, and I am also interested in seeing this line built eastward, whether it be by the Canadian Pacific or by the Canadian National, from Noranda to Senneterre, because in recent years the development of that section of the country, from the point of view of mining, has been phenomenal. And not only that, but in colonization also; because the Quebec government are sending into that district thousands of settlers, and eventually I believe they will all be successful farmers, finding a good market there in the mining districts. The minister referred to the number of prospects in the district, and also the producing mines. As evidence of the growth and development that is taking place I might say that the town of Val d'Or, which two years ago was not in existence, to-day has a population of about 3,000. The growth of that town is justified by the development that has taken place in the immediate neighbourhood—not prospects only, but producing mines.

I find myself in a rather difficult position. I am interested in the construction of the road by the Canadian Pacific from Angliers to Rouyn. I am also interested in the construction from Noranda to Senneterre, let it be by the Canadian National or by the Canadian Pacific. The decision rests with this committee. In any case I hope that when all is done we shall have both railways.

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): By the Canadian Pacific proposal we would have direct communication between Montreal and this northern region, which is in the province of Quebec but has no direct communication with Montreal. Has any attempt been made to have the construction proceeded with as a joint venture, so that there would be direct communication between Montreal and this district?

Mr. HOWE: The shortest and most direct line from the centre of this district to Montreal is via the National Transcontinental.

(Mr. W. R. McDonald.)

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): I was told that it is seventy-nine miles shorter between Noranda and Montreal than between Noranda going around by La Tuque.

Mr. HOWE: Possibly it is a trifle shorter, but I would not think it is seventy-nine miles shorter from Noranda. From the centre of this mining district it is a little shorter to Montreal via Senneterre and the transcontinental than by the Canadian Pacific, but the difference is so slight that I think the mileage would not affect the Montreal situation in the least.

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): I hope the government does not forget Montreal.

Mr. WALSH: I should like to congratulate the hon. member for Pontiac (Mr. McDonald) on the lucid explanation he has given in connection with the actual situation in that district. May I ask the minister if it is the intention of the Canadian National Railways to proceed immediately with the construction of this ninety-nine miles, or is this merely a covering bill to keep the territory for the Canadian National?

Mr. HOWE: I think the bill, when it is before the house, will make that quite clear.

Mr. BENNETT: Is there no method by which it would be possible to bring about cooperation in this matter? I remember the representations to which the minister refers as to the desirability of making some connection between—I am not sure whether it was the city of Montreal, but that district and this mining area. I was hopeful that something might be done through the action of the government to bring about what the hon. member for Pontiac (Mr. McDonald) described as the possible leasing of running rights. At any rate the construction of both roads would in my judgment be a calamity under present conditions, and if for traffic or other reasons the territory is entirely that of the Canadian National I think representations should be made to the Quebec government that it would be regarded as desirable not to charter the other road. If on the other hand it is possible to arrange running rights so that both roads might receive traffic which they justly believe to be their own, that might be worked out. I was struck by what the hon. member for Pontiac said in that regard.

Mr. HOWE: When this matter came to the attention of the Department of Railways, as minister I wrote to both railway companies urging that every attempt be made

to reach common ground, but I am sorry to say I was definitely advised that this could not be done.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Howe thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 90, respecting the construction of a Canadian National railway line from Senneterre to Rouyn, in the province of Quebec.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved the second reading of Bill No. 79, respecting the Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time and the house went into committee thereon. Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

On section 1—Short title.

Mr. CRERAR: Mr. Chairman, hon. members might find less difficulty in discussing the bill if I furnished some details supporting the reorganization of these several departments into one administrative unit. It will be observed that the purport of the bill is to combine the Departments of Interior, Mines, Immigration and Colonization and Indian Affairs, and also the work entailed in connection with the administration of the soldier settlement board.

The chief work of the Department of the Interior at this time relates to parks, to the Yukon territory and to that vast area now known as the Northwest Territories. It has also to do with national surveys, dominion forest service, scientific investigation into forest growth, methods of conservation of our forests and the like. It has also to do with matters relating to water power and hydrometric surveys. In addition there are scientific surveys which come under the direction of that department. They relate particularly to the dominion observatories at Ottawa and Victoria.

The whole range of administration of Indian affairs from the Atlantic to the Pacific comes under the Department of Indian Affairs. At present there are approximately 112,000 Indians in Canada, and it is estimated that they increase at the rate of about 1,000 per year. That is probably due to the fact that better care is given in matters of medical attention and hospitalization, as well as in the field of education. In connection with Indian administration we have not only

problems of health, in which are involved hospitalization and medical care, but there is involved the administration of reserves, and the question of bringing the Indians as nearly as possible to a point where they may be self-supporting.

In connection with the Department of Mines, geological surveys of a general character have been made covering the whole of Canada. As I stated earlier in the session when estimates of the Department of Mines were before the committee of supply, federal authorities are responsible for the maintenance of geological surveys in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. There is also the matter of the geology of the Yukon where in recent years substantial progress has been made in the development of gold mining. Connected with the administration of the Department of Mines are certain technical services performed in the city of Ottawa. Those involve examination of complex ores, and the like, to find ready and sufficient means of ascertaining their proper treatment.

The work of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has slackened in the last four or five years. Probably it reached its peak in the early years of the century. Last year the number of immigrants arriving in Canada was less than it had been in any previous year since confederation. While in the past the Department of Immigration and Colonization was charged with the task of popularizing Canada, and making facts about Canada known to the people of other countries, naturally in the course of time that work has greatly changed. To-day immigration services are restricted to the examination of people coming to our country, and supplying them with the necessary entry, in accordance with the regulations laid down in immigration legislation.

I sometimes make the statement, humorously, that the soldier settlement board is operating the largest mortgage business in Canada. I need not go over the history of the board, because I am certain it must be well known to hon. members. It was formed in 1919, immediately following the war, and up to this time something more than \$150,000,000 has been turned into its administration. That figure includes the costs of administration. As hon. members are no doubt aware, there have been various reductions in the obligations of soldier settlers, but it is estimated that with those reductions there is still a residual value of approximately \$50,000,000. That is a vast estate to be administered by the federal government. I am not making

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any prediction as to what ultimately may be realized, but I state these facts simply to impress the committee with the importance of that particular branch of the administration.

Mr. BENNETT: As it stands now, every dollar paid gets credit for two dollars?

Mr. CRERAR: Yes. In discussing the need for reorganization I may be in a position to give hon. members useful information. As they are no doubt aware, in the departments indicated there are four deputy ministers with salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year and four assistant deputy ministers. There are thirteen executives in classes with a maximum salary of over \$5,000 per year, and thirty-one executives in classes which have a maximum salary of over \$4,000 per year. In the immigration department there is a director of publicity with a staff of three; in the national parks branch there is a director of publicity with a staff of eleven, and there is also a large and well organized bureau in the Department of Mines for the dissemination of geological information. There are four legal officers, three in the Department of the Interior and one in the Department of Indian Affairs. In the four departments there are five editors and three assistant editors with the necessary clerical assistance. These staffs look after the publicity work in the different departments. In addition there are other officers who perform editorial work incidental to their regular functions.

There are twenty-three people in the staffs of the deputy ministers. There are ten people engaged wholly in work relating to personnel, and in addition part of the time of many of the executive officers is taken up with this feature. There are chiefs of records in each of the departments. Three of the departments have purchasing agents. The central purchasing office of the Department of the Interior has a staff of twelve; the Department of Indian Affairs has a staff of five and the Department of Mines has a staff of four. Supplies for the Department of Immigration are looked after by the staff handling the mail. There is an architect in the Department of Indian Affairs with an engineering assistant, draftsman and stenographer. In the parks branch there is an architect with an assistant architect, draftsman and stenographer. There are three survey units in the Department of the Interior: there is the geodetic survey, the international boundary survey and the topographical and air survey bureau. In the Department of Mines there are the surveys relating to the work of that department. In connection with the Northwest Territories, we have the Northwest Terri-

(Mr. Crerar.)

territories council that looks after and advises in connection with the administration of that vast area. There is also a council in the Yukon which has to do with that particular phase of the work of the department.

All this will give the committee some of the cogent reasons why the unification of these departments into one administrative unit should in the course of time effect very considerable economies in the cost of administration. I have further details which might be placed before the committee when we are giving consideration to the different sections of the bill.

So far as the organization of the new department is concerned, I am free to confess that I have not as yet had sufficient time at my disposal to analyze thoroughly the work of these departments and, in conjunction with the responsible officers of the departments, work out the most effective and economical method of administration.

I may say that this reorganization will follow broadly the lines of having one deputy minister, and a number of directorships. The bill provides for eight directorships but I have in mind at the present time just seven. Without committing myself definitely to the branches to be set up, I might place before the committee the suggestions I have to make in this regard. There will be a mines branch, an immigration branch, a lands and colonization branch which will include soldier settlement administration, a branch for Indian affairs, a branch for surveys, a national parks branch, and a forestry and water power branch. As to the extent to which the various branches to which I referred a moment ago may fall into these particular directorships, I am not at present in a position to say. I am sure hon. members of the committee will appreciate the fact that in reorganization covering so many departments with so many related branches, the greatest care and study should be given to the matter if the maximum results in economy, efficiency and operation are to be achieved.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the total number of the staff in the various departments?

Mr. CRERAR: The total number in the Department of the Interior is 1,162; in the Department of Immigration, 804; in the Soldier Settlement branch, 336; in the Mines department, 448, and in the Department of Indian Affairs, 1,095.

Mr. BENNETT: That would include both inside and outside?

Mr. CRERAR: That includes all branches of the service. The total is 3,845.

Mr. NEILL: Could the minister give an estimate of what reductions in staff will be made possible by this reorganization?

Mr. CRERAR: I would not attempt to do that at the moment, but I shall have a word or two to say on this phase a little later.

Mr. NEILL: Would the minister suggest a twenty-five per cent cut?

Mr. CRERAR: I would suggest that ultimately it should be greater than that. Hon. members will appreciate that the readjustments which will be necessary cannot be made all at once. I am sure hon. members will also agree with me when I say that we must have regard to the positions of those already in the service. At this point I should like to pay tribute to many members of the service in these departments. There are many excellent civil servants in these departments, able and competent men.

Mr. BENNETT: And women.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes, and women. I do not think we always appreciate fully the difficulties under which some of our civil servants work. At times their position is one of considerable delicacy and difficulty, but notwithstanding the cynical criticism that one hears from time to time, I do think it is possible in our civil service to have efficient and economical administration. That certainly is the goal in this reorganization. I am not boastful enough to say that this reorganization can be worked out by the minister who happens to be in charge of the department, but I do believe it can be worked out in cooperation with the officers of the different departments. So far as I have been able to gather any opinion from the staffs of the departments, I can say that they are just as anxious to secure efficiency and economy as are hon. members of this committee. I feel certain that I shall have their full and hearty cooperation in working to that end.

Just a word or two about the principle of the bill. There are only one or two features to which I desire to direct the attention of the committee. Under the Civil Service Act the reorganization of a department is a matter for the civil service commission, but under this bill we are departing somewhat from that procedure. It is not intended that the doors shall be opened for the entry of new people into the service, except in one particular. In the appointment of the directors we take the power under this bill to go outside the civil service. I wish to say frankly to the committee that at the present moment I have no intention of doing that so far as my information goes. What I

do desire to secure is efficiency in the operating heads of these various branches. What little experience I have had in business administration has led me definitely to one conclusion, and that is that the success of your administration depends in the main on the ability and character of the men whom you have in the responsible positions; and that is what we certainly aim at securing in the reorganization of this department. So far as the other members of the staff of the new department are concerned, I am asking the committee and the house to give me the authority to reorganize the department in the first instance without necessary reference to the civil service commission. In the making of appointments they must be drawn from the existing personnel in the different departments. It is not intended that new members of the staff will be introduced from outside of the civil service.

Mr. BENNETT: Outside of the existing civil service.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes. In the reorganization of the work of these four or five departments I flatter myself, without any disrespect to the civil service commission, that probably, in conjunction with the responsible officers of the department, we can make a better job of it than some representative whom the civil service commission might assign with the best will and intention in the world. I hope the committee will agree to the recommendations in the bill in that regard. I think that covers, briefly, what I have to say at this stage.

Reference was made the other day to the title as being too cumbersome and I think perhaps there was some foundation for the criticism. In that regard, therefore, we propose to shorten the title; and since the bill does not stand in my name but in the name of the Prime Minister I move, seconded by Mr. Lapointe, that section 1 be amended as follows: That the words, in line 5, "resources and colonization" be struck out, and that there be substituted therefor the words "and resources," and that the words "and resources" be substituted for the words "resources and colonization" wherever these words appear in the bill. The effect is to shorten the descriptive title from "Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization" to "Department of Mines and Resources."

Mr. BENNETT: In common with every other member of the committee, we feel grateful to the minister for the clear statement he has made regarding what he contemplates doing under the provisions of this measure. He probably does know that the

former Minister of Labour and the Minister of the Interior worked out a plan together, and it fell by the wayside for one reason and one reason only. Under the existing economic conditions it would involve the release from employment of too many people. That is a pretty poor reason to give—in fact, it is not a pretty poor reason but a very poor reason—and yet, having regard to the conditions that prevail, it happens to be the real reason why it was impossible to carry it out. If the minister carries out the plans he has suggested to-day he will undoubtedly be compelled to release from employment a substantial number of people. If he retains them in the service he has accomplished no purpose.

Mr. CRERAR: Except in getting started in the right direction.

Mr. BENNETT: Quite so, but he is handicapped from the very start. That is one of the anomalies of our position and it is a real one. I wonder if the minister has taken the soldier settlement department as it stood. The former minister reduced the personnel by a very large number and created in it a measure of efficiency which I think the minister will agree is very striking. I think he will be certain on that point. But it created for the government a great deal of difficulty, and under the conditions that exist it was almost impossible to contemplate the release of large numbers from the public service. I wonder if the minister realizes that during the five years from 1930 to 1935 nearly 12,000 civil servants were released from their positions in this country. That is a terrible thing to say, and yet the service was more efficient by reason of it. And that is a still more terrible thing to say. Part of that—we must be frank—was at once attributable to the transfer of the resources to the western provinces. But when I heard the minister reading the familiar story to me of the editors and the architects and other officers in each of the several departments I could not help thinking of the effort that was made at one time by a very able man in the public service so to establish matters as to have under his direction a department of such a character that it would be a very powerful organization. When the transfer of the resources took place it became essential to cut down the numbers remaining in the federal service, and that created an exceedingly unhappy condition from which needless to say the government suffered very greatly. Nevertheless the work was done and the lessening of the numbers was by some 12,000 in those five years. I need not say

[Mr. Bennett.]

that that made 12,000 potential if not real opponents of the administration.

As to the policy of a deputy minister and seven directors, I can only say that the plan that had been worked out by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of the Interior in the late administration contemplated a somewhat lesser number than that. The minister has said he may use only seven and possibly he may not find it necessary to have that number when he concludes operations. I judge from what he has said that he has reached no definite conclusion in his own mind as to the number. But dealing with the question of mines, for instance, it is quite clear that the only mineral territory over which the dominion has jurisdiction is in the Yukon and in the Northwest Territories. We have no jurisdiction now over mines as such except in those territories, but we are carrying on geological survey work, under our constitutional obligation, in Manitoba and British Columbia. Unfortunately, however, there has grown up in this country the idea that while we did have vast mineral areas under our control and jurisdiction we should have issued valuable pamphlets and maps which the provinces did not care, and in fact could not at that time be called upon, to publish. We to-day are doing an enormous amount of work which normally would be done by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The minister knows to what I refer—the detail work. In British Columbia, having a constitutional obligation to maintain a geological survey, I suppose we are bound to publish the result of our observations and work in that territory from year to year. That is expensive. These books we get out, illustrated as they are and carefully prepared as they are, are expensive books to publish; they are not cheap books by any means. Geological maps require very great care in their preparation, and in the Department of the Interior, for instance, we have a map designer who is responsible for the preparation of the map that we use in connection with our electoral lists and the maps delimiting the boundaries of our electoral districts. Formerly that was not so; an officer attached to one of the other departments did that work.

The Department of Mines, to get back to what I was speaking of, has at the present moment a staff of between three and four hundred.

Mr. STIRLING: Four hundred and forty-eight.

Mr. BENNETT: Yes, and it is difficult to justify that staff on the basis of our con-

stitutional responsibility, having regard to the fact that we have parted with control over all our mining areas except in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

As to colonization and immigration, was I right in assuming the minister proposes that immigration shall be under the control of a director? I thought the statute made that clear.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: Colonization deals only with soldier settlement, and I have already mentioned what has been done in that regard. With respect to immigration, it seemed to be the settled view of the Canadian people as indicated in this parliament that no effort should be made to bring people into this country during the period of economic stress. In fact, there were very strong protests from some quarters against the numbers that did come in, and the number that came in last year, as the minister says, was less than it had been in any previous year since confederation. The fifteen or eighteen months preceding the beginning of the economic stress in Canada saw substantial numbers coming into our country, and I am sorry to say that a very large number of them have been under the care of the city of Winnipeg and other communities for the last four years, of which the minister perhaps has a clearer appreciation than I.

The Department of Indian Affairs obviously must have a director of its own. It is a special branch of our work, and I think one can say with perfect frankness, without going out of one's way, that that department has been very well conducted. It perhaps is overburdened with staff in some cases, but that I suppose is inevitable having regard to the fact that you have to carry on farming operations in some of the reserves; you carry on ranching operations in some of the reserves; you carry on coal mining operations in some of the reserves, and in some of the reserves the Indians have to depend on their hunting ability and the general activity of the members of the band to support themselves outside of the moneys that are paid to them and the rations supplied to them by the crown. I agree with the minister that a director of Indian affairs is essential in that he will have, whoever he is, a very great deal of work to do. Since the establishment of a medical service amongst the Indians, which was begun by the Minister of the Interior under the Prime Minister's last administration, and which has been extended since, there

has been, strange as it may sound, an increase in the number of Indians in this country. For a substantial period of time the Indians were gradually decreasing in number, as the minister knows, but owing to the steps that have been taken, sanitary and medical, there has been an increase in the number of Indians in this country. I was surprised to find from what the minister said that the increase now reaches one thousand per annum.

Mr. CRERAR: That is estimated.

Mr. BENNETT: The figure was somewhat larger than I had expected. I shall not traverse the ground the minister has so well covered, but I do suggest to him that he will have great difficulty—not that I desire to magnify his difficulties—in dealing with this general situation. If he feels there is incumbent upon him the responsibility of maintaining all these staffs in their entirety, it would be far better to pay the staffs than keep them in the service. That may seem a very strange statement, but it will militate against the efficiency of the department if it is overstaffed, and it will be overstaffed as it now stands, and it would be better to make some arrangement in the way of the payment of a lump sum or of an annuity for a period of years than to continue people in the service who have no work or not enough work to do. I agree with the minister when he says that the selection of the director will determine the efficiency of the branch, and there can be no real efficiency if the director finds himself handicapped from the start with a staff which he cannot control as to numbers. These are hard words. They are not intended in any sense to indicate an unkind attitude of mind towards this problem, but there has grown up in the public service of this country in many departments an overmanning and overstaffing that can be dealt with only by the method I have suggested, because you cannot wait for the cruel hand of death and the superannuation act to take care of them all. I make that statement to the minister because I am confident that if we live another year and he comes back and tells us frankly what the situation is, he will admit, unless he deals with the situation in that manner or in somewhat the same manner that he has indicated with respect to other branches, that he has found great difficulties. I think no man who has been in business as he has been knows that better than the minister himself.

As to the name of the department, my colleague from Argenteuil (Sir George Per-

ley) the other day suggested what I feel that the name is longer than it should be. In view of the fact that the government has committed itself to a name, and that it was intended to use the words "mines and resources," I think the compromise, if one might use that word, at which the government has arrived is a perfectly sound one. My preference—it is not a matter of importance now—is for Department of Internal Affairs. The Home Affairs department in Great Britain has been a distinctive branch of government for many years; it has been charged with responsibility for all home affairs as distinguished from foreign and other affairs, and it struck me, when I was giving some little attention to it, that as distinguished from external affairs you have here a department that has to do entirely with internal affairs—Indians and colonization, immigration, mines and minerals. It has to do with geology, with the observatory, with all the multifarious activities of the people under the control of governmental officers that might be summarized in the words "internal affairs."

I am not sure that the words "mines and resources" are sufficiently comprehensive as indicative of the range and activities of the new department. In fact to some extent they are words of limitation rather than of description, because in the very nature of things, having regard to the many activities with which the department has to deal in its seven or eight branches, it is quite clear that mines and resources is hardly indicative of the entire scope of those activities. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories the department is in a sense legislative; it creates a council which has power to enact ordinances, which ordinances, it is true, coming to the governor in council through the proper channels, have to be considered and dealt with; but in that case it has thrust upon it responsibility for the exercise of legislative powers. Then it has administrative powers. It has obligations with respect to education, obligations with respect to publicity. Above all else it has to do with an enormously important branch of our national life, namely our national parks, which in the redressing of an adverse trade balance have been singularly effective, inasmuch as every time a tourist tears from his cheque book a ten dollar banker's cheque he has contributed \$10 to making up the adverse balance of trade between the United States and Canada, whatever it may be. That department of the public service is a branch that requires, shall I say, most painstaking effort and involves, I am sorry to say, the

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consideration of many problems that become too narrowly political. The minister will not misunderstand me, I am sure, when I say that success or failure, depending upon the factors to which I have alluded, will also depend to no small extent upon what I may call the purely political viewpoint. If in the selection of staff and in the administration which is proposed—not by the minister, because with the best intentions in the world these things will happen; not by the government, which with the best intentions in the world may find itself handicapped by pressure from without—that pressure is not withstood I am bound to say that I think the very conditions that have brought about the situation that now exists will continue to be imposed upon the administration with unfortunate results as far as the success of the effort is concerned.

I speak feelingly about that, because I do know whereof I speak. I could give striking illustrations that have come to my attention during the last three months. I do not think for a moment the minister desires that he should have a narrow political patronage viewpoint in connection with the administration of this great trust, but I am one of those who realize that no minister can get along at all unless he is aware that in the very nature of things his department and he personally represent a political party and that necessarily there must be some recognition of that fact. But if that becomes paramount to every other consideration the result is disastrous, and in many departments evidences are not lacking, which I could easily recall if it were thought desirable, that this pressure is becoming very great. In the very nature of things that was bound to be so. At another time this session I shall have something to say about that condition, which has manifested itself in many ways. Ever since 1896 we have had debates and discussions in this house about that matter, with efforts made to arrive at conclusions. We made a step forward in connection with our civil service commission and our merit plan in awarding positions to those who might be qualified, but of course there is still the difficulty as to who shall tender, who shall sell or who shall profit, and as long as human nature is as it is that is bound to continue. I only hope the minister will be able to resist it to the greatest possible extent. For instance, I could give an illustration in connection with insurance policies dealing with certain properties in this country, not under the minister. A notice is given terminating the insurance, with the short date return of premium. That means great loss. Instead

of allowing the policy to run out, as it should, and then renewing it with your friends it is cancelled at once with the short date return of premium, with added cost to the country, or in this instance to a harbour commission, and the additional expenditure for premiums.

I mention these things because unfortunately I have been through that experience. I hope the minister will be able to achieve his expectations and realize his hopes; for from the frank statement he has given the committee I think he has a clear appreciation of his difficulties and a determined mind in regard to accomplishing the improvements that he has designated. As far as the civil service commission is concerned in matters of this kind, with the limitation that the minister has mentioned—that is, having limited his field of choice—I think he should be permitted to make the necessary organization within that limited personnel, rather than submit it to someone else. I quite concur in the view that he has presented. It is the view that I should like to feel was held by any minister undertaking the work, or by myself if I were undertaking it. I think the limitation that he has imposed upon himself, that is, that he will make his choice as far as staff is concerned within the staff as it now exists, because of their vested rights, fulfils all that he might be reasonably asked to do, and the government have done all that might be reasonably expected of any administration under present conditions.

Amendment (Mr. Crerar) agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 2—Definitions.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall section 2 carry?

Mr. BENNETT: With the necessary changes.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment covers all the clauses, I think.

Section agreed to.

Section 3 agreed to.

On section 4—Chief officer.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The minister has given the figure of \$8,000 to \$10,000 as the salary of the deputy minister. What will be the approximate salaries of the proposed directors?

Mr. CRERAR: The salary of the deputy minister of course will remain at the level of the salaries of other deputy ministers. As far as the salaries of the directors of branches or divisions are concerned, at the moment I am not in a position to give the house that

information. I should say at once that probably they will not all be uniform, because I think the degree of responsibility will vary. As my own opinion in the matter I may say simply that with regard to the directors of these branches it would be a mistake to limit their salaries too greatly and as a consequence possibly fail to retain the services of efficient men.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: It seems to me that if we are to have the savings that the minister suggests, the directors would hardly receive the salary ordinarily received by deputy ministers.

Mr. CRERAR: No, they would not get the salary of a deputy minister.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Then in determining the salary, or in advancing anyone from any other department of the civil service to the position of deputy, has the civil service commission anything to say?

Mr. CRERAR: Deputy ministers are appointed by the governor in council, not by the civil service commission.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I understand that, but the directors of this new branch of the service I understand are not to be appointed by the governor in council.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes, they are.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Then will they be appointed on the recommendation of the civil service commission?

Mr. CRERAR: No.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Will the civil service commission have anything to do with determining their salaries?

Mr. CRERAR: No.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: It seems to me that is rather a retrograde move, a breaking in on the work of the civil service commission.

Mr. BOULANGER: Hurrah!

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The hon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Boulanger) says "Hurrah!" He failed a little while ago with a particular bill, but I am well aware that he and a good many in this house would like to diminish the present work and importance of the civil service commission. This seems to me like another move by which that might be accomplished. I cannot see how efficiency can be maintained throughout the civil service if the higher positions are to be given to men or women from outside that service. If the civil service commission is to be relegated to the comparatively unimportant

work of appointing junior clerks, we ought to know it. I cannot see how men of ability can be expected to enter the civil service and remain in it if they know that the higher positions are to be granted to people from outside. I refer to positions as higher in the sense of being of more influence and responsibility, and, what generally goes with that, commanding higher salaries. It is unfortunate if we are to put this new type of official designated "director" in such a position as that. The minister admits that there are too many people on the staff of these departments now and that the staff should be considerably reduced. I think that if it be at all possible, if there are competent men available in the service, men who have proved their efficiency in the service, they should be chosen for the positions now being created.

Mr. CRERAR: The hon. member surely could not have been in his seat when I made my statement—

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I listened very attentively.

Mr. CRERAR: —because I definitely stated, or at any rate intended to, that that was precisely the intention of the administration in creating these positions. I said I did not wish to bind myself absolutely as far as the directorships were concerned, but I can say that I think the directorships can all be filled from the present staffs. And may I add a further word. My hon. friend probably has not had much experience in administration of this kind, but any minister, in a vast department such as this, would be very foolish if he did not seek to get experienced and efficient men at the head of the divisions and branches. If he should allow any other consideration than that to govern him he would be piling up trouble for himself. I can assure my hon. friend that I certainly do not want to do that. As I have already stated, in a reorganization of this large department there are bound to be some disappointments; that I think is inevitable. But I have already said, and I wish again to make it clear, that in the reclassification of these positions or the reorganization of the whole work of these five departments, or four departments and one branch, the aim will be to work as little hardship as possible. The leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) was good enough to refer to that point. I am fully conscious of the difficulties in that regard. I do not expect that the economies that can finally be brought about by the reorganization that is to take place will be achieved in the course of a few months, possibly not in a year. Certainly there will be no additions in the

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departments. There is the lessening of numbers in the ordinary course; servants reach the retiring age and take their superannuation allowance; some resign to take better positions elsewhere, and lady members of the staff get married—all these causes in course of time will operate to reduce the staff. It may be, and I want to thank the leader of the opposition for his suggestion, that in certain cases special arrangements may have to be made so as not to work a hardship on any member of the staff. But I should like the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre to appreciate that as far as I am concerned we shall work this out with the minimum of hardship. I desire to get the highest degree of efficiency possible in the administration, and I must ask my hon. friend, whom I have known for a good many years, and who has known me, to accept that assurance.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I am quite willing to accept the word of the minister; I have profound respect for his good intentions. But I want to be sure that the interests of the civil service are safeguarded, and I am always afraid when I see clauses introduced which contain the phrase, "notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act." We are constantly creating new types of service and new branches, and very often people from outside the service are brought in. It seems to me that, having a department that is overstaffed like this, when new services are created there should be found in the existing departments persons who are qualified to take the new positions. That is what I want to emphasize. I do want to keep that aspect of the case before the committee.

Mr. BENNETT: I think the minister has overlooked one thing. The minister of course holds office during pleasure, but it is not correct to say that the deputy minister and other employees hold office during pleasure; for they have acquired rights under the superannuation fund and the Civil Service Act. That was definitely dealt with in a case that came up from Australia, in which it was pointed out that all servants of the crown, military and civil, hold office only during pleasure; but where under the provisions of a civil service or other act they have acquired rights by reason of payments to a superannuation fund, they do not hold office during pleasure. The words "during pleasure" as applied to the deputy minister and the directors and others would be improperly used in this statute. I am certain that the Department of Justice will so advise, because already that question has come under consideration in connection with another matter. It was dealt with in the Reilly case, in which the privy council held

that as the office had been abolished there was no office to which the former employee could render service and therefore he could not maintain a claim. The question of contractual rights they disregarded for the moment, saying they would leave it for further consideration. But they referred to the Australian case—I do not carry the name in my mind, but I think one of the parties was Stroud. That case had to do with a very important matter, the question of the right of one who has paid into the superannuation fund not to have his position destroyed without his being able to claim the benefits that accrued to him by reason of that statute. And to say that he holds office during pleasure I am sure the minister will see is at variance with the provisions of the Superannuation Act and the Civil Service Act. That does not apply to other than those who hold office under the Civil Service Act, but under that act they have acquired vested rights—perhaps that is not the accurate legal term, but it carries my meaning to the minister—which cannot be terminated at pleasure.

For instance, there is the age question. A moment ago the minister referred to the fact that when a civil servant reaches the age of sixty-five he may retire, but when he reaches the age of seventy, unless special steps are taken to protect his position, he must retire. As this clause reads you could eliminate a deputy minister on the assumption that he holds office during pleasure, and that applies to the directors too. It is true that that was so until there were civil service and superannuation acts, but I must repeat that the effect of the combination of the two is to create a right which is not terminable at pleasure. It must be terminable in accordance with the terms and provisions of the statute in that behalf. That overcomes the very point made by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre. As it stands to-day, unless something is done the question raised a minute ago in connection with reaching the ages of sixty-five or seventy does not arise at all. Notwithstanding this, the employment of anyone could be terminated. The law has intervened to prevent that, and I do direct attention to the fact that in drafting the bill it has been overlooked.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say to my right hon. friend that the Department of Justice carefully reviewed the entire drafting of the measure, and the section in question was inserted deliberately. It would seem that the preceding words were sufficient. They are "shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law." Surely that covers it.

Mr. BENNETT: From what is my right hon. friend reading?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: From subsection 3 of section 4.

Mr. BENNETT: But that subsection is limited in application to officers, clerks and employees. At present I am talking about directors and deputy ministers who pay into the superannuation fund. I noticed the words to which my right hon. friend has directed attention.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think it has always been recognized that when a deputy minister receives his appointment from the crown it is the prerogative of the crown to have the position terminated at any time it considers necessary.

Mr. BENNETT: There was a time when they did not pay into the superannuation fund. I shall cite the case. Mr. Sifton desired to get rid of the then deputy minister of the interior. Certain questions arose, and I think if the Prime Minister will look up the correspondence he will then become aware of the circumstances to which I have referred. The declaration of law is that it is the prerogative of the crown to dismiss at pleasure any servant, military or civil. That is the whole principle which underlies our system. But where there is a statutory provision—and in this case there is created a statutory right—to superannuation, to which the crown itself contributes every year with respect to every officer, as distinguished from the minister himself, it is proper to say that the minister holds office during pleasure for he does not contribute to such superannuation fund. Other officers who pay into the superannuation fund acquire rights upon such payments being made, and the crown recognizes it by making contributions to that fund. Therefore that constitutes a contract, and is the distinction between the Australian case and the Reilly case, as was pointed out in the judgment of the court. I shall be glad to give the minister the reference to which I have referred.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I have the Reilly case before me.

Mr. BENNETT: The Australian case referred to is Gould v. Stuart.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): And is reported in 1896 appeal cases.

Mr. BENNETT: Have I made my point clear to the Prime Minister, namely that there is a vested right accrued by reason of the payment in of money to the fund? It would be all right if it were not for the fact that the minister has said he proposes to

make his choice from within the class that has acquired the right. Having acquired the right it cannot be taken from them at the pleasure of the crown, if there is a provision in the statute dealing with the situation. There is provision in the statute as to age, one a discretion which may be exercised by the servant and the other a right to termination by the crown. It is automatic termination by the crown when he reaches that age, unless action is taken to extend it. There are cases of that kind in the estimates, as is known, and other cases appearing in the record. A servant who had reached the age of seventy-two or seventy-three was released from such service on the ground that a certificate could not be given that his services were indispensable to the department. The Civil Service Act covering this situation, as it does, you can no longer use the words "during pleasure." I believe I can satisfy the minister upon the point.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Would it not be correct to say that any rights acquired by virtue of any statute and which were forfeited by the termination of a position would constitute a ground for compensation?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: And it should be done. But that is a very different thing from assuming that once an appointment is made the appointee acquires the right to office for an indefinite term simply because some statute either compels or permits him to be associated with the crown in making a contribution towards a fund, such as the superannuation fund.

Mr. BENNETT: The Prime Minister is quite correct when he states that it affords a ground for compensation. But it also deprives the crown of the right to dismiss at pleasure, because the basis of the claim for compensation is a breach of contract; that is the whole point in it. The headnote in the case of *Gould v. Stuart* states this:

The crown has by law, whether in England or New South Wales, power to dismiss at pleasure either its civil or military officer, a condition to that effect being an implied term of the contract of service except where it is otherwise expressly provided:—

But held, that certain provisions of the New South Wales Civil Service Act of 1884, being manifestly intended for the protection and benefit of the officer, are inconsistent with such a condition, and consequently restrict the power of the crown in that respect.

The judgment of the court I remember very well, because when the *Reilly* case was [Mr. Bennett.]

under consideration it came up. It reads as follows:

It is the law in New South Wales as well as in this country that in a contract for service under the crown, civil as well as military, there is, except in certain cases where it is otherwise provided by law, imported into the contract a condition that the crown has the power to dismiss at its pleasure: *Dunn v. Reg.* (1); *De Dohse v. Reg.* (2) The question then to be determined is, Has the Civil Service Act, 1884, made an exception to this rule? Part I of the act provides for the classification of officers according to their salaries, the increase of salaries, and the appointment of a civil service board. Part II provides for the examination, appointment, and promotion of candidates for admission to the service. Part V for superannuation allowances, in which according to s. 48 an officer is not entitled to a superannuation allowance until he has served fifteen years. Part VI for the creation of a civil service superannuation fund, to which every officer is made to contribute by a deduction of four per cent from his salary. Sections 10 and 49, which were referred to in the argument for the appellant, are not applicable to the present case. Section 10 provides for the services of an officer being dispensed with in consequence of the abolition of his office or of any departmental change and not from any fault on his part; and section 49 to any officer not entitled to a superannuation allowance whose services may be dispensed with through no fault of his own, or who may be compelled through infirmity of body or mind to leave the service, giving power to the governor to grant a gratuity to him. The provisions in part III are the most material in the present case. Section 32 provides for the suspension of any officer who in the opinion of the minister or of any officer authorized by him to investigate any matters or accounts pending a report shall have committed any act which appears to him to justify suspension; but if the suspension is not made by the minister, the officer making it is immediately to lay before the minister a report stating his reasons for the suspension, and the minister may either confirm it or restore the officer to his office. Then section 33 enacts that if the minister orders or confirms the suspension he shall report the same to the governor, who, after calling on the officer to shew cause or make explanation, may remove the suspension, or according to the nature of the offence dismiss the officer from the service, or reduce him to a lower class therein or to a lower salary within his class, or deprive him of such future annual increase as he would otherwise have been entitled to receive or any part thereof during any specified time, or punish him by fine not exceeding £50; provided that the governor before deciding may direct the board, or appoint one or more persons to inquire into the matter, with authority to receive evidence and to summon and examine witnesses on oath. Section 34 provides for punishment by fine not exceeding £10 of an officer who is negligent or careless in the discharge of his duties; section 35 for the summary dismissal of any officer convicted of felony or any infamous offence, and the forfeiture of his office by becoming bankrupt or applying to take the benefit of an insolvent

act, or making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors; and section 37 for fine, suspension, or dismissal in case of dishonourable conduct or intemperance. These provisions, which are manifestly intended for the protection and benefit of the officer, are inconsistent with importing into the contract of service the term that the crown may put an end to it at its pleasure. In that case they would be superfluous, useless, and delusive. That is, in their Lordship's opinion, an exceptional case, in which it has been deemed for the public good that a civil service should be established under certain regulations with some qualification of the members of it, and that some restriction should be imposed on the power of the crown to dismiss them.

Their Lordships will therefore humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court and to dismiss the appeal.

That act of New South Wales in terms is not unlike our own. It provides, as does ours, for the creation of a superannuation fund, for payments into it, and for the methods that have to be pursued for the elimination of any person from the public service. For instance, section 55 of our act provides that if a member of the civil service is guilty of political activities during an election, he or she thereby forfeits his or her position and becomes subject to the punitive powers of the statute itself. There are other similar sections. One section deals with the question of age, the time when retirement is permissive and when retirement becomes obligatory. There are other provisions with respect to the termination of service in consequence of bodily or mental infirmities. These matters indicate how clearly our statute, in terms like all other civil service acts, recognizes that the pleasure of the crown shall not be exercised where appointments are made under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. As this bill now stands before the committee, to my mind at any rate, it is quite clear that the crown is still retaining the right to terminate the employment either of a deputy minister or of a director. However, I was going to say that there is a special exception with respect to subsection 3 of section 4.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Is the wording of our statute different from the wording used in other statutes with reference to deputy ministers?

Mr. BENNETT: I was sending out for the statute in order to satisfy myself on that point. When you come to subsection 3 of section 4 you find these words:

Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the department shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law and shall hold office during pleasure.

That should read "according to the provisions of the Civil Service Act and shall hold office in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act." That is the real truth about that. Sir Richard Couch, in the judgment from which I have just read, I think states the position of the civil servants in this country, as well as of those in New South Wales, as clearly as it is possible to state it—if they conduct themselves with that measure of propriety which the statute provides for, their services cannot be dispensed with at the caprice of successive ministers or at the pleasure of the crown. Sir Richard Couch has said that their position is one that involves an exception being made to the application of that doctrine.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I read in the explanatory note that this subsection is in the usual form. I have no objection to looking further into the matter.

Mr. BENNETT: But the Minister of Justice sees what I mean about subsection 3?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: They are slightly inconsistent.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Subsection 3 is in the usual form.

Mr. BENNETT: It certainly is not in the usual form in which we have passed such clauses.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): That is what it says, but I am quite willing to look into the matter.

Mr. BENNETT: The Minister of Justice will recall that we had quite a considerable debate on one occasion in connection with a certain bill, the title of which I do not recall at the moment. At that time we provided that the provisions of the Civil Service Act should apply.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Perhaps this section could stand.

Mr. NEILL: I have no doubt that this reorganization will effect a very great economy, and I believe it will result in improved efficiency, but I am also afraid that it will mean the dismissal of a large number of employees, probably more than 1,000. If this happens the government and the minister are going to be very unpopular in certain circles. I congratulate the government and the minister upon having the courage to do this at this time, and I congratulate the government and the Minister of Railways and

Canals (Mr. Howe) upon carrying out the reorganization of the harbour boards, an equally politically unpopular move. However, I am certain that that move will be of benefit to the country at large. I am sorry the Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Michaud) is not in his place, because I should like again to urge the necessity of cutting out some of the dry rot and superfluities in his department. I am quite sure that if that were done it would result in greater efficiency and much economy. The fear has been expressed that these released men will be thrown upon the street, and I should like to ask the minister how many of them will be taken care of under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.

Mr. CRERAR: I cannot state the number at the moment. However, I know there are several who have reached the age of superannuation. Except in a few cases, these positions have not been filled for several months as we realized that when this consolidation took place we would probably have a superfluous number of employees. It is impossible for me to state at the moment just what reduction there will be in the staff of the new department as against the corresponding staffs in the other departments which are being merged. I can only say to my hon. friend that we propose to deal with this matter in the manner I have already suggested. The last thing on earth I desire to do is to work hardship on anyone who has been in the service for a number of years and has rendered faithful service during that period.

Mr. NEILL: That is not the point. I was under the impression that the large majority of civil servants in Ottawa were contributors to the superannuation fund and that if they put in ten years' service they were entitled to superannuation. Is it not a fact that the great majority will be eligible for superannuation?

Mr. CRERAR: Will receive superannuation if they retire?

Mr. NEILL: Yes.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes; I think that is true.

Mr. HEAPS: The question of superannuation has just come up. Is it intended to superannuate any of the employees affected by this amalgamation?

Mr. CRERAR: At present I cannot answer that definitely.

Mr. HEAPS: It is evident that some of the employees of the department will find themselves out of work when this amalgama-

[Mr. Neill.]

tion takes place. If I understand the superannuation act correctly, those persons who have been less than ten years in the service and have been paying into the superannuation fund are not entitled to receive back from that fund any of the moneys they have paid in. In the event of certain employees being no longer required, I am wondering whether some exception should not be made with respect to paying them back the money that they have paid into the fund.

Mr. CRERAR: I regret that I cannot give information on the point the hon. gentleman has raised. Whether there is a limit of time within which superannuation becomes effective, I cannot say.

Mr. BENNETT: There is.

Mr. HEAPS: I am under the impression that if a person pays into the fund for a period of less than ten years and is dismissed or retires he is not entitled to receive back any of the moneys he may have paid into the fund.

Mr. CRERAR: That, as I understand it, is only if he is dismissed for cause.

Mr. HEAPS: I believe it applies to all employees.

Mr. BENNETT: Section 3 of the Civil Service Superannuation Act reads:

This part applies to every person who becomes a civil servant after the 19th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and to such other civil servants as elect under the provisions of any of the other parts of this act to become contributors.

Section 6 provides:

Except as hereinafter otherwise provided the superannuation allowance mentioned in the next preceding section shall be one-fiftieth of the average salary received by the contributor during the last ten years of his service multiplied by the number of years of his service, not, however, exceeding thirty-five years.

Then there is a provision as to how the calculation is to be made. Section 7 then provides:

If a contributor becomes disabled or otherwise incapable of performing the duties of his office, or if his office is abolished, and if he is ineligible by reason of age or length of service for a superannuation or retiring allowance under this act, the governor in council may grant him a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of his service; or, if he is required to retire on marriage, a gratuity not exceeding the amount of his contributions made under this act without interest.

Then there is provision with regard to gratuities to widows, mothers and so on.

Mr. HEAPS: Suppose a person has paid into the fund for a period of years and is retired from the service. Is there no provision for returning the moneys paid in?

Mr. BENNETT: The whole basis of the fund is that there shall be appreciation to it by reason of the fact that people have paid in and left. Suppose I have a policy in an insurance company and do not pay the premium after a certain length of time: no one suggests that I can get my money back unless I have a contract. That is one of the factors which assist companies in paying claims, because the cost of carrying after five years is commensurate with the money paid in. One of the factors which add to the superannuation fund is these payments that cannot be handed back. There were half a dozen cases of that kind which we had to explain at some length, and with much unpleasantness.

Mr. HEAPS: Then a person who has paid in for seven or eight years might be retired by the government as a result of amalgamation of departments and would not be entitled to a refund of moneys paid in.

Mr. BENNETT: That is a special case, abolition of office.

Mr. HEAPS: Then the point is cleared up.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The provision which the leader of the opposition has read makes it clear that, where there is ground the governor in council may grant a gratuity to meet a case of that kind. And that is the general practice.

Mr. HEAPS: I assume that the general practice will follow in the case of amalgamation.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Surely.

Mr. HEAPS: Where individuals may be affected?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Surely.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I would point out that as regards deputy ministers the language of the Civil Service Act is the very same.

Mr. BENNETT: Yes, it is. I have it before me.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): As regards other employees, section 20 has the words "and shall be during pleasure." Then section 52, with regard to dismissals, provides:

Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this act, nothing herein contained shall impair the power of the governor in council to remove

or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the governor in council.

The authority exists, therefore, in virtue of the general law. The exception in section 3 merely mentions the commissioners of the civil service commission. I think that on the whole it is exactly the same wording.

Mr. BENNETT: The language is the same, but I submit that there has been no amendment of the statute, as there should have been when the Civil Service Act assumed its present form, because as pointed out in the judgment which I have read from New South Wales, the usual common law provision no longer obtains for the reason that by statute we have provided for this very contingency. However I am not going to argue the matter further. As the Prime Minister has indicated, the governor in council may grant:

(a) to any contributor who has served in the civil service for ten years or upwards and

(i) who has attained the age of sixty-five years, an annual superannuation allowance to the amount specified in section six of this act, or

(ii) who before attaining the age of sixty-five years becomes disabled or otherwise incapable of performing the duties of his office, or who retires from the civil service by reason of the abolition of his office, an annual retiring allowance equal to the superannuation allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had attained the age of sixty-five years at the date of such disability or retirement.

In other words, the very contingency to which reference is made is provided for by the statute. That is abundantly clear.

Mr. HEAPS: Is there any special reference to contributors who have been less than ten years in the service?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes. If they have been less than ten years in the service they have to be dealt with in a special way.

Mr. MacNICOL: Will there be a special director who will have general jurisdiction over the development of resources?

Mr. CRERAR: There will probably be several. There will be a director of mines, which is one of the great resources; there may be a director of parks, which is another great resource, and there will be a director of Indian affairs. I do not know that the Indian administration can be described exactly as a resource. Then there are lands, forests and water powers.

Mr. BENNETT: Very few lands and forests, though.

Mr. CRERAR: Not a great deal. We have some, for instance, like the Petawawa forest reserve and others.

Mr. MacNICOL: What I had in mind was that under the former organization of the Department of Interior there was a branch set up specially to develop industry in this country. The minister does not appear to be familiar with this branch, and perhaps I should further explain.

In the course of making investigations as to the development of industry and discussing the matter with various industrial boards, the Toronto industrial commission, the Welland industrial commission and others, I learned from the directors of several of these boards that they had been helped considerably by a branch of the Department of Interior called, I am not sure that I have just the right name but I think it was the resources branch. One of these directors informed me that this particular branch of the Department of the Interior was more responsible than any other agency for the development in Canada of rayon, cellophane and allied industries.

Mr. BENNETT: I am afraid they were boosting for a job.

Mr. MacNICOL: Perhaps they were. Nevertheless if that is a fact, there is a branch of the department which can render considerable service in Canada in providing employment. In the course of the development of the resources branch of the department, which is now going to be under the minister, a great number of discoveries will be made throughout the country, new finds, new minerals, something new that can be manufactured, and if these discoveries could be presented to industrial boards like the Toronto industrial commission or the Montreal industrial commission, if Montreal has one, or the Welland industrial commission, or the Hamilton industrial commission, perhaps some new industries could be started. But if capital is not made conversant with discoveries of that kind, new industries cannot be started in consequence. It appears to me that if this particular branch of the department were developed to the limit, much new employment could be given to Canadians. All I have in mind is that there is an opportunity in the development of the resources branch of this proposed department to create new employment; certainly that is something which is greatly required in this country, and they could do it by bringing to the attention of

(Mr. Bennett.)

manufacturers and investors, or groups of such men, the possibilities contained in such finds. If the industrial commissioners who informed me were correct—and I keep in mind what the right hon. leader of the opposition suggested—and if the resources branch of the Department of the Interior has done good work in bringing to their attention information whereby the development of industry in this dominion has been encouraged, then undoubtedly there is an opportunity to provide more employment in Canada by bringing to the notice of those interested the advantages of developing any new finds which the resources branch may discover. I am convinced that an opportunity exists there, and I urge the minister to develop this particular branch to the limit.

Mr. CRERAR: I think my hon. friend has reference to the work carried on by the forest products laboratories, which carry on quite extensive research work as to the uses that may be made of different woods. They have, so far as my information goes, rendered very useful service to various branches of industry associated with forest products.

Mr. BENNETT: That is largely a testing laboratory, though.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes, but it does investigational work. It is not the intention to do away with that. That work will be carried on. In fact, all the work carried on by the various departments will be carried on in the future, but we hope by organization to operate on a more economical basis, and, I trust, probably a more efficient basis, because, of course, one probably can never reach the maximum of efficiency.

Mr. McCANN: Does not the work outlined by the hon. member for Davenport (Mr. MacNicol) fall within the province of the national research council?

Mr. CRERAR: It has been carried on for years by the Department of the Interior, and I am informed that more recently it has been carried on more or less in conjunction with the work which is being done by the national research council.

Mr. BENNETT: It is in Montreal.

Mr. CRERAR: Yes. The leader of the opposition raised the point, when the estimates were under consideration, that there might be a further coordination, indeed a merging, of this work with that of the research council. I am not in a position at the moment

to say how advisable or inadvisable that might be. All I can do is to assure my hon. friend from Davenport that there is no intention to abandon that work.

Section agreed to.

Sections 5 and 6 agreed to.

On section 7—Organization of the department.

Mr. CRERAR: I have an amendment to move, Mr. Chairman, to section 7, as follows:

That in line 25, after the word "department" the following words be inserted, "and the classification of positions therein"; and that in line 28, after the word "department," the following words be inserted, "and the classification of positions therein including the establishment of rates of compensation for each class of position thereunder."

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that the proposed amendment is being inserted because of a suggestion made only to-day by the Department of Justice upon further reviewing the measure. The memorandum of the deputy minister states:

There may be some doubt as to the power of the governor in council to provide for the classification of the service in each department on the immediate organization thereof in view of the fact that the word "organization" may be restricted in its meaning to that as used in the Civil Service Act, and in order to remove this doubt it is suggested that the bill be amended in committee.

Mr. BENNETT: I was wondering whether it were necessary to add, "notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act."

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think this amendment will cover it.

Mr. BENNETT: I think perhaps it would.

Section as amended agreed to.

Section 8 agreed to.

On section 9—Department, minister and deputy minister substituted.

Mr. BENNETT: Might it not be desirable in subsection 2 of section 9 to say that the officer in charge of the branch of Indian Affairs may discharge all duties that have heretofore been discharged by the deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs? I see that this has been provided for in one way, but perhaps the minister will recall that this official is called the deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs, and it struck me as I read this section that it might be desirable to insert those words. Of course the minister will exercise his own view as to that.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: He is a deputy minister just the same, is he not?

Mr. BENNETT: He has only the rank; he is referred to as the deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think the note on the opposite page explains the matter.

Mr. CRERAR: As I understand it, subsection 2 of section 9 simply vests in the director who shall have charge of Indian Affairs the powers now vested in the deputy superintendent general.

Mr. BENNETT: Quite so. The only question I was raising was whether or not this is an adequate expression of that intention.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): My right hon. friend suggests that we should replace the words "deputy minister" in line 37 on page 3 of the bill by the words "deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs"?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes; that was my view.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think that would be better.

Mr. CRERAR: Then I move, seconded by the Minister of Justice, that in line 37 on page 3 the words "deputy superintendent general" be substituted for the words "deputy minister."

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 10—Territories and crown lands.

Mr. STIRLING: Were not these lands under the control of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. CRERAR: Yes.

Mr. STIRLING: Then why particularly refer to them, after section 5? All those things which were previously under the Minister of the Interior now come under the Minister of Mines and Resources. Why mention these particularly?

Mr. BENNETT: Section 5 refers to powers and duties, and this section refers to physical property.

Mr. HEAPS: Would the minister be good enough to tell me the population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon at the present time?

Mr. CRERAR: I am afraid I have not that information before me at the moment.

Mr. BENNETT: The minister put it on Hansard the other evening at my request.

Mr. CRERAR: My recollection is that the population of the Northwest Territories is about six thousand and that of the Yukon—

Mrs. BLACK: Not quite five thousand.

Section agreed to.

Section 11 agreed to.

On section 12—Coming into force.

Mr. BENNETT: I am not sure that it would not be desirable for the minister to have in this measure a provision that on proclamation the whole or parts of the statute may come into force. Once the statute is proclaimed there might be some difficulty in administration in respect of some of these branches, whereas if the minister brought the statute into effect by proclamation in respect to appointments and some other sections he might be able at a later date to deal with the question of directors. He does not want a hiatus between the time the statute is proclaimed and the time it is actually in effect. It will be recalled that we did that only the other evening in connection with another measure.

Mr. CRERAR: I think that is a good suggestion. I move, seconded by the Minister of Justice, that this section be amended in line 15 on page 4 of the bill to read as follows:

This act in whole or in part shall come into force upon a date or dates to be fixed—

And so forth.

Section as amended agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved the second reading of Bill No. 80, respecting the Department of Transport.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, and the house went into committee thereon, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2—Department of Transport.

Mr. BENNETT: I suggested that the name of this department should more appropriately be that of communications, for reasons which I think are apparent in section 5, but I am not going to do more than say I still believe that term would be more indicative of its real functions.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In speaking on the resolution on which the bill is based I drew attention to my right hon. friend's preference for the use of the word "communications," but the government's view is that "communi-

cations" relates rather to the transmitting of information than to the transporting of persons or commodities which is the function of transportation in its different forms. Communications would apply to such services as telephones, telegraphs and the postal service, but the word "transport" signifies rather the conveyance and transport of commodities or persons. As airways and highways and railways and waterways are largely for the purpose of the transport of commodities and persons it is considered that the word "transport" is more appropriate.

Also I might point out that a similar department in Great Britain is known as the Department of Transport.

Mr. BENNETT: Yes; I am familiar with that.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: And the reasons which governed there in the selection of the designation to be given this department of the public service seem to be equally applicable here.

Section agreed to.

Sections 3 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

On section 7—Governor in council may make regulations.

Mr. BENNETT: I find it difficult to understand why in the old statute the word "ascertain" was used or is a correct word to use in connection with tolls. The section says "other works under the management or control of the minister, and for the ascertaining and collection of the tolls, dues and revenues thereon." That is taken from the old statute, but I cannot see how "ascertaining" is applicable. It should be "fixing." How can the governor in council "ascertain" the tolls except by fixing them as provided by statute? The minister of transport now makes a recommendation for the fixing of the tolls. The word "ascertaining" is in the original wording but I cannot think it is apt.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The reason for retaining it is because it was in the old section.

Mr. BENNETT: But is that a good reason?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: There is no particular objection to changing it, but it has been deemed advisable to hold to the old language.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): There must be some reason for it.

Mr. BENNETT: My hon. friend is more of a Conservative than I am.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): If we are to change something I want to know why.

Mr. BENNETT: The minister must fix the tolls; there will be no "ascertaining."

Section agreed to.

On section 8—Organization of the department.

Mr. HOWE: There is an amendment required, exactly similar to that made in the previous bill.

Mr. CRERAR: I move:

That in clause 8, page 2, line 41, after the word "department" the following words be inserted:—

"and the classification of positions therein," and in line 44 after the word "transport" the following words be inserted:—

"and the classification of the positions therein, including the establishment of rates of compensation for each class of position thereunder."

Mr. BENNETT: What I said with respect to a previous bill applies with equal force to this. In previous statutes we have provided for a condition that has been modified by the enactment of three statutes, the Civil Service Act, the Civil Service Insurance Act and the Civil Service Superannuation Act, and the language should be modified to meet the new conditions. But I leave that for the moment. The only point I wish to make is: Have we the minister's assurance that in this measure, as in the Department of the Interior bill, all positions mentioned are to be filled from within the service as it now exists? That, I think, is provided for, but I want to be clear that that is the understanding.

Mr. HOWE: I am glad to give that assurance. In fact I am advised that under the wording of the clause it is necessarily so.

Mr. BENNETT: That is what I believe.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 9—Officer to perform duties under act or contract.

Mr. FINN: I believe this is one of the most important bills that has been introduced, because it involves the merging of several departments, namely the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, the branch of civil aviation and the radio branch. I have not had an opportunity to make a close study of the bill, but I should like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the minister who is to administer the measure must do so in different departments. I understand there will be a special board to deal with harbours, a condition which has arisen out of the centralization of authority

in Ottawa instead of decentralization in various ports. In the second place the bill gives the Minister of Railways and Canals, who is to be known as the Minister of Transport, control over the railways of Canada, and a section of railway in the United States running between Chicago and Detroit. Further, it places under his jurisdiction a piece of railway in Canada which is not part of the Canadian National railway system, namely the Intercolonial railway. The Canadian National Railways is a corporation, a specific entity in itself. A fair, broad interpretation of the measure shows that there will be an appointment of seven gentlemen of whom one is to be president and one is to be chairman of the board. My understanding is that those officers will be named, and that the remaining five will serve under them.

The minister has been asked whether in his administration he will follow the example set by the two Conservative administrations which preceded the one headed by the present leader of the opposition, namely, whether he will adopt a process of decentralization. He was asked whether directors would be appointed to represent each province. The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, now Conservative leader in the Senate, at that time stated clearly and specifically that the representation of the various provinces by men who were competent to sit as directors constituted the best kind of management. Such representation would entail nine members, in addition to the president and the chairman of the board. I asked the minister, further, whether or not in the appointment of directors consideration would be had for territorial divisions. In my view it is impossible for gentlemen sitting at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, or any other single point, to follow developments and to note the improvements necessary in the various ports, and to realize the significance of the recommendation in the report of Sir Alexander Gibb to the effect that port managers should be appointed.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hon. member seems to be speaking with reference more particularly to certain provisions of the railway act. May I point out that this is a different measure, and provides only for the consolidation of existing departments. The situation to which the hon. member refers will not be affected one way or the other by the measure now under consideration. Possibly my hon. friend would not mind reserving any further observations he may have to make until we come to a discussion of the appropriate railway bill.

Vol. 1 1889-90

1. Re printing of Township plans with Indian Reserves 30 Dec. 1889
2. Dept. of Indian Affairs sends book to Int. (Deville S.G.) 28 Feb. 1890) plans and descriptions of all Indian Reserves in Manitoba and N.W.T. lying west of Range 20, West of 1st Mer. All confirmed by O.I.C. 17 May 1886.
3. Clayton to Deville 5 Mar. 1890, Book has been recorded.

Vol. 2 1882-1904

1. Letter Indian Affairs Letterhead 10693 - 4614 Ottawa 24 April 1883 - Vankoughnet Deputy Supt. Indian Affairs to Lindsay Russel, Deputy Minister of the Interior requesting Interior examine plans of W. A. Austin D.L.S. in Treaty #5 as Mr. Austin is now employed in Indian Affairs especially in checking of surveys.
2. Examination results May 11, 1883
3. Interior had plans of record in the office at least for Treaty #3. List signed by Frank Clayton in Charge of Survey Records.
4. 12 Feb. 1885 - W. A. Austin D.L.S. writes as Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, Indian Affairs.
5. Deville suggests one place for information on all Indian Reserves. Letter S 9074, 15 Sept. 82.
6. 29 Sept. 1885 - SRB 1610. It appears that tracings are being kept at the S. G's. office.
7. Memo -14 May 1886 - Dept. of Interior, Technical Branch, issue of camera to 6 2/8 2 R.V.C. and accessories to J. C. Nelson, I.A.
8. 23 Nov. 87 - Dept. of Interior letterhead - letter to Deville mentions that Mr. Burgess in a letter to the Minister which he is now writing says, in regard to surveys of Indian lands:

"I have always thought it would have been in the interests of both Departments had the old arrangement, by which all Indian surveys were made under instructions from the Surveyor General been continued. I think it was given up after Mr. Dewdney had become Indian Commissioner, although

in regard to this, I speak merely from recollection - the reason for departing from it I never quite understood.

Mr. Burgess would like you to send me a memo saying what the facts are on this subject, as far as you know.

Truly yours, A. Chisholm."

9. Ref. 163670 Ottawa 12 Mar. 1888, 13680 Re Indian Reserves which have not been confirmed by the Dept. (Interior)s Burgess D.M. to Deville S.G.

10. 10 January 1889, to Capt. Deville from Clayton (Interior) 7 tracings of plans of Indian Reserves furnished by Ind. Dept. My office record numbers are from 5826 to 5832 incl.

VOL. 3 1890-1925

Correspondence re Township Plans, Reserves, showing Reserves, etc. confirmation of Township Plans - Examination Apr. 1895 of plan of Reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPERS 1880 - 81
DOMINION LANDS

- 69 - Order - Return showing amount appropriated each year on account Dominion Lands, showing the sum spent on surveys, etc. 149, presented 266 (printed) Sess. Papers 21h.
- 69a - Order - Return of lands actually surveyed in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, and the cost of such survey to the 30th of June Last etc. Sess. Papers #21h (printed) 126, presented 266.

SURVEYORS

- 1880-81 - Order - Statement respecting Dominion Surveyors employed between 1873 and 15 Dec. 1880, on surveys of public lands elsewhere than in their own Provinces, 42. Presented 224. Not printed. Sess. Papers No. 87

(Also summary of surveyors by province working in B.C., Man. and the Northwest.)

(Also No. of days employed - salaries - and provinces in which such surveys were made.)

- Order - What progress has been made in surveying Indian Reserves under the Indian Act of 1880.
Sess. Papers #85B (not printed)

35-821

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1879

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

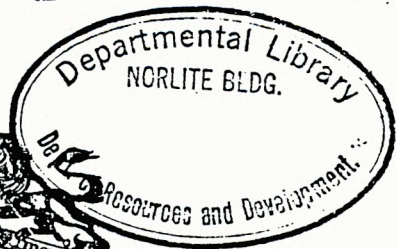
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1879.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
1879.

1*

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

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- 1. Grand River Superintendency, J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
- 2. Western do 1st Division, E. Watson, Indian Superintendent.
- 3. do do 2nd do Thos. Gordon, 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 Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Agent.
- 8. do do 4th do Amos Wright, Agent.
- 9. Golden Lake do Henry George, Agent.

QUEBEC AGENCIES.

- 10. Ganahnawaga Agency, G. E. Cherrier, Agent.
- 11. Lake of Two Mountains Agency, John McGirr, Agent.
- 12. St. Régis Agency, John Davidson, Agent.
- 13. St. Francis do L. A. DeBlois, do
- 14. Viger do A. LeBel, do No Report.
- 15. Lake St. John do L. E. Otis, do
- 16. River Désert do Chas. Logne, do
- 17. North Shore, River St. Lawrence, F. H. O'Brien, Stipendiary Magistrate, Chicoutimi.

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.

- 18. District No. 1, John Harlow, Agent. No Report.
- 19. do 2, J. E. Beckwith, do
- 20. do 3, Rev. Thomas Entler, Agent.
- 21. do 4, Rev. E. J. McCarthy, do No Report.
- 22. do 5, Rev. M. O'Connor, do
- 23. do 6, Dr. McLean, do do
- 24. do 7, A. F. Clarke, do
- 25. do 8, Rev. R. McDonald, do do
- 26. do 9, Rev. Wm. Chisholm, do
- 27. do 10, Rev. J. McDougall, do
- 28. do 11, Rev. D. McIsaac, do
- 29. do 12, A. F. McGillivray, do do
- 30. do 13, Rev. M. McKenzie, do

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- 31. North-Eastern Superintendency, Chas. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent.
- 32. South-Western do Wm. Fisher, do
- 33. do do Moses Craig, do

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

- 34. John O. Arsennault, Visiting Superintendent.

J.J.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 35. James F. Graham, Acting Superintendent.
 36. E. McColl, Inspector of Agencies.
 37. Robert Pither, Agent.
 38. George McPherson, Agent.
 39. H. Martineau, do .
 40. D. Young, do
 41. F. Ogilvie, do
 42. Geo. Newcomb, do
 43. L. Herchmer, do
 44. Angus McKay, do
 45. R. H. Matthews, do

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 46. E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.
 47. M. G. Dickieson, Agent, Treaty No. 6.
 48. Capt. Allan McDonald, Agent, Treaty No. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Victoria Superintendency, I. W. Powell, Indian Superintendent.
 50. Fraser River do James Lenihan, do
 51. G. M. Sprout, Indian Reserve Commission, Report of Progress.

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-

RETURN A (1).

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.
HEADQUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When appointed to Indian Branch. | By whom appointed. | Date of first appointment to the Civil Service. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Superintendent-General..... | The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B..... | \$ cts. | | | | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Deputy Superintendent-General..... | L. Vankoughnet..... | 2,250 00 | 13th Feb., 1861.... | Governor in Council... | 13th Feb., 1861... | |
| Accountant..... | Robt. Sinclair | 1,600 00 | 1st June, 1873..... | do | April, 1859..... | |
| Clerk in Charge of Land Sales..... | J. V. de Boucherville | 1,350 00 | 1st April, 1874..... | do | May, 1864..... | |
| Corresponding Clerk | A. N. McNeill..... | 1,350 00 | 1st July, 1874..... | do | 1st July, 1874..... | |
| Clerk of Statistics..... | M. Benson | 850 00 | 22nd April, 1876... | do | 22nd April, 1876 | |
| Assistant Accountant..... | F. W. Smith | 1,000 00 | 1st Sept., 1873 | do | 13th Oct., 1870... | |
| Clerk of Records..... | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick | 1,000 00 | 6th Aug., 1873 | do | 6th Aug., 1873... | |
| Assistant Corresponding Clerk..... | J. D. McLean..... | 750 00 | 25th Oct., 1876 | do | 25th Oct., 1876... | |
| Stenographer | W. B. Richardson..... | 950 00 | 26th Dec., 1876..... | do | 3rd June, 1873... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Land Sales..... | Thos. Coffey, jun..... | 550 00 | 17th July, 1878..... | do | 17th July, 1878... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | H. G. Maingy..... | 600 00 | 1st July, 1879..... | do | 1st July, 1879.... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Records | S. Stewart | 600 00 | 1st July, 1879..... | do | 1st July, 1879.... | |
| Copying Clerk | Joseph Delisle | *1 60 | | Supt.-General..... | 7th July, 1879.... | *Per diem. |

Correct.
WILL HOWE.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

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[PART I]

31-5

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| Names. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| Edgar Dewdney | Indian Commissioner..... | 3,200 00 | | |
| L. W. Orde | Indian Agent | 1,400 00 | Battleford..... | |
| M. G. Dickieson..... | Clerk, North-West Superintendency | 1,150 00 | do | } Replaced on Oct. 1st by Mr. Orde. |
| do | Agent for Treaty No. 6 | 250 00 | do | |
| A. McDonald..... | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Qu'Appelle | |
| Jas. G. Stewart..... | do | 1,200 00 | Edmonton | |
| W. Palmer Clark | do | 1,000 00 | Duck Lake | |
| T. Page Wadsworth..... | Inspector of Farming Instructors..... | 1,200 00 | | |
| Elliott T. Galt | Secretary to Mr. Dewdney..... | 1,000 00 | | |
| Dr. Hagerty, M. D. | Medical Superintendent..... | 1,800 00 | Winnipeg..... | |
| Dr. J. Kitten..... | do | 700 00 | Fort Walsh..... | |
| Dr. R. Miller, M. D. | Medical Officer..... | 500 00 | Shoal Lake..... | } Surgeon to Mounted Police. |
| Dr. Geo. Kennedy..... | do | 500 00 | Fort McLeod..... | |
| H. J. Taylor..... | Farming Instructor..... | 730 00 | do | |
| Thos. Wright..... | do | 730 00 | Calgary..... | |
| M. Chamberlain | do | 730 00 | Bird Tail Creek..... | |
| J. Johnston..... | do | 730 00 | Fort Pelly | |
| F. L. Hunt | do | 730 00 | Qu'Appelle | |
| John Scott..... | do | 730 00 | Touhwood Hills..... | |
| W. A. Loucks | do | 730 00 | Prince Albert..... | |
| G. Chaffey..... | do | 730 00 | Fort Carleton..... | |
| J. Tompkins..... | do | 730 00 | Duck Lake | |
| B. Sherrin..... | do | 730 00 | Battleford | |
| J. Delaney | do | 730 00 | Frog Lake..... | |
| P. J. Williams..... | do | 730 00 | Fort Pitt..... | |
| R. S. Donnelly..... | do | 730 00 | Saddle Lake | |
| S. B. Lucas..... | do | 730 00 | Near Edmonton..... | |
| Samuel Bruce..... | do | 730 00 | PicBan Reserve..... | |

NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| John Harlow | Agent..... | 100 00 | Bear River..... | District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne. |
| J. E. Beckwith | do | 25 00 | Canning..... | do No. 2, for Kings County. |
| Rev. Thos. Butler..... | do | 37 50 | Caledonia..... | do No. 3, for Queens County. |
| Rev. E. J. McCarthy | do | 37 50 | Chester..... | do No. 4, for County Lunenburg. |
| Rev. Mr. O'Connor..... | do | 33-33 | Bedford..... | do No. 5, for County Halifax. |
| Dr. McLean..... | do | 33 33 | Sbubenacadie..... | do No. 6, for Counties Hants and Colchester. |
| Dr. A. F. Clark..... | do | 33 33 | Parrsboro'..... | do No. 7, for County Cumberland. |
| Rev. R. McDougald..... | do | 100 00 | Pictou..... | do No. 8, for County Pictou. |
| Rev. Wm. Chisholm..... | do | 100 00 | Antigonish..... | do No. 9, for Counties Antigonish & Guysboro' |
| Rev. J. McDougall..... | do | 100 00 | Red Island..... | do No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B. |
| Rev. D. McEaac..... | do | 50 00 | River Inhabitants..... | do No. 11, for County Inverness. |
| A. F. McGillivray..... | do | 50 00 | Grand Narrows..... | do No. 12, for County Victoria. |
| Rev. M. McKenzie..... | do | 100 00 | Christmas Island..... | do No. 13, for County Cape Breton. |

NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
| Chas. Sargeant..... | Visiting Superintendent..... | 400 00 | Ohatham..... | North-Eastern Superintendency. |
| Wm. Fisher..... | do | 300 00 | Fredericton..... | South-Western Superintendency. |
| Moses Craig | Agent..... | 100 00 | Perth..... | Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska. |
| Rev. J. J. O'Leary..... | Missionary | 100 00 | Tobique | |
| Rev. J. O. McDivitt..... | do | 200 00 | Fredericton..... | |
| Rev. John Carter..... | do | 100 00 | Renous Bridge..... | |
| Rev. W. Morrisey..... | do | 100 00 | Cak Point | |
| J. S. Benson, M.D..... | Medical Officer..... | 125 00 | Newcastle | |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|
| John O. Arsennault..... | Agent..... | 300 00 | Lennox Island..... |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|

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37-

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET
1884.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE YEAR 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 29th February, 1884.

To the Honourable David L. Macpherson, Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, which, as usual, includes a complete statement of the business transacted to the end of the month of October, and, as far as possible, a general outline of all done to the close of the calendar year 1883.

Since the date of the last Annual Report important changes have taken place in the Department. At the beginning of the financial year, a complete re-organization was effected. The business had become so extensive, and the operations directed by the Minister of Interior so varied in their character, that a distribution of direct responsibility amongst the several officers at the head of the chief divisions of this work became imperative. At the time mentioned, therefore, the offices of Surveyor-General and Deputy Head, which had been combined in the person of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Lindsay Russell, were separated, Mr. Russell retaining the supervision of the Technical Division, and his seniority as a Deputy Head. Mr. Frederick White was invested with similar rank and authority as Comptroller of Mounted Police. Dr. Selwyn, who, as the Director of the Geological Survey, had always exercised independent control over that Branch of the Department, was also given the rank of a Deputy Head.

On the 17th day of October last you became the actual, as you had been for the greater portion of the preceding three years the Acting Minister of the Interior, and the North-West Mounted Police were then detached from this Department, and continued under the direction of your predecessor, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

Although the year 1883 does not show so great an increase in the business of the Department over the preceding year as did 1882 over 1881, and although, in regard to the receipts from sales and leases of the public lands, there was a slight decrease, the rate of progress has been fairly maintained, and the augmentation of the population of Manitoba and the Territories and the increase in area of home-

A further examination has been made in person by Dr. Selwyn, the Director of the Survey, of the country along the northern shores of Lake Superior, from Port Arthur to the Pic River. While on this service, a visit was made by the Director to the Slate Islands, and to the Rabbit Mountain Silver Mine. The Jack Fish Lake mine, now called the "Huronian Mine," was also visited by Dr. Selwyn, who pronounces it the most promising mining venture he has seen in that region. In his report of examination of the Turtle Mountain country, in Manitoba, he states that the evidence clearly shows there is a likelihood of workable seams of coal being found there. Outcrops of strata, similar to those associated with the coal south of the Boundary, were found on the north side of the mountain, in Ranges 20, 21 and 22, west of the First Principal Meridian. He states it would be very desirable to make some further investigation, by boring to a moderate depth, on the outcrops referred to. An examination was also made of the newly discovered seams of anthracite coal, on the Devil's Head Creek, west of Calgary. Samples of these coals are now being analysed, and the results will be given in the Annual Report of the Branch, to be prepared during this winter.

In British Columbia, the region intersected by the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been carefully examined and explored, and sufficient additional details have been gathered to justify the publication of a new edition of the map of this region prepared by Dr. G. M. Dawson, and published in the Report for 1877-78.

The researches made in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains prove the existence of large tracts of coal-bearing cretaceous rocks in the very heart of the range, of which the anthracite region of Devil's Head Creek is a special development. A portion of Dr. Dawson's time was devoted to work on the plains of the North-West. A number of points were also visited for the purpose of completing the information required for a map of the coal fields of the western portion of the District of Alberta.

In the Cypress Hills region, the existence of tertiary beds has been discovered of greater age than any which have previously been found in the North-West. These beds are said to be underlaid by a lignite seam throughout the whole extent of the Cypress Hills, which in some places attain to a thickness of 5 feet.

Owing to the discovery of the precious metals at the Lake of the Woods, that district was examined and specimens of ores were collected at places where mining for gold had commenced.

An examination was also made of the southern part of the District of Keewatin, including an actual survey of the shores and islands of the Lake of the Woods. The effect of these operations, will be to confirm the general mapping, in 1873, of the distribution of the Laurentian and Huronian rocks of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Districts.

Important explorations and surveys were made in the Eastern Provinces, particularly in the Gaspé Peninsula, and in the coal districts of Nova Scotia. In the former, the mountains were visited and examined, and the surveys of the heads of several rivers completed.

Prominent among the contributors of specimens to the Geological Museum, during the past season, are mentioned the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

The Geological Survey work in New Brunswick was continued, attention being given to the surface geology and physical features of the region traversed in that Province.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories submits a report of his administration for the past year (Part No. IV). The imposition of the tax which it was deemed expedient to place on permits for the importation of intoxicating liquors has had the effect of lessening the number of applications.

Respecting the removal of the seat of Government from Battleford to Regina, which was selected from the central position it occupies in Assiniboia and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also on account of its being situated in the heart of a vast and rich agricultural country, His Honour calls attention to the fact that though the selection met with bitter criticism from a portion of the Canadian press, the wisdom of the choice was unanimously endorsed by the North-West Council at its last Session; that a considerable town has already sprung into existence; and that large numbers of settlers, attracted by the great fertility of the soil of the district, have taken up land around Regina. An objection at one time strongly urged against the selection—the supposed scarcity of water—has been entirely overcome, there being now an abundant supply to meet all possible requirements for many years to come.

Five districts of 1,000 square miles each, having been found to contain the required number of inhabitants, have been erected into as many electoral districts, namely, Edmonton, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moose Jaw, which, with the district of Lorne, erected in 1880, make altogether six districts having popular representation in the North-West Council. The Council, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, two Stipendiary Magistrates, three nominated and six elected members, met in August last, and passed a number of ordinances. Another Stipendiary Magistrate has since been appointed, so that the Council now consist of twelve members.

Nineteen schools receiving Government aid are already in operation, and so many applications are being received for the establishment of others, consequent on the rapidity with which the country is becoming peopled, that the Lieutenant Governor

anticipates that in another year the funds at his disposal for this purpose will be inadequate to meet the demands upon them.

The improvement of the "Crow's Nest Pass Trail" was carried out under the supervision of an experienced person, and appropriations were granted by the Council for the construction of a number of bridges in the various districts.

Referring to the colonization companies, and to their intimate connection with the progress of the Territories, His Honour states that the mistrust and uneasiness with which they were at first regarded by the old settlers and squatters have gradually been dissipated, as the work of the companies has come to be better understood, while the immigrant, realizing that his choice in selecting a homestead is in no way restricted by their presence, but that the surrounding settlement effected by them is of great advantage to him, has come to look upon them with much more favour than at first.

The wise policy adopted by the Government in regard to the Indians is now bearing fruit, most of the bands having gone to their respective reserves, and it is hoped that next spring will see them all so settled. The efforts of many of the Indians to become agriculturists have been crowned with success.

Reference is made to mining, and to the exciting reports of wonderful discoveries which have recently been circulated, and His Honour is of the opinion that the outlook is sufficiently promising to warrant further prospecting, and a rush to the mines is anticipated by him in the spring.

The crops, in spite of an unusually dry summer and early frost, were very abundant, though a portion suffered on account of late sowing. This mistake, it is expected, will be rectified as the new settlers become more fully impressed with the necessity for improved cultivation and early seeding.

In conclusion, His Honour reports that there is general contentment throughout the Territories, and great confidence in the future of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA, N. W. T., January, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith, pursuant to Section 90, Sub-Section 2, of the "North-West Territories Act, 1880," a return of the number of special permissions granted by me during the year 1883, for the importation of intoxicating liquors into the North-West Territories, showing the quantity and nature of the intoxicants in each case.

In connection with this, I may state that on account of the large increase in the number of applications and increase of labor and expense consequent thereto, I deemed it expedient, with the advice of my Council, to exact the payment of a fee of fifty cents per gallon for spirit and wine, to form part of the general revenue fund of the North-West Territories. This regulation came into force on the 20th September last, and from that date, to the 31st December following, five hundred and ninety-nine (599) permits have been granted, and a sum of seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$763.75) realized.

While I have continued to exercise the same care in granting permits as heretofore, I am glad to remark that the imposition of the tax had the effect of lessening the number of applications, for during the latter period of the year, instead of increasing in proportion to the rapid increase of population, they show about the same average, daily, as during the first period of the year. I may state that during the time I exacted a fee, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents were returned to parties who had applied for permits which I refused to grant.

Although it is not customary for the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories to make an annual report of his administration, I believe such a course will not be considered unimportant, as the duties are becoming somewhat onerous, and may be of interest to both the Government and the public. I therefore submit the following as a first step in this direction:—

REMOVAL OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO REGINA.

Since I am in office, the Government have deemed it necessary, for most important and obvious reasons, to remove the Territorial seat of Government from Battleford to a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Regina was selected, as occupying a central position within the Provisional District of Assiniboia, and also on account of its being the natural centre of a vast and rich agricultural country.

This selection has met with some bitter criticism by a portion of the Canadian press; but it must have been gratifying to the Government to learn, through the medium of the same press, that the wisdom of the choice had received a unanimous endorsement at the hands of the members of the North-West Council at their last Session in August. It will also afford pleasure to notice that a considerable town has, during the short period of one year, sprung into existence at Regina, and that a large number of settlers, attracted by the great agricultural wealth of the district, have taken up land around it. The record in the Land Office will be sufficient evidence of this. One strong objection raised against the selection of Regina was the supposed scarcity of water. In answer to this I may here state that over half a dozen wells have already been sunk, and an abundant supply of pure water found. I am informed that when water was struck at one of these wells, the man working at the bottom had considerable difficulty in saving himself, the water rushing up with such force. Within a few hours it rose to 40 feet and now stands at 50 feet. Mr. Scarth, according to his promise as trustee of the town site, has caused considerable work to be done in grading some of the principal streets and by the construction of a dam across the Wascana River, one mile south of the town. This dam has been calculated to secure a reservoir covering an area of 160 acres, with an average depth of 5 feet of water, which, of itself, will more than suffice for all ordinary purposes of the people resident in the town and vicinity for many years to come.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT REGINA.

In connection with this place the Departments of Public Works and of the Interior have displayed great energy in the construction of Public Buildings authorized at the last Session of Parliament. Additions have been made to Government House, which have rendered it habitable, and the Council Chamber, with two offices attached, has been erected; as, also, good and substantial offices for headquarters of Indian Department in the Territories.

Under the supervision of the Comptroller of North-West Mounted Police, ample and comfortable accommodations have been provided for this Force as their headquarters in the Territories. Wells have been sunk at the barracks and Council Chamber (the latter being also for the use of Indian Offices) and a good supply of water in both places obtained, at an average depth of 70 feet. Government House is also supplied with good water by means of an artesian well at a depth of 100 feet.

The Registry Office is also completed. It is a small building, with fine fire-proof vault attached.

The plans are now being prepared for Court House, Jail and Lunatic Asylum. This will complete all the public buildings required at this place for some time.

I am in hopes that the two last mentioned buildings will be built of brick, as brick yards are to be started early next year at Regina, and already some very good bricks are being manufactured at Indian Head.

The Council Chamber, Government House, Land Office, Post Office, Indian Office and Registry Office are built of wood, and will answer the purpose very well until building material becomes much cheaper than it is at present.

The Government House and Council Chamber at Battleford are used by the Indian Department for the purpose of an Industrial School for Indian children.

ERECTION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Pending the completion of the Council Chamber, and impressed with a desire of giving as full a popular representation in the then approaching session of Council as the circumstances of the country would justify, no time was lost in procuring the necessary evidence, showing what portion of the Territories, under the Act, were entitled to representation. As a result, five districts, of 1,000 square miles each, were found to contain the requisite number of population and set apart into as many electoral districts, under the names respectively of Edmonton, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moose Jaw. These, with the electoral district of Lorne, comprising the settlements of Prince Albert, Duck Lake, St. Laurent and Carlton, erected by my predecessor on the 13th November, 1880, make altogether six electoral districts in the Territories.

As a residence of twelve months preceding the issue of a writ is necessary for the qualification of the electors, the elections on the line of railway were postponed to a late date, in order to allow as great a number of persons to become qualified as possible, every day's delay adding a few more, as the bulk of the settlers within these districts had settled late in the summer of 1882.

SESSION OF COUNCIL.

The Council convened for the 20th August, did not finally open until the 22nd, on which day were present Lieut.-Col. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. McLeod, Stipendiary Magistrates, ex-officio members of Council, Pascal Bréland, Esq., appointed member, and the following new members were sworn in and took their seats, namely:—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine and Hayter Reed, Esq., both nominated members; Captain D. H. Macdowall, of Prince Albert; Francis Oliver, Esq., of Edmonton; Claude C. Hamilton, Esq., of Broadview; Thomas W. Jackson, Esq., of Fort Qu'Appelle; William White, Esq., of Regina; and James H. Ross, Esq., of Moose Jaw, all elected members. The Council was therefore composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, two Stipendiary Magistrates, three nominated members and six elected members.

Several important measures were discussed, and on the 4th October last, when the Session was closed, twenty-one Ordinances were past, intituled, respectively:—

- | | |
|---------|---|
| No. 1. | An Ordinance respecting Infectious and Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals. |
| No. 2. | “ respecting Municipalities. |
| No. 3. | “ to amend the Administration of Civil Justice Ordinances, 1878 and 1879. |
| No. 4. | “ respecting Partnerships. |
| No. 5. | “ for the Relief of Indigent Children. |
| No. 6. | “ to prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day. |
| No. 7. | “ authorizing the Appointment of Notaries Public. |
| No. 8. | “ for the Protection of Game. |
| No. 9. | “ to regulate the Disposal of Found or Stolen Horses. |
| No. 10. | “ respecting the Herding of Animals. |
| No. 11. | “ to enforce the Destruction of the Canada Thistle and other Noxious Weeds. |
| No. 12. | “ respecting Auctioneers, Hawkers and Pedlars. |
| No. 13. | “ to provide and regulate Returns by Justices of the Peace. |
| No. 14. | “ respecting the Construction of Chimneys. |
| No. 15. | “ to amend the Ordinance No. 6, of 1879, respecting the Licensing of Billiard and other Tables, and for the Prevention of Gambling. |
| No. 16. | “ to further amend “ The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1879.” |
| No. 17. | “ to amend Ordinance No. 8, of 1878, respecting the Marking of Stock. |
| No. 18. | “ to amend Ordinance No. 1, of 1881, respecting Short Forms of Indentures. |
| No. 19. | “ to amend an Ordinance for the Protection of Sheep, No. 11, of 1881. |
| No. 20. | “ to amend an Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires, No. 4, of 1879. |
| No. 21. | “ to repeal Ordinance No. 10, of 1881, and to amend Ordinance respecting Fences, No. 10, of 1878. |

I append hereto an abstract showing the legislation of the Council since the organization of the North-West Territories.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I also attach a list of Justices of the Peace, and other Territorial officers, appointed from time to time by my predecessor and myself, since the organization of the Territories, up to the 31st December, 1883, and now in office.

SCHOOLS.

Under the authority of the Order in Council in that behalf, I am now paying out of the appropriation for the North-West Government, half the teachers' salaries for ten Protestant and nine Roman Catholic schools, and am continually receiving applications for others.

The country is settling up so fast that I anticipate having calls made on me in another year far beyond the amount I have had heretofore at my disposal. I am in hopes, however, that another year will see the passing of a School Ordinance that will be acceptable both to the Government and the people.

CROW'S NEST PASS TRAIL.

In the spring, I was authorized to arrange for the improvement of the road which is known as the “Crow's Nest Pass Trail.” Having in the employ of the Indian

Department, Mr. McCord, a man who I was aware had great experience in making mountain trails, he having been employed in the mountains by the Boundary Commission under Col. Hawkins, and subsequently on the Canadian Pacific Railway Surveys in British Columbia, I suggested that I might be authorized to use his services for that purpose. This was done, and he, with some Indians and a few white men, cut the trail out, improved the bad places, built bridges, and did some little work west of the mountains, to connect with the part already constructed by the British Columbia Government. After its completion, several bands of horses were driven over it, and I was assured that the trail was a capital one to serve the purpose for which it was built. But as the season advanced, and after several bands of wild horses had been driven over it, reports of a different kind appeared in the western papers.

I have no doubt that the trail was much cut up towards fall, and that a quantity of fallen timber was on the track, but this is inevitable in a country similar to that through which the trail passes.

It is impossible to drain a narrow trail, and in a wooded district, where fires have run, the crowding of wild horses always brings a certain amount of timber on to the road.

I think that in the spring, before travelling begins, a few hundred dollars might be spent to advantage in again clearing the road, and as a portion of the amount I was authorized to spend is still on hand, I would recommend that this be done. Had the whole of the money been expended this summer, there would have been the same appeal for opening out the road in the spring as I now see in the papers.

The application made to the Government by parties interested in this road, was to have it cut out so that animals could be driven through from British Columbia. This was done, and Mr. McCord, in whose knowledge of what was required I have implicit faith, has reported to me that it was a good road of the kind and all that was needed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I received from the elected Members of Council a memorandum showing the requirements of their respective districts, for the improvements of Roads and construction of Bridges. Although the sums asked for were in excess of the amount at my disposal for such purposes, I was enabled to grant each district six hundred dollars out of the North-West Government appropriation and two hundred and fifty dollars out of "The General Revenue Fund of the North-West Territories," making a total sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars to be expended in each district, wherever it may be most needed and likely to benefit the public at large. In no case, however, has any grant been asked for by the Members on behalf of their constituents, without an assurance being made that an equal amount in money or labor would be raised by the settlers immediately benefited. To insure a proper expenditure on this head, work will be done in each case by a committee of three competent persons, under the supervision of the Member of the district, and the Government grant will only be paid on the receipt of a certificate of such committee, countersigned by the Member, that the work is complete and substantial. In this manner Bridges are proposed to be erected across the following streams:

- Weed Creek*, south of Broadview.
- Pipestone*, south of Moosomin and Whitewood.
- Pheasant Creek*, north of Qu'Appelle.
- Wascana River*, at two different points near Regina.
- Boggy Creek*, at also two different points north of Regina.
- Moose Jaw Creek*, in the vicinity of the town of that name.
- Red Deer Creek*, in the settlement of Prince Albert.
- Eagle Creek*, on the Battleford trail from Swift Current.
- Sturgeon River*, in St. Albert Settlement.
- Black Sand Creek* and *Wolf Creek*, south of Edmonton.

Likewise, repairs are proposed to be made to the existing Bridges and their approaches on the Qu'Appelle River at Racette's Crossing, Fort Qu'Appelle and the crossing of the river on the leading trail to Long Lake from Regina, and also to six Bridges within the settlement of Prince Albert.

It is also proposed to improve the road from Calgary to Edmonton (which is fast becoming a very important highway), the Battleford Trail, the Buffalo Lake Trail to Moose Jaw, and the main highway south of Moose Jaw.

All the foregoing improvements and Bridges are on public thoroughfares, and of actual necessity.

In addition to the above, applications have been made to me towards the construction of Bridges on Belly River, High River, Sheep Creek and Elbow River, all in the McLeod District, but with the exception of Fish Creek, the bridging of these streams would be very expensive, and the present appropriation for such purposes is too limited to permit of the work being authorized. The question will rest with the Government to determine whether these Bridges, though of pressing necessity, can be constructed at the present time.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

The Colonization Companies are intimately connected with the rapid progress of the Territory, but I may observe here that their establishment has been closely watched by our population, in some cases with even considerable uneasiness. The old settlers mistrusted that their claims as squatters might be endangered should their holdings happen to be included in any Colonization Grant, and the incoming settlers feared lest they should be restricted in their choice of homesteads. Gradually, however, were these misgivings dissipated, as the order regulating the establishment of these companies became to be understood. The immigrant soon perceived that his freedom of choice in the location of his homestead was in no wise curtailed by these grants, while *bona fide* claims of squatters were found to be fully respected. This created a sense of relief, and the mass of our population has ceased to look with mistrust upon the establishment of Colonization Companies. In one or two cases only, where old settlements happened to be included, has any complaint been heard, but there again a liberal management on the part of the companies, and a firm determination at headquarters to enforce the conditions of the grants, will even there dissipate further feeling of dissatisfaction.

In other respects, the good resulting from the establishment of the Colonization Companies, is certainly great and undoubted. Their circulars have been profusely distributed, and their numerous agents have brought prominently before the public, the wealth and resources of the country. The facts made known by them, and the advantages offered in some cases, have induced settlers to venture into heretofore unknown parts of the Territories, remote from railway communications and leading highways. Nuclei of future and promising towns have, last summer, been started within these colonies, where settlers can always depend for their various supplies. The many advantages resulting from such centres will naturally attract the incoming settlers; settlements will radiate from these centres, with every chance of a rapid extension, and thus will the country reap the benefit of the work of these companies.

INDIANS.

The wise policy pursued by the Canadian Government in their treatment of the Indians is now bearing fruit. The large number who have lived on the plains and hunted the buffalo, as long as there was a chance of securing any, have at last been induced to go to their respective Reserves; and I am in hopes that next spring will see them all settled. They are quiet and law-abiding, as a whole, and no fear need be apprehended at their hands so long as the Government continue to act justly toward them. With few exceptions, they understand that they cannot procure a living other-

wise than by following the pursuits of agriculture, and many of them have already made earnest efforts, with remarkable success, as tillers of the soil.

My report on Indian affairs in the North-West Territories, deals with this question.

MINING.

Since the railway has entered the mountains, where mineral deposits of more or less value exist, the usual exciting reports of wonderful discoveries have been circulated. The prospects are sufficiently encouraging to warrant further prospecting, and I anticipate quite a rush to the mines in the spring. As is always the case, there will be many disappointments; but those failing will have the advantage of the railway work to fall back upon. Were it not for this, I should strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of procuring reliable information as to the value of the new discoveries.

As I understand the Government has been preparing Mining Laws suitable to the necessity of the country, I will make no remarks on it except to recommend the advisability of establishing a Gold Commissioner's Office, where records could be made, and disputes, which are bound to arise, settled on the spot. The Gold Commissioner could be vested with the powers of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

There is little occasion for me to say anything in regard to the vast coal fields which are now being developed in different portions of the Territories.

The District of Alberta is one huge coal bed, and every settler in that district will have good coal almost at his own door, and it only remains for the companies who are taking out coal, to work their mines with the latest improved machinery, and on an extensive scale, to insure to the whole of the Territories a good coal at very reasonable rates.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

The work in this office has, of late, been steadily on the increase, and in order to keep up with it, I have found it necessary to engage the services of an Assistant Clerk, who is paid partly out of North-West Government appropriation and partly out of our local funds. My present staff for North-West Government work consists of the Clerk of the Council and the Assistant just mentioned. Although both efficient and willing officers, I fear that a third clerk will have to be added before long.

The marvellous rapidity which has marked the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has caused the Territories to make wonderful progress during the year just closed. The addition to the population has been large, and mostly of settlers eager to develop the agricultural resources of the country. The bulk of the settlement has been naturally near the railway, and numerous towns have sprung up all along the line, from the eastern boundaries of the Territories to the Rocky Mountains. As being the most important amongst these, I may mention Broadview, Indian Head, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary. Much of the available land along the line has been settled, but large tracts still remain open.

Though not possessed of statistics respecting the country's crop, I may state, from information I have received, they were, on the whole, very successful, although the country experienced an unusually dry summer and early frost. A portion of the crop suffered on account of late sowing, and so long as now settlers will be coming in, the country must expect to hear reports of frozen grain going about, for in their eagerness to have a large crop the first year, they will risk late sowing.

The experience, however, gained this year on the Bell farm, at Indian Head, is evidence of the capabilities of the soil when properly worked, and seed put in at the proper time.

The older settlements of Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Battleford, Edmonton and St. Albert, all on the Saskatchewan River, and over 200 miles north of this point, have harvested a much greater proportion of their grain this year than in any prece-

ding one, although a severe frost was felt all over the country at the end of August. The success of these settlements, therefore, can only be accounted for by improved cultivation and early sowing. This cannot be too much impressed on the minds of new arrivals, in order to save them from disappointment.

In conclusion, I may state that there is a general contentment throughout the Territories, and great confidence in the future. My experience of five years in the Territories, convinces me that there can be no better country for settlers, with even a slight knowledge of farming and a small capital, or where a comfortable home can be secured at so small a cost, and in so short a time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Territories.

: To the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1880.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



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REPORT
OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
FOR THE
 YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1880

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
 Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the past year.

The Department was established under the provisions of the Act 43 Victoria, cap. 28, on the 7th of May, 1880, when the Act came into force.

This Report covers therefore the operations of the Department during the first year of its existence. The reports on Indian Affairs for previous years, since Confederation, will be found with the Reports of the Secretary of State for the years 1868 to 1873 inclusive; and with those of the Department of the Interior for the years 1874 to 1879 inclusive.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our relations with the numerous tribes and bands of Indians of the Dominion continue to be satisfactory.

The Indians of the North-West Territories, known as the Plain Indians, of the distressing condition of whom, in consequence of the scarcity of buffalo in the country, Your Excellency is already aware, express themselves as deeply grateful for the assistance given them by the Government. And the manner in which some of the bands have already settled upon their Reserves, built houses, and fenced and broken up land for cultivation, has astonished old residents of the Territories; who scarcely believed such a transformation of character in the wild Indian of the plains possible.

It will thus be seen that the policy of the Government in affording instruction in agriculture to the Indians of the North-West Territories has been so far successful.

And I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Farming Instructors sent to the Indians have for the most part discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently.

The Indian youth, to enable him to cope successfully with his brother of white origin, must be dissociated from the prejudicial influences by which he is surrounded on the reserve of his band. And the necessity for the establishment more generally of institutions, whereat Indian children, besides being instructed in the usual branches of education, will be lodged, fed, clothed, kept separate from home influences, taught trades and instructed in agriculture, is becoming every year more apparent.

Several institutions of this description have been in operation for a number of years, and the results are sufficiently satisfactory to prove the superiority of such establishments over the ordinary day schools.

In the Province of Ontario there are four Industrial Schools, viz.: at Mount Elgin, in the County of Middlesex, at Brantford in the County of Brant, at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, and at Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma. In the Province of Manitoba, there is the well known institution at St. Boniface, and in the North-West Territories there are similar establishments at Ile à LaCrosse, Lac la Biche, Lake Athabaska, and Fort Providence. In British Columbia there are institutions of the same type at Metlakahla and Fort Simpson.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

Convinced of the desirability of introducing, as soon as Indian bands are prepared for it, a better system for managing their local affairs than the one which at present prevails among them, under which the chiefs (who in many cases are hereditary, and therefore may or may not fairly represent the intelligence of the band) control such matters—the Department despatched a circular to the various Indian Superintendents and Agents, calling upon them to report whether the bands under their supervision were sufficiently enlightened to justify the conclusion that the inauguration of a simple form of municipal government among them would be attended with success.

From the majority of its officers who have replied to the circular, the reports received lead to the conclusion that the Indian bands within their respective districts are not sufficiently advanced in intelligence for the change. An attempt will, however, be made at an early date to obtain the consent of the more advanced bands to the establishment of some such system. It is thought that a council, proportionate in number to the population of the band, elected by the male members thereof, of twenty-one years and over, and presided over by a functionary similar to the Reeve of a Township, might answer the purpose; or in its initiatory stage the council might be presided over, with better results by the local Indian Superintendent or Agent.

The matters upon which this elective body should pass by-laws, subject to confirmation by Your Excellency in Council, should embrace the making of line

fences, ditches, and roads, the prevention of trespass by cattle, the preservation of order on the Reserve, the repression of vice, &c.

SANITARY CONDITION.

With the exception of an outbreak of small pox during the summer among the Algonquin and Tetès de Boule Indians living on the Reserve situated at the junction of the Rivers Gatineau and Desert, in the Province of Quebec, and some cases of measles among the Indians of the Riding Mountains, in the North-West Territories, and cases of measles and scarlatina in an encampment near Fort Walsh, there were no infectious diseases among the Indians during the past year. In all of the above instances prompt measures were taken by the Department for the relief of the sufferers.

Measures are in progress for a general vaccination of all the Indians in the Dominion upon whom that operation may not have been successfully performed within the last seven years.

SURVEYS.

The boundaries of a number of Indian Reserves in the North-West Territories, which were promised the Indians when the treaties were made, were surveyed during the past season; by Mr. Simpson, D.L.S., in so far as the Reserves under Treaty No. 6 are concerned; and by Mr. Patrick, D.L.S., as respects Reserves under Treaties Nos. 4 and 7. Mr. Vaughan, D.L.S., also readjusted the boundaries of certain Reserves in the District of Keewatin, as the Indians were desirous of a change in their position. A number of Reserves remain yet to be surveyed, especially in the Saskatchewan and Lake of the Woods Districts; and the work will be resumed early in the ensuing season.

In British Columbia the work of surveying the boundaries of the Reserves allotted by the Reserve Commission was resumed early in the season under the direction, in so far as the Lower Fraser is concerned, of Captain Jemmett; and as respects the O'Kanagan District, Mr. Mohun was entrusted with the duty of surveying the same.

With regard to Indian Reserves in the older Provinces steps have been taken to ascertain whether the boundaries of any of them require to be resurveyed, in consequence of the old marks of survey having disappeared, and information has been asked for from the agents relative to the quantity of land occupied by individual Indians on each Reserve, with a view to a fair apportionment of the land among the different heads of families. As respects Reserves, in regard to which the Department is already in possession of the requisite information as to the locatees and the quantity of land occupied by each, location

tickets are in course of preparation, one of which will be given to each locatee, a duplicate thereof sent to the local agent and the triplicate filed in the Department. A book for registering these titles, as well as any subsequent transactions in respect to the lands covered thereby will also be kept by the local agent, who will be required to forward to the Department a return at the end of each month shewing changes of locatees, if any, made during the month to be recorded in a similar book kept in the head office.

LANDS SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the past year in the interest of the Indians who surrendered it for the purpose was 96,265 $\frac{31}{100}$ acres; being an increase of 34,298 $\frac{70}{100}$ acres over the transactions of the previous year; and the amount for which the land was sold was \$67,624.41; being \$22,509.89 in excess of the amount of the previous year's sales. The larger proportion of the lands sold are situated in the Province of Ontario.

The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to \$66,983.55.

During the past year six new townships were brought into the market. Four of them are situated in the Northern part of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, and two islands in close proximity to Manitoulin form the other two townships.

The quantity of Indian lands still in the market is in round numbers 570,000 acres.

Return D, which forms one of the appendices to this Report, contains full particulars as to the quantity of land still disposable in each township.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following comparative statement will give an idea of the quantity of work done by the Department during the past year as compared with the previous year's transactions:

Letters written, 6,747, being 1,867 more than the previous year, covering 8,600 folios, 1,990 folios more than last year.

Letters received, 7,920, being 950 in excess of last year.

Memoranda, reports, etc., covering 807 folios.

Accounts kept and balanced daily, 150.

Pay cheques issued, 2,845.

Certificates for credits, 156.

informed me, they had no rain for six weeks, the wheat was of an excellent quality, well leaved and perfectly ripe, the barley got touched with the frost, but I am informed it was not the kind ordered for this climate and must have been sent in mistake. The Indians had small gardens here and there, wherever a good locality presented itself; they displayed a great deal of energy in trying to make a success of their first agricultural enterprise. In passing through "Little Child's" (Chief) garden I noticed a large number of overgrown cucumbers, besides corn and other vegetables, all being attended to by members of his family, all of which went to prove the virtue of the soil.

I was informed that Little Child, with his band, wished to move to Qu'Appelle and join the balance of his tribe who have been there for the last few years with a minor chief named Osoup. I accordingly held a council, and saw they were undecided what to do, some wished to join their friends at Qu'Appelle, and others wished to remain on their present reservation. I am inclined to believe they will shortly all leave for Qu'Appelle, a great deal of jealousy appears to exist between the chief and minor chiefs of this band.

I next visited the Assiniboine Reservation at the Head of Cypress Mountain. The reserve is situated in an excellent locality, for wood and water, but the climate is such that it is useless to think of continuing agriculture in that locality owing to the early frosts and snow storms which are so prevalent. On the 3rd September all the crops and vines were killed by frost, and, with the exception of the potatoes, everything planted proved a failure. It is very much to be regretted the crops were not a success as the Assiniboines took every interest in the advancement of their agricultural pursuits, and displayed great willingness to do any work they were called upon to perform. I trust they will meet with better success next year, as their conduct during the past season has been most commendable and really merits better success than has attended them this year. Although their crops were a failure they appear in no way discouraged, on the contrary, they speak of looking for a better location for their reserve next year.

I held several councils with the Indians who had not yet determined on a reservation with a view of ascertaining their opinion on the matter; there were several chiefs present, the principal being Pie-à-pot, Little Pine and Lucky Man. The first two of these chiefs expressed a wish of settling in this mountain, and Lucky Man wished to locate in the neighborhood of Battleford. I could get no definite answer from any of the chiefs as to when they would settle down. They were anxious to receive their annuity payments. It appears they were on the Missouri River hunting buffalo when warned of the time the payment would take place, their horses were in a very low condition and the distance being so great they could not arrive here in time. I consulted Colonel Macleod, and he agreed with me in recommending the payment of those who had not arrived for the regular payment in July. The Indians were in a very destitute condition, almost without clothing of any description, and from 15 to 20 persons in each lodge; they came from the plains with the expectation of receiving their payments and purchasing clothing, &c., before returning again, the camp numbered about 2,500 persons drawing rations.

Scarlet fever of a very virulent type broke out in the camp, and several deaths have already occurred. Dr. Kennedy visited the camp and warned the Indians of the precautionary measures it would be necessary for them to take to prevent the spreading of the disease; about 30 deaths have occurred within the past month; it is difficult to say to what extent this disease will spread as it is almost impossible to impress on Indians the necessity of any such measures.

I have experienced a great deal of annoyance with a non-treaty Indian called "Little Poplar;" he is son-in-law to Lucky Man and exerts a great deal of influence over him. The "Little Poplar" has the reputation of being Big Bear's ruling spirit; he appears to delight in holding the law at defiance and does everything in his power to produce insubordination in the camp, it is currently reported that Big Bear, with the balance of his non-treaty Indians, would have accepted the terms of the treaty

years ago had it not been for the influence Little Poplar holds over a certain element in the camp.

On the 21st September, an altercation took place between an Indian and a resident named Stuttford; the latter struck the Indian, was arraigned and fined for the offence; but the Indians considered the punishment too lenient, so took the law in their own hands by rushing down to Stuttford's garden and pulling up his vegetables. They had done considerable damage before the police arrived and prevented them from tearing up the whole garden. The day following I called on Colonel Maclood, and we decided that the Indians should be punished and Stuttford recompensed for his loss. I accordingly went to the camp and found all the depredators belonged to Lueky Man's band. I informed him that I intended paying Stuttford for the loss sustained by his Indians and deducting the amount from the rations of those connected with the affair. At first they were dissatisfied; but after I explained the matter thoroughly, and they saw I was determined, they appeared to be anxious to pay for the damage done. I had the damage assessed by two competent persons who considered it did not amount to more than \$8.00, so I stopped the equivalent of that amount from the rations of the band implicated and handed same over to Stuttford.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully call your attention to the assistance rendered me by Pie-à-pot (Chief). He has done everything in his power for the observance of the law and the welfare of his tribe. On one occasion when Lueky Man and Little Poplar were speaking in a threatening manner in council, Pie-à-pot interfered and made them desist immediately. Were all the Indians of the same temperament of mind as he appears to be, there would be very little difficulty in managing them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN ALLEN.

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1880.

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

SIR,—The following report of the progress made in the survey of Indian Reserves in Treaty No. 6, North-West Territories, under my charge during the past season, is respectfully submitted for your information.

I received instructions from the Surveyor-General to report to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney at Winnipeg, and place myself and party at his disposal.

On the 11th May, Mr. Dewdney advised me to proceed to Edmonton to survey the reserves in that vicinity.

We left Winnipeg by the steamer "Marquette" for Fort Ellice, on the 18th May, and after a series of accidents, arrived at Ellice by steamer "Manitoba," on the evening of the 29th. The trip is usually made in eight days, but unfortunately the second day from Winnipeg the engine broke down, and our boat was tied up to the bank until Saturday, the 22nd, when we were towed to Portage la Prairie by the "Manitoba" and our freight transhipped to her. On the morning of the 22nd, one of Mr. Whellans' party of emigrants fell overboard and before assistance could be rendered was lost. The poor fellow left a wife and three children, for whom a purse of \$165 was made up by the passengers.

On the 26th of June we arrived in Battleford, having made the journey in nineteen and a half travelling days, an average of twenty-two and a half miles per

day, which, for heavily-laden carts, is considered very good. I remained until Friday, 2nd July, giving my horses a chance to feed and rest, and on that day started for Edmonton by the south trail.

From Battleford to Edmonton there are three trails, viz: the north, south, and telegraph.

The north trail passes Fort Pitt (ninety-two miles distant from Battleford), thence along the north side of the Saskatchewan River, *via* Saddle Lake (at one hundred and eighty-six miles), and Victoria (two hundred and twenty-three miles); total distance to Edmonton, two hundred and ninety-seven miles.

The south trail runs almost in a direct line to Fort Saskatchewan, crossing the 14th base at one hundred and sixty miles, passing through the chain of lakes at one hundred and seventy miles, Fort Saskatchewan at two hundred and fifty-one, and Edmonton at two hundred and seventy-one miles.

The telegraph trail follows the line of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, and the total distance to Edmonton is reported by Mr. King to be two hundred and fifty-nine miles, making it twelve miles shorter than the south, and thirty-eight miles shorter than the north trail; but, on account of the deep ravines across which it passes, is not much used.

Shortly after my arrival at Edmonton, I was instructed by the Indian Agent to survey a reserve for Chief Pay-pastays (The Woodpecker), located opposite Fort Edmonton, and two miles from the south side of the Saskatchewan. As this would materially interfere with the "claims" of the settlers, I prevailed on the chief to move two miles further south, and commenced the survey on the 2nd of August. On the 16th instant, the chief ordered my party to stop work, giving as a reason that he was not satisfied with the area of the reserve. At the request of Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, I had gone with him to the treaty payments at La Rivière Qui Barre, to meet the Indians from Lake Ste. Anne and Lac la Nonne, and arrange for the survey of their reserves, so that no time would be lost between the completion of Pay-pastays' Reserve and the survey of the reserves for those Indians. The party was left in charge of my assistant (Mr. Kippen, a Provincial Land Surveyor), and on his being ordered to stop work, sent word to me to that effect. I at once instructed him to pay no attention to mere talk of the chief, but complete the survey, unless he (the chief) resorted to actual force; in that case, to bring the party to Edmonton. With these instructions I inclosed a letter from Mr. Wadsworth, advising him if he had any complaints, to make them to him on his return, and in no way to interfere with the progress of the survey, upon the pain of the utmost displeasure of the Government. This letter was presented to the chief, who asked for its interpretation, and then refused to accept it. He stopped the survey by removing the instruments, and said he was prepared to prevent further work.

The number given me as being paid in this band in 1873, was 241, and upon this basis I informed them that they would get 48 square miles, but the number in the band at the time of payment this year was only 189, and on this account Mr. Wadsworth notified me to give them not more than 40 square miles, or the allowance for 200 souls. I may also state that the present number (189) is made up of Indians, half-breeds, and a lot of "absentees," old women living at Fort Edmonton, who declare they will not move across the river to the reservation.

Before the survey was commenced, in answer to a demand of the chief for 60 square miles, I plainly explained to him that the treaty allowance was one square mile for every five souls, and upon no consideration would he get more.

At the time the party was stopped the survey was nearly completed, only about five miles remained to be run on the south boundary.

The Indian Commissioner, on his arrival at Edmonton, after hearing what the chief had to say, informed him that I would not return to complete the work this year, and, much to his discomfiture, made no promise that it would be completed. In passing through Edmonton on my way down last fall, one of this chief's head men and brother, Tah-coots, the murderer, came across the river and asked me to finish the survey, expressing deep regret, for not only his chief, but the band, on account of

their previous behaviour, and made extravagant promises as to their future conduct. I informed him that I had heard that many of the band were leaving and joining other chiefs. He said he was sorry to say this was true. I think they fear the band will dwindle down to so few that it will be broken up. This would probably be the best thing that could happen, as it is principally composed of stragglers, who are both impudent and lazy, and their residence in a prosperous settlement would be detrimental to its advancement.

On the 27th of August I commenced the survey of Chief Alexander's reserve, situated about 25 miles from Edmonton on the Lac la Nonne trail, and about three miles from the Indian farm (Mr. McHugh, Instructor). The eastern boundary was first located; it runs nearly its whole length, seven miles, through a fine open undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of poplar, hay marshes, and valuable bottom lands; near its northern extremity it passes through a grove of spruce, leaving about fifty acres of it on the reserve. The south boundary (length six miles) runs for the most part through the same kind of country as the previous line. Towards its western limit it enters a more hilly and densely-wooded country, and finally at 454 chains enters Sandy Lake, which at about this point is about a mile wide. The north boundary passes through a low and gently undulating country, covered for the most part with clumps of willow and poplar, and containing some very fine hay and bottom lands; it runs north of, and therefore leaves within the reserve, a large spruce swamp, containing a great quantity of timber suitable for building and other purposes. The west boundary strikes Sandy Lake at 452 chains, and runs through a high rolling country, densely wooded with poplar and fir.

The area of the reserve is 41 square miles, about 16 of which is rolling prairie, soil excellent, and suitable in the highest degree for agricultural purposes.

The remainder of the reserve is more or less wooded. There are several spruce swamps, two of which are very extensive, and contain timber of a large size and excellent quality; in one of these, near the west boundary, I noticed trees over two feet in diameter.

River QuiBarre is about twenty-five feet wide and five feet deep, it flows through the centre of the reserve and drains it.

Sandy Lake, on the southwest corner, is a beautiful sheet of water, from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. The shore, in some places bold and precipitous, is densely wooded with spruce and poplar, and next the water is composed of a whitish colored sand of fine quality, underlying which is a bed of sandstone extending into the lake, and running back about one hundred feet, where it is lost to sight under the overlying granite. A great deal of this sandstone can be easily obtained, and will make excellent building material.

Pike, or jack-fish, appear to be very numerous, as we saw numbers jumping out of the water and along its shores.

Chief Alexander was on the ground nearly all the time the survey was in progress, and left before its completion for his home, at Lac la Nonne, to catch his winter supply of fish, but before leaving signified his entire satisfaction with all that had been done, and although he for his part would rather have had the reserve at Lac la Nonne, where fish are easily got but the land is poor, he cordially carried out the wishes of his band, and rendered us all the assistance in his power.

The reserve for Chief Michel Calahoo fronts on the Sturgeon River, and lies between the river and the 14th Base, and west of a meridian ran and posted by Mr. King in 1878. The chief was desirous of locating on both sides of the meridian; but I pointed out to him the advantage of having his boundary at all times free from dispute, and that the 14th Base and the meridian would be governing lines in the future survey of the country; he decided to adopt my suggestion. I therefore ran over the meridian from the river to the 14th Base, a distance of 600 chains; thence west along the base line 400 chains; thence north 687 chains to the Sturgeon River; thence easterly and along the river to the place of beginning; area, 40 square miles.

The east and south boundaries are partially wooded; the timber consisting of poplar and fir. The west boundary runs through heavy timber, and the shore of Sturgeon River is also well timbered.

Nearly one-half, or about twenty square miles, is high rolling prairie, and the soil is a clay loam with clay subsoil.

This is one of the best pieces of land I have seen in the North-West; it is distant from the flourishing Roman Catholic Mission of St. Albert, at Big Lake, about eight miles, and the country between the reserve and the mission is well settled.

The Indian Farm, Mr. McHugh, Instructor, is situated on the north bank of the Sturgeon, opposite the reserve, and settlers have taken up "claims" nearly adjoining it.

The Sturgeon River is here about 150 feet wide and four feet deep, it takes its rise in Lake St. Anne and empties into the Saskatchewan, about five miles below Fort Saskatchewan.

Thursday, September 20th, we started for Lake St. Anne and arrived there the following evening.

On Saturday, engaged canoes and crossed the lake to Chief Alexis' camp.

I noticed at several places on the shore comfortable houses, and on inquiry ascertained they belonged to members of Chief Michel Calahoo's Band. At the head of the lake is the present house of the chief; he has a comfortable house, six 20x26, hall running through the centre and rooms on each side. His outbuildings which consist of storehouse, 12x16; stable, with stalls for cattle and horses, calf pen and hayloft, are all in good repair. He has about twelve acres fenced and under cultivation, and seems to be doing his best to make a comfortable living. He is very intelligent, speaks French fluently, and can make himself understood in the English language. His reasons for leaving Lake St. Anne is, the land there is light, and he desires to get near a settlement, in order that he may become better acquainted with the ways of the white man. I have no doubt this man and his band will succeed.

I found Chief Alexis' camp about seven miles further up the shore, and himself and his Indians in a very destitute condition, having no houses, only a few skin tents living principally in bough "tepees," and were almost naked. They are "Stoney" and do not seem to be able to follow the good example which has been set them for several years by their neighbor the Cree Chief Michel. About one half of this band under "Ironhead," are living at White Lake, and they refuse to join Alexis at Lake St. Anne, as they say the land is better where they are, and the fish crop more certain. As the eastern boundary of this reserve, according to the chief's location, was only about two miles west of Michel's buildings and clearing, and as they will be abandoned next year, I thought it better to go still farther east and include them in Alexis' reserve. I would respectfully suggest, in consideration of Michel leaving his buildings as they are at present, that some remuneration in the way of nails, glass hinges, and a few days work be given him to assist in putting up his new premises. Michel was quite willing to allow Alexis to take possession, in fact he seemed better pleased with the idea than Alexis himself, who said he was afraid he would be called upon to pay for them, and as he expressed himself "he had nothing to pay with."

The survey was commenced on the 5th October, at a post planted in the north shore of the lake. The east, north and west boundaries run through a wooded country. The west boundary passes through a very extensive forest of spruce and poplar of first-class quality. Captain Moore, of Prince Albert, has located a "limit" part to this forest, and as will be seen from the plan, encroaches somewhat on the reserve.

The line strikes Lake St. Anne at 489 chains. The lake forms the southern boundary. Here and there along the shore are occasional patches of cultivation made by Chief Alexis or members of his band; they are not very extensive, and lead one to suppose they were originally of an experimental character and that the experiment had failed.

At a rough estimate I should say that about three quarters of this reserve was timber, the remainder being hay, bottom lands and prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, and for a few years, if properly tilled, will yield good crops.

Lake St. Anne is about six miles in width, and nearly circular in shape, it has been the principal fishing ground for all the Indians in that vicinity, but last fall the fishing was a failure.

With the survey of this reserve, the area of which is 23 square miles, the season's work closed.

I was in the field 72 days, of which the party worked 46. We ran 102 miles, principally through timber, and the total area of the reserves surveyed is 144 square miles.

My assistant, Mr. Kippen, has rendered valuable service upon two occasions during my absence at Riviere Qui Barre and the Peace Hills. He was in charge of the party, and proved himself to be not only energetic but accurate.

I used the odometer from Fort Ellice to Battleford, and the results obtained agree, within three miles, with those published in Mr. King's last report. This difference may be accounted for by the windings of the trail to escape water holes, Mr. King having gone over the route in a dry season.

From Battleford to Edmonton, and thence to Lake St. Anne, the annexed table will show the odometer measurements.

The thermometer readings taken during the season will be forwarded.

We arrived at Battleford on the 1st November, and by the 15th were in winter quarters.

I am now engaged in preparing the plans of the different reserves, which will be mailed as soon as completed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey.

TRAIL DISTANCES from Battleford to Edmonton *vid* the South Trail.

| Distances from Edmonton | Place. | Distances from Battleford |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 270.6 | Police Barracks, Battleford | 0.0 |
| 262.0 | Lake in hills (good water) | 8.6 |
| 256.8 | A small lake | 13.8 |
| 233.2 | Forks, Pitt and Edmonton trails | 37.4 |
| 198.8 | End of Willow Hills (cross telegraph, enter prairie) | 71.8 |
| 190.8 | Cross telegraph line to north side | 79.8 |
| 186.1 | 4th Principal Meridian | 84.5 |
| 165.1 | Western edge of prairie (wood and water) | 105.5 |
| 145.7 | Eastern edge of timber in bluffs | 124.9 |
| 134.3 | Creek in valley | 136.3 |
| 127.5 | Vermillion River (3½ ft. deep, 30 ft. wide) | 143.1 |
| 110.3 | Creek | 160.1 |
| 110.1 | 14th Base Line | 160.3 |
| 108.9 | Creek | 161.5 |
| 105.9 | Creek and marsh between two lakes | 164.5 |
| 103.7 | Creek | 166.7 |
| 101.8 | do | 168.8 |
| 99.1 | do | 171.5 |
| 98.1 | Old hunting lodge on shore of lake | 172.5 |
| 94.9 | Creek | 175.7 |
| 81.5 | do | 189.1 |
| 79.5 | do | 191.1 |
| 73.7 | Lake | 196.9 |
| 72.6 | Cross Victoria trail | 198.0 |
| 68.8 | Western edge of plain | 201.8 |
| 61.6 | Creek 4 ft. deep, 30 ft. wide (fish in this) | 209.0 |
| 61.1 | Creek | 209.5 |
| 60.7 | Creek (same as 209.0), in marsh | 209.9 |
| 53.6 | Creek, western edge of bush | 217.0 |
| 50.8 | Creek | 219.8 |
| 45.8 | do | 224.8 |
| 44.1 | Beaver Creek, 20 ft. wide, 4 ft. deep (bridge) | 226.5 |
| 40.7 | Creek, 3½ ft. deep, 15 ft. wide (bridge) | 229.9 |
| 32.1 | 14th Base Line | 238.0 |
| 30.1 | Creek | 240.0 |
| 20.2 | do (bridge) | 250.4 |
| 19.4 | Fort Saskatchewan | 251.2 |
| 11.0 | Creek | 259.6 |
| 3.9 | Rat Creek | 266.7 |
| 2.3 | Creek | 268.3 |
| 0.0 | Edmonton | 270.6 |

TRAIL DISTANCES from Edmonton to Lake St. Anne.

| Distances from Edmonton. | Place. | Distances from Lake St. Anne |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0.0 | Fort Edmonton | 47.6 |
| 9.1 | Toll-gate at St. Albert | 38.5 |
| 13.4 | Carrot River | 34.2 |
| 20.8 | Forks at Lac la Nonne trail | 26.8 |
| 22.8 | Indian farm | 24.8 |
| 35.3 | Creek and slough | 12.3 |
| 37.8 | Sturgeon River | 10.0 |
| 47.6 | Lake St. Anne | 0.0 |

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1880.

GEORGE A. SIMPSON,
Indian Reserve Survey-

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1880.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you on the result of the work which, during the past year, I have performed under your instructions.

Before doing so, I would explain that owing to urgent circumstances, and your own absence on duty in parts of the country where I had no means of communicating with you, I have on more than one occasion been compelled to seek instructions direct from Ottawa.

My work has embraced the survey of the following Indian reservations:—

- 1st. Assiniboine, north of Cypress Hills, embracing 340 square miles.
- 2nd. O'Karree's Band, File Hills, embracing 20 square miles.
- 3rd. Star Blanket's Band, File Hills, embracing 20 square miles.
- 4th. Pepekisis Band, File Hills, embracing 45 square miles.
- 5th. Little Black Bear's Band, File Hills, embracing 45 square miles.
- 6th. Osoup's Band, Crooked Lake; and
- 7th. Rewistahaw's Band, Crooked Lake.

I commenced my summer's work on the 1st June.

I had received your instructions on the 17th November, 1879, to define the limits of the Assiniboine and Little Child's Reserve, and had made several attempts to carry them into execution; but, owing to the severity of the winter, I was able to make but very little progress. In the vicinity of Fort Walsh, the cold was so severe (the thermometer averaging below zero, with a high wind) that both men and horses were unable to do profitable work on the prairies; I, therefore, to save expenses, reduced my staff until such time as the weather should moderate. In the spring, acting in accordance with a telegraphic despatch from yourself, and instructions conveyed to me by Mr. Galt, I proceeded with this survey.

I have to report that this reservation comprises an area of about three hundred and forty square miles. It extends along the northern slope of the Cypress Hills, the direction of which is east and west, a distance of eleven miles, having a depth of two miles on the summit platform, and stretching away for thirty-one miles out on the prairie land below the ridge. The Indian farm is on the highest point of the range, 4,000 feet above sea level, and about two miles from the brow of the hills. On my arrival I met the chief of the band, who urged upon me their desire that the lines should be so run as to include the whole of the timber land.

After much persuasion they consented that the course of the lines should be run as I proposed, north and south, and east and west; my object in view being, that the lines, should in their direction, accord with the general system adopted in Government surveys, and further, by this partition a fair division of the timbered lands would be made.

I carried out my survey accordingly, and on my leaving them, the chiefs expressed themselves well satisfied with the result.

The initial point is situated about one mile to the south of the Government farm at the head of the mountain, and twenty-one miles west of Fort Walsh. The land in this vicinity is well timbered, and the Indians appear to be thoroughly aware of the value of the timber, which consists of Douglas pine, a species of first-class pitch pine, averaging in size at the butt from 12 to 14 inches in diameter and having a height from 40 to 50 feet clear of branches; the soil, a heavy black loam, is of itself well adapted for farming purposes; as a consequence, however, of the excessive altitude, severe summer frosts exercise a detrimental influence upon farming operations.

From my initial point I ran north a distance of thirty-one miles.

For my first three miles, my line runs through a well-timbered section of the hills. In the course of the next five miles, which comprise an area of gently undulating hills, it crosses a lake of about two miles and a half in extent, known as Fish Lake, adjacent to which a large number of Indians had been located for the winter, living upon the fish which are there abundant, principally pike. The pasturage in this district is very luxuriant, and the soil rich. From this point I descended to the plain proper, and for the remaining twenty-three miles the soil was barren and utterly useless for agricultural purposes.

I then returned to the initial point and ran east upon a chord of eleven miles. For this distance the soil is good and similar to that before described at the base of the mountain. To the north of this line there are a number of *coulées* slightly timbered. *Coulées* form the heads of creeks. These run north and join a water system which ultimately empties into the South Saskatchewan. At the south-east corner of this reserve there are two *coulées* extending first to the east, where my line crosses them, about a mile before their junction; and then trending to the south; from these *coulées* the Battle River rises; running south it passes Fort Walsh and then into the Milk River a tributary of the Missouri. From the south-east corner of the reserve the line runs north to the Lake of Many Islands, a distance of thirty-two miles.

For the first five miles the pasturage and soil are good, the *coulées* are sparsely timbered; on the rest of the distance to the lake the soil is poor and alkaline. In order to meet the earnest wish of the Indians within justifiable limits (the soil being worthless) I slightly extended the line up to the shores of the lake, valuable to them on account of the water-fowl which are there plentiful.

I then proceeded to the north-west angle of the reserve previously located by me and commenced to run a line representing the northern boundary. From this point I ran the line due east for a distance of three miles, thence north to the Lake of Many Islands, making this lake a part of the northern limit of the reserve. Here the soil is barren and alkaline. I devoted much attention to gaining a topographical knowledge of the interior of this reserve, the results of which will appear on a future plan.

I then proceeded towards the reserve of the Chief of Little Child's Band, passing Fort Walsh (Cypress Hills) on my way. I there received your telegram directing me to proceed to Qu'Appelle and report myself to Col. McDonald, Indian Agent. I was, however, informed by Major Irvine that Col. McDonald was on his way to Fort Walsh, and therefore deemed it right to remain until his arrival, as I knew the directions by which trail he would travel; he arrived in about six days. By Col. McDonald's directions I left Fort Walsh for Qu'Appelle about the first week in August; after a journey of six miles I entered the four-mile *coulée* called by the Indians *Aygh-kim-kay*. This name in English signifying "gap in the hills." From this point the trail runs to the north of the range; here I found a number of houses occupied by the Indians in winter, and at that time untenanted.

The land here is good for pasturage only. For the next twenty-six miles the country adjacent to the road and extending towards the north is barren, but towards the south and under the Cypress Hills, pasturage is good. Here I found a Government farm, worked by a Mr. Setter. His wheat crop appeared to be fairly good, but the straw short. This farm is small, but is prettily situated upon a creek scantily fringed with timber of small size, consisting principally of a species of soft maple. On this distance I passed four creeks, two dry and two with running water; the latter were slightly timbered. For the next nineteen miles the general appearance of the country remains the same. To the south of the road and under the face of the hills, the pasturage continues to be good, but to the north the country is dry and barren. At the termination of this distance I struck a creek, the banks of which were well wooded. Nine miles further on I crossed another creek, the banks of which were also well wooded and the soil to the north still barren, but to the south and under the mountain pasturage is good.

Maple Ravine Creek: the timber along its banks is to all appearance good; the soil of this section has the same characteristics as that previously passed; good pasturage to the south, but barren and alkaline to the north.

Throughout the next fifty-four miles the soil grows poorer both to the north and south. After passing this fifty-four miles I struck a creek called "Swift Current." In this section I found the soil barren and alkaline, and no wood near the trail; under the mountain small clumps of Douglas pine loomed up in the distance.

For the next fifty-two miles the country continued the same in character, barren and alkaline and destitute of wood. Here I struck the north end of "Old Walsh

Lake." Five miles further we discovered a mineral spring impregnated with iron, in a clump of brush; at forty miles further on, making 206 miles from Fort Walsh, there is a small quantity of wood land with some water, though the soil is still barren. Sixteen miles further on I struck the "Moose Jaw Bone Creek."

Here I found abundance of water and wood. The soil here begins to improve. I noticed a most marked improvement in the nature of the soil up to the "Point of Woods," a distance of fifty-four miles.

The land is all fertile, but the ridges are above the average degree of goodness, possessing creeks and also timber in small clumps.

From the "Point of Woods" to Qu'Appelle, the land is well adapted for farming. To a casual observer it would appear to be dry and pebbly; but on inspection of the badger holes, where the surface soil has been upturned by these animals, it shows that these small pebbles simply form a layer, and that immediately underneath this there is a rich black loam, mixed with small stones, their appearance in quantity being probably caused by rains and frequent prairie fires, burning off a portion of the black soil and leaving the gravel on the surface. I may mention, as a matter of some importance, near the "Moose Jaw Bone" a weed of a poisonous nature grows resembling the water cress, which being unfortunately eaten by my horses, caused general sickness amongst them and the death of three. This weed was not, however, met with in any other portion of my exploration.

This section will no doubt prove to be a good wheat growing region.

I arrived at Qu'Appelle on the 18th of August, making the trip from Fort Walsh, a distance of 310 miles, in thirteen days.

I think it right that I should mention the extreme kindness I received from Mr. McLean of the Hudson Bay Company, who rendered me every assistance in the prosecution of my duties. My thanks are also due to the mounted police at that station. The fort itself is situated in a fertile valley, one and a half miles in width, by three miles in length, with a fresh-water lake four and a half miles long and one mile and three-quarters broad, well stocked with white fish.

The banks surrounding it are four hundred and fifty feet in height. Col. McDonald informed me that the Indian bands upon the "File Hill" and "Crooked Lake" reservations were making great complaints that their reserves had not been laid out; he requested me to lose no time in proceeding to define the limits of these reservations. In consequence of his urgent request, I divided my party, sending one in charge of my assistant, Mr. Johnson, to "Crooked Lake," while I proceeded myself to the "File Hills." Mr. Johnson has not as yet made any report to me, but in a short conversation I had with him I learned that he left the Indians on this reservation well satisfied; he also informed me that the soil is good and timber plentiful.

I proceeded to the "File Hills" reserve, a distance of eighteen miles in a north-easterly direction from Qu'Appelle, and found the country all that could be desired for settlement, having small clumps of timber and ponds of water scattered here and there over the plain.

I commenced the survey of these four reservations at a point selected by the chiefs, and ran the lines in accordance with the treaty, allowing a square mile to every family of five persons.

The principles upon which I laid out these reserves was that each band should, in proportion to their numbers, be possessed of an equal quantity of wooded land and fertile soil. On the western portion they are well supplied with hay lands and plenty of water.

In the centre of the reservation the hills are covered with good building timber, and the eastern slope is well adapted for farming purposes.

These reserves I have numbered from the north, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. The dividing line between Nos. 2 and 3 is a road allowance, this land having been laid out during last summer, under the authority of the Government, by Mr. Ogilvie, D.L.S.

Owing to the large number of ponds on the north line of Reserve No. 1 and south line of Reserve No. 4 I did not run these lines. This work can be economically performed in winter, upon the frozen surface.

The posts on the line designating the eastern limits of these reserves were planted by me, so as not to interfere with future township surveys. In this I was guided by Mr. Ogilvie's line as to my bearing and distances. The Indians on the reservations have, up to the present time, been living principally upon waters which are very abundant. I observed that several small houses had been built by the Indians upon these reserves, and there was some little evidence of the cultivation of root crops.

Upon leaving these reserves I was assured by the chiefs of the bands that they were well satisfied with the divisions I had made.

I then returned to Qu'Appelle, where I received your letter desiring me to continue my work up to as late a date as possible. I was aware, from the instructions given me by Colonel McDonald, that I could continue the work in winter. I therefore sent my party to "Crooked Lake," to join Mr. Johnson, and in accordance with your desire, I proceeded to Winnipeg. On my journey to Winnipeg through the Qu'Appelle valley, three miles from the fort, at the Roman Catholic Mission, I observed that the crops were luxuriant, and that the soil was fertile; wheat crop was particularly good.

Following the valley for 10 miles. I came across very frequent settlements of half-breeds, with comfortable looking farms,—the soil being rich and a small quantity of wood land. I then left the valley and proceeded south and east, and found a country all that could be desired for a farming section, for about eighty miles to Fort Ellice. About twelve miles after leaving Fort Ellice, I came upon a thriving little village called "Bird Tail," which place on my way up two years ago was uninhabited. From this point to Winnipeg, a distance of some 220 miles, settlement has made such progress that now one seldom loses sight of a house. Two years ago settlement was confined to a distance not beyond sixty miles from Winnipeg. In my day's journey I saw steam thrashing machines, and met over 300 camp wagons conveying emigrants on their way westward.

I arrived in Winnipeg on the 1st of November, and was informed by you that instructions would be given to Colonel McDonald to receive all Government stores in my possession, and, in accordance with your request, I proceeded to Ottawa, in order to prepare this my report to you of my season's work, and to procure a settlement of my accounts for the service.

In concluding, I may state that, in conjunction with my report to the Department I had the honor to submit last year, I have reported, though of course to a limited extent, on the entire country lying between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude and the 100th and 105th parallels of longitude; and the "Rocky Mountains," the "Bow River," "Fort Macleod," "Cypress Hills," and "Qu'Appelle" Districts. I may be allowed, before closing, in a few words to refer to some matters incidental to my duty, which you may think interesting, in reference to the Indians of the Territory.

As my special duty called me in close contact with the various tribes or bands of Indians, I applied myself, with particular success, during the extreme cold of the winter, to gaining a knowledge of the Blackfoot language, which is very generally used by those tribes adjacent to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

This acquaintance with the language—though limited—I found to be of very great advantage to me throughout my work, in defining the limits of Indian reservations, as a precaution against imposition by an interpreter. I am personally known by all the chiefs of the Blackfoot and Sarsac tribes, as also to many of the Sioux, Crees and Stony tribes.

I have found their feeling towards the fair-dealing whiteman to be of a most friendly character; I have lived in their camps for months, and have always been treated as a friend—nor have I ever, personally, experienced loss of any kind through them.

...ith those tribes whose tongue I do not understand, the acquisition of the universal and easily acquired language of "signs" enable me to communicate intelligently.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALLAN POYNTZ PATRICK,

Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, 15th November, 1880.

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

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian Affairs in this Province for the year ended June 30th, 1880:—

Pending the carrying out of arrangements consequent upon abolishing the two Superintendencies in British Columbia, and the proposed appointment of Indian agents, I have not, agreeably to your instruction, made any distant official visitations, hence I am unable to furnish you with much new or additional matter of interest for the past year in respect of the large native population of this portion of the Dominion.

It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to state, for the information of the Department, that the Indians appear contented, especially in those sections of the Province where the policy of the Dominion Government has been recognized, and where sufficient agricultural lands have been set aside for them, and that harmonious relations exist between the natives and their white fellow-citizens.

The dissatisfaction which prevailed among some of the tribes on the north-west coast on account of alleged fishery encroachments by some of the canning companies, has had no recurrence since the period of my visit last July.

The catch of fish and supply of furs have been abundant during the past season, hence the condition of the coast Indians has been unexceptionally favorable. On the west coast of this island especially, the Indians have developed a most profitable source of wealth and prosperity in the produce of fur seals and sea otters. Greater expectations are entertained for the coming year when, I am of opinion, the impetus which has been given to this industry hitherto, will necessitate, among required regulations, some protection for the Indians engaged therein.

One or two resident agents on the west coast would cause the natives generally to be prolific producers, and, I have no doubt, yield an excellent return in the increased exports and revenue of the country.

In the neighborhood of Metlahkahlta, the Indians have tried their hand in salting and exporting fish on their own account, and are ambitious to establish a cannery on the co-operative principle. With a little wise direction, there cannot be a doubt that their efforts would be immensely successful, as they have proved themselves superior to either Chinese or Whites where employed in this business.

I indulge in the earnest hope that some scheme may be proposed for your concurrence which may extend to these Indians the same benefits that are secured to natives in older localities of the Dominion by the establishment of industrial farms. The profits in the former case would greatly exceed those accruing in the latter, and would soon afford untestable proof of the value of the Indians to the country as inhabitants.

On the Stickeen River, I have been informed of difficulties existing between the Indians on either side of the international boundary line in regard to the fisheries

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1880.

HEADQUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When appointed to Department of Indian Affairs. | By whom appointed. | Date of first appointment to the Civil Service. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|---|------------------------|---|---|
| Superintendent-General | The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B | \$ ets. | | | | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Deputy Superintendent-General..... | L. Vankoughnet..... | 2,250 00 | 13th Feb, 1861..... | Governor in Council... | 13th Feb., 1861... | |
| Accountant | Robt. Sinclair | 1,600 00 | 1st June, 1873..... | do | April, 1859..... | |
| Clerk in Charge of Land Sales | J. V. de Boucherville | 1,350 00 | 1st July, 1868 | do | May, 1864..... | |
| Corresponding Clerk..... | A. N. McNeill | 1,350 00 | 1st July, 1874..... | do | 1st July, 1874..... | |
| Clerk of Statistics | M. Benson | 900 00 | 22nd April, 1876..... | do | 22nd April, 1876..... | |
| Assistant Accountant..... | F. W. Smith | 1,000 00 | 1st Sept., 1873 | do | 13th Oct., 1870 | |
| Clerk of Records..... | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick | 1,000 00 | 6th Aug., 1873..... | do | 6th Aug., 1873..... | |
| Assistant Corresponding Clerk..... | J. D. McLean | 750 00 | 25th Oct., 1876 | do | 25th Oct., 1876..... | |
| Stenographer..... | W. B. Richardson..... | 950 00 | 26th Dec., 1876 | do | 3rd June, 1873..... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Land Sales..... | Thos. Coffey jun..... | 550 00 | 17th July, 1878..... | do | 17th July, 1878..... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | H. G. Maingy..... | 600 00 | 1st July, 1879..... | do | 1st July, 1879 | |
| Assistant Clerk of Records..... | S. Stewart..... | 600 00 | 1st July, 1879..... | do | 1st July, 1879..... | |
| Copying Clerk | Joseph Delisle | 1 50 | | Supt.-General | 7th July, 1879..... | * Per diem. |
| Clerk | J. O. Cuthbert | 2 00 | 1st March, 1880..... | do | 1st March, 1880..... | do |
| do | D. C. Scott..... | 1 50 | 1st April, 1880..... | do | 1st April, 1880..... | do |

Correct.

F. W. SMITH.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Names. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remark |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| I. W. Powell, M.D..... | Visiting Superintendent..... | 3,000 00 | Victoria, B.C..... | With travelling expenses. |
| James Lenihan..... | Superintendent..... | 2,400 00 | New Westminster..... | do |

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Jas. F. Graham..... | Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency..... | 1,200 00 | Winnipeg..... | With travelling expenses. |
| R. J. N. Pither..... | Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Fort Francis..... | do |
| H. Martineau..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Oak Point..... | do |
| D. Young, M.D..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | St. Peters..... | |
| Geo. McPherson..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Assahaskasing..... | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do..... | 600 00 | Portage la Prairie..... | |
| Geo. Newcomb..... | do..... | 200 00 | Emerson..... | |
| N. Chastellaine..... | Interpreter..... | 250 00 | Fort Francis..... | |
| L. Herchmer..... | Agent to Sioux on Assiniboine..... | 1,000 00 | Bird Tail Creek..... | |
| E. McColl..... | Inspector of Indian Agencies..... | 1,100 00 | Winnipeg..... | |
| A. McKay..... | Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids..... | |
| R. H. Matthews..... | do..... | 730 00 | Lac des Mille Lacs..... | |
| Edgar Dewdney..... | Indian Commissioner..... | 3,200 00 | | |
| L. W. Orde..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,400 00 | Battleford..... | |
| A. McDonald..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Qu'Appelle..... | |
| Jas. G. Stewart..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | Edmonton..... | |
| W. Palmer Clark..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Duck Lake..... | |
| T. Page Wadsworth..... | Inspector of Farming Instructors..... | 1,200 00 | | |
| Elliott T. Galt..... | Secretary to Mr. Dewdney..... | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | Surgeons to Mounted Police. | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| Dr. Haggerty, M.D. | 1800 00 | Winnipeg | |
| Dr. J. Kittson | 700 00 | Fort Walsh | |
| Dr. R. Miller, M.D. | 500 00 | Shoal Lake | |
| Dr. Geo. Kennedy | 500 00 | Fort McLeod | |
| C. A. Lawford | 480 00 | Bird Tail Creek | |
| J. Johnston | 730 00 | Odt's Reserve | |
| J. Setter | 730 00 | Crooked Lake | |
| Geo. Newlove | 730 00 | Qu'Appelle | |
| A. Klein | 730 00 | File Hills | |
| James Scott | 730 00 | Touchwood Hills | |
| J. J. English | 730 00 | Cypress Hills | |
| J. Tomkins | 730 00 | Duck Lake | |
| W. A. Loucks | 730 00 | Prince Albert | |
| Geo. Chaffey | 730 00 | Eagle Hills | |
| C. D'Annais | 730 00 | Carlton | |
| G. D. Gopsill | 600 00 | Battle River | |
| A. Clark | 360 00 | Jack Fish Creek | |
| P. J. Williams | 730 00 | Fort Pitt | |
| J. Delaney | 730 00 | Frog Lake | |
| E. Higgins | 730 00 | Saddle Lake | |
| J. J. McHugh | 730 00 | Lac la Poudre | |
| M. B. Lucas | 730 00 | Bear Hill | |
| A. McDougall | 730 00 | Morleyville | |
| J. Norrish | 730 00 | Blackfoot Crossing | |
| C. Kettles | 730 00 | Piegan Reserve | |
| J. McDougall | 730 00 | Blood Reserve | |
| Samuel Bruce | 730 00 | Pincher Creek | |
| Thos. Wright | 730 00 | Fish Creek | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | |
| John Harlow | 160 00 | Bear River | District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne. |
| J. E. Beckwith | 25 50 | Canning | No. 2, for Kings County. |
| Rev. Thos. Butler | 37 50 | Caledonia | No. 3, for Queens County. |
| Rev. E. J. McCarthy | 37 50 | Uhester | No. 4, for County Lunenburg. |
| Rev. Mr. O'Connor | 33 33 | Bedford | No. 5, for County Halifax. |
| James Gass | 16 64 | Shubenacadie | No. 6 "a," for County Hants. |
| D. H. Muir | 16 64 | Truro | No. 6 "b," for County Colchester. |
| Dr. A. F. Clark | 33 33 | Parrsboro' | No. 7, for County Cumberland. |
| Rev. R. McDonald | 100 00 | Pictou | No. 8, for County Pictou. |
| Rev. Wm. Chisholm | 100 00 | Antigonish | No. 9, for Counties Antigonish & Guysboro. |
| Rev. J. McDougall | 100 00 | Red Island | No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B. |
| Rev. D. McIsaac | 50 00 | River Iobabitants | No. 11, for County Inverness. |
| Rev. A. F. McSillivray | 50 00 | Grand Narrows | No. 12, for County Victoria. |
| Rev. M. McKenzie | 100 00 | Christmas Island | No. 13, for County Cape Breton. |

37-1

G. M. Matheson

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1881.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

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INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1882.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories and Manitoba, for the year ending 1881.

My last Report informed you of the condition of the Indians; the progress they have made in agriculture and civilization up to the year ending 1880.

I am glad to be able to state that during the last season, the efforts made by the Government to induce a greater number of the wild Indians to remain on their Reserves and work, has not been without success; while in certain districts, where active interest has been taken by the agents in charge, and where the chiefs have realized the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil, a very marked progress has been made.

The surrender of "Sitting Bull" early in the summer; the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Territories; the return of a large number of our own Indians from the south, where most of them had been for nearly two (2) years; and the advent of the buffalo in large numbers, have rendered the past year an eventful one for the Indians.

The behaviour of our own Indians throughout the Territories, on the whole, has been good. Large numbers of our Northern Crees went south early in the summer, in the expectation of getting buffalo, and to meet those returning from the States, who, for some time, had been leading a wild and unsettled life. Some anxiety was felt for a time at Fort Walsh, as their combined attitude was somewhat defiant, and their demands, backed by a large number of Half-breeds, were unreasonable.

The knowledge that "Sitting Bull" and the bulk of his Indians had surrendered, led our Indians to believe that buffalo would return to our side of the line, and the Northern Crees were most anxious to be paid their annuity money at Fort Walsh, in order that they, too, might be in a position to purchase ammunition and hunt should the buffalo come in. To assist them to carry their point, they bribed the more prominent chiefs (who with their large following had been usually paid at Fort Walsh) to make a stand and refuse to receive their money unless the Indians from the north were first paid. On the other hand, our Agents had been instructed to impress on the Northern Indians the advisability of returning to their reserves, and to use every effort to induce them to do so.

At a council held by me at Qu'Appelle, in the spring, the Indians of Treaty 4, expressed themselves satisfied with what the Government had done for them during the winter. They made some requests—which I considered reasonable—for more tools to work with. These I agreed to give them. Finding they were so contented, I thought it advisable to send one or two of them to Fort Walsh, to inform those who were at that point, that the Government were liberally assisting all who showed a disposition to work.

One man, a chief, stated that he was going at once to Fort Walsh, and he would advise his young men to come home, and he begged some provisions for the trip. He started almost immediately; but I am sorry to say that on arriving at Fort Walsh he acted in a manner diametrically opposite to that which he had voluntarily promised to observe, and it was reported to me that he had told the Indians that the Government was starving them and that some of his relatives had died last winter from the effects of starvation.

I had not implicit faith in this man, and fearing he might turn traitor, I engaged the services of another chief called O'Soup, the leading man at the Crooked Lake Reserve, and who hailed from the same locality as the first messenger.

In O'Soup I had great confidence, as he has been always found a most intelligent, hardworking and trustworthy man; he arrived shortly after messenger No. 1 and counteracted the bad impression made by him; he induced quite a number to return, but the bulk of the Indians would not hear of leaving, and demanded food at Fort

Walsh. At this time the report of buffalo coming north in large numbers was found to be correct, and it was thought advisable, under those circumstances, to pay the Indians their annuities and give them an opportunity of securing leather and sinews of both of which they were in great need. From that time to this a number of our Indians have been supporting themselves from the hunt, thus relieving the Government to some extent from the compulsory issue of large quantities of food supplies to the destitute, but it is very questionable whether the saving thus effected will in the end prove beneficial. I see no means by which we can prevent the Indians following buffalo if they come within easy reach as long as they have horses, guns and ammunition, neither do I think it would be advisable to force them to their reserves while there is a chance that they may make a living by hunting, as we are not in a position to set them all to work, and the result would be that we would be compelled to feed them and get nothing in return; in the meantime, land is being broken up on the reserves, and when the buffalo disappear and they are compelled to settle down, we will be in a better position to receive them.

We have now 24 farming instructors: 8 in Treaty 4, 11 in Treaty 6, and 5 in Treaty 7. A few have been cultivating home farms as well as attending to the reserves, but the majority have been living on the Indian reserve, and have thus been able to give their undivided attention to the Indians.

I append a statement as complete as the information on hand will allow, showing the amount of work done on the farms and reserves this season and their products. The amount produced, of course, is not so great as it would have been had the assistants nothing to do but work steadily in the fields, but much time must necessarily be lost in dealing with and instructing uncivilized savages.

I am in hopes another season to be able to dispense with the greater part of the instructing force in the eastern section of Treaty 4, which has, until lately, been in Mr. Allen Macdonald's agency, but is now transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer's agency. In this locality a large quantity of ground has been broken which can now be easily cultivated by industrious Indians who want to farm, and with the assistance they will receive this spring, this acreage properly tilled should produce enough to keep them. The opportunities they will have for obtaining work in this neighborhood, which is now thickly settled, together with their usual hunt for small fur, should place them in an independent position.

We expect that large numbers of Indians who are now in the south but who belong to the reserves in the north, will return this year to their reservations in the western portion of Treaty 4, which includes Qu'Appelle, Crooked Lake, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Quill Lake, and settle, and we will be compelled to keep a large staff of assistants to instruct them; but as on many of these reserves there are now numbers of Indian families who are comfortable, and who have taken to cultivating their ground, I anticipate no difficulty in inducing those who come in to work.

In Treaty 6, particularly in the neighborhood of Prince Albert and Carlton, the Indians have made great advancement, and Mr. Rae, who has had them in charge for a couple of seasons, reports: "nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from Government; they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers."

In the vicinity of Battleford it was reported last spring that some of the Indians were dissatisfied, and many left for the south at a time when it was most necessary that they should remain on the reserves. Mr. Agent Reed succeeded in seeding the ground of those that had left by utilizing the services of some Indians who had come to see him from Fort Pitt, and when those who had left dissatisfied in the spring returned after having travelled as far as Fort Walsh, suffering great misery on the road, they found to their joy that they were the possessors of good fields of grain and vegetables, and they now state that they will not leave their reserve again.

In this neighborhood several new bands settled in the fall of 1880. Some of them have worked steadily and have had fair crops. One band has broken 83 acres and had 53 under cultivation; another broke 52 acres and had 40 under crop.

Further west in the Edmonton district satisfactory reports reach us, and the Indians who remained on their reserves to work are grateful for the assistance they have received from the Government.

In Treaty 7, the bulk of the Indians are still very unsettled and have not yet realized their position.

I reported in 1879, that a large number of the "Blackfeet" and "Bloods" went south to hunt the buffalo.

Most of these remained in American territory until this summer; prior to their leaving they had been living on the buffalo and were still in their wild uncivilized state; they had realized the beneficial results of the advent of the Mounted Police and the stamping out of the whiskey traffic, and had we been in a position, at that time, to have kept them on their reserves, I am sure they would now have been much more contented than they are; but, understanding the position they were in, and that the Sioux were keeping the buffalo from them, they had no alternative but to strike out for the South, where, they had been informed, they could get meat and at the same time robes for clothing and leather.

While on the American side they had a good hunt, and had the whiskey traders kept away from them they might have returned in better circumstances than when they left; as it was, they were followed by the lowest class of thieves and whiskey traders who, in exchange for robes, supplied the Indians with horses, then made them drunk, and while in that state drove their horses off; it was on finding themselves on foot that they commenced stealing from each other, from American Indians, and, to some extent, from the whites. Complaints were made to the Government at Washington, that the British Indians were killing cattle and there was some excitement among the cattle men. I think it is likely that while on their horse stealing expeditions a few cattle might have been killed by our Indians; but, from information received on the Missouri River, I am satisfied that the loss sustained by the cattle men was not as large as was represented, and that the severe weather had more to do with it than had the Indians. Although our Indians got the credit of killing all that were missing, it is well known that the American Indians committed the bulk of the depredations.

Our Indians are in this position: the Indian traders on the Missouri hold out great inducements to them to go south and hunt, and to this end see the chiefs, while the United States Government instruct the military to drive them back, should they come south across the boundary.

Big Bear, who is still at the mouth of the Mussel Shell River, where he has been for some time, has induced a large number of our Indians to join him this winter, and has informed them that he has been offered all sorts of good things by the Americans,—among others a large reserve. Of course, this has been done by some designing trader, in order that he might be induced to remain during the winter at that point where the buffalo are pretty thick, and get as many to join him as possible.

But to return to the Blackfeet, they are now all north of the line, and when I left Fort Macleod, in October last, were on their different reserves.

About 600 Bloods, under Red Crow, settled on their reserve, as I previously reported, in the fall of 1880. They erected houses, cultivated gardens, and worked admirably, for Indians, who, up to that time, had done nothing in the way of agriculture. The proceeds of their crops would have found them seed for this spring and helped them to get through the winter, had not the remainder of the band returned in the middle of the summer and pitched their lodges in the close vicinity of the gardens and houses of those who were settled, and, as is usual on the return of friends, feasted on what was eatable. They brought back a large band of horses; these broke down some of the fences and destroyed a good deal of crop. Some of the more careful, however, saved their potatoes, and when I went through their dwellings, I found a good supply in many of the root houses which they had built communicating with their houses. Many, in fact the bulk of them, had cooking stoves for which they paid as much as \$50, and very poor ones they were. The walls of several of the houses were lined with cotton, and I saw many signs of civilization, such as cups and

sauces, knives and forks, coal oil lamps, tables, and several of the women were baking excellent bread and performing other cooking operations.

Their houses are built with some regularity, more so than on any of our reserves, but they are too close to one another.

By degrees we hope to persuade each family to branch out and settle on a little farm of its own; but now they cannot get over the feeling that they are safer living, as it were, in one camp as of old when they lived in lodges and pitched them in close proximity to each other.

In dealing with Indians we must give way to some of their prejudices; but, as they realize their position, I am sure that in a short time they will feel as secure living a short distance from each other as our Indians do now in the north.

A portion of the Blackfeet under Crowfoot settled on their reservations at the Blackfoot Crossing in 1879, and assisted, to some extent, in putting in their crops in the spring of 1880; but they refused to build houses until Crowfoot returned. The crops looked well, and the Indians on the reserve were contented until Crowfoot's arrival, with his wild followers from the south; their horses broke down fences and destroyed the greater part of the crop on twenty-three acres.

The Sarcecs who had been working very fairly on the "Blackfoot Reserves," near the crossing, got into trouble with Blackfoot Indians on their return from the south, the chief grievance being that the Blackfeet stole their crops. They met me at Fort Macleod and begged to be allowed to settle away from the Blackfeet; they assured me that unless they left there would be bloodshed. These Indians applied last year for the same thing, and asked to be located on Fish Creek, where they had already got out some timber and rails; but it was thought that by moving them a few miles further west on the Blackfoot reserve, they would get along smoothly. Such proved not to be the case, so I agreed to their removal to the point they selected. This I was authorized to permit last winter, when there was trouble with them at Calgary. They are now doing well; I am receiving satisfactory reports of their progress, and hear that as soon as they reached their reserve they worked with a good will.

The "Stonies" who live near Morleyville are quiet and contented; they have cultivated 68 acres, and have 100 broken. The crops have been light, and I fear the location is too close to the mountains to insure a certain return. They have received their treaty cattle, and have taken good care of them; their herd of cattle should yield them all the flesh meat they require in another year or two. As they are good hunters, and are continually in the mountains, there is no doubt but that they will soon be independent of the Government.

The only band I have not mentioned in this treaty is the Piegans, who are settled about 12 miles west of Fort Macleod; these have proved themselves to be very good Indians, and have never given us any trouble.

Their reserve, selected by themselves at the time of the treaty, and which they are very fond of, has not as good land on it for agriculture as I should like. The soil is light where they are now cultivating, and I fear it will not last long without being fertilized. Next year I hope to test some of the bench land; if that proves good they will have plenty of land for all purposes.

The Piegans have received their stock cattle and have taken good care of them.

I have no returns of the branding done this autumn from Fort Macleod Agency, so I am unable to say what the increase has been.

His Excellency the Governor-General's visit to the north-west was very opportune, as far as our Indians are concerned.

There had been a good deal of dissatisfaction with the treaties, some Indians stating that it was impossible to make their living under the existing ones; and others contending that promises had been made during the negotiations which had never been carried out. These alleged promises, however, do not appear in the treaty.

At several points during the spring an attempt was made to bring about a combined action and a refusal to be bound by the treaty; but when the Indians heard

that His Excellency intended paying them a visit, they thought (and I have no doubt were advised by interested parties) that it would be a favorable time to urge their views.

His Excellency met a large number of Indians and hold interviews with them at a dozen or more different points in our territories, almost all the head chiefs being present, with their councillors.

When this point was raised in regard to the treaties, His Excellency at once told them that he had not come to change the treaty, but to enquire into their wants and listen to their grievances.

Their appeal for more "strength," that is, power in the shape of teams, implements and tools to work their reserves, was not made in vain.

The want of more teams and implements is felt by the Indians from one end of the territory to the other.

His Excellency informed them that he was aware it was difficult to work their farms with so few animals, and that he would talk with his council and recommend that they get more.

As fresh Indians come in it is found that the number of cattle and implements promised by the treaty is insufficient.

The treaty stipulations obliged us to hand over to the chiefs so many ploughs oxen and tools for the benefit of the band, the numbers of oxen—one yoke—as in Treaty 4, is only sufficient for a single family, and one plough for ten families is obviously not enough.

Treaty 6 is a little more liberal, as they get two yoke of cattle for each band and one plough for every three families.

Last year, a few work cattle and more tools than were provided by Treaty were handed to the Indians, and were a great help in getting in their crops.

I think it would be a great inducement to our Indians to settle down and become independent if a plough were given to those families who satisfied the Agent that by their industry they could become so.

SCHOOLS.

There are now twenty schools and missions in the North-West Territories, twelve of which are receiving Government aid, nine are Church of England, six Roman Catholic, four Canada Methodist and one Presbyterian.

There are now eleven school-houses under construction or completed, for which teachers will be required during the coming season.

We find considerable difficulty in securing teachers for schools where the number of children is small and is not likely to increase to an extent sufficient to make the per capita remuneration attractive, and I would recommend that in those cases a fixed sum be granted, say two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the maximum amount allowed by Order in Council of 19th October, 1880.

I hope to be able to recommend the sites for the two industrial schools authorized by the Government in the North-West, before the close of the current year, as the rapid location and construction of the Railway west affords us an opportunity for the selection of favorable localities.

Schools now in operation in the Territories are as follows:—

Church of England.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Touchwood Hills..... | Gordon | Reserve..... | J. R. Settce, Teacher. |
| Prince Albert..... | Jno. Smith | " |H. T. Bourne, " |
| North of Carlton..... | Ahtahkahoop | " |Rev. J. Hines, " |
| Battleford..... | Red Pheasant | " |R. Jefferson, " |
| Fort Pitt..... | Sekaskoots | " |Rev. C. Quinny, " |
| Fort Macleod..... | Blood | " |Rev. Mr. Trivett, " |
| Fort à la Corne..... | James Smith | " | " |
| Saddle Lake..... | Little Hunters | " |Rev. Mr. Inkster, " |
| Battleford..... | Moosoomins | " |Mrs. Klink, " |

Roman Catholic.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Qn'Appelle | Conducted at R. C. Mission. |
| North Carlton.....Muskeg Lake Reserve..... | G. Chappoline, Teacher |
| Edmonton.....St. Alberts Mission “ | The Sisters, “ |
| Battleford.....Poundmakers “ | Rev. F. Lestance, “ |
| Gold Lake.....Aimoosaque “ | R. C. Mission, “ |
| Lae la Biche.....at R. C. Mission | The Sisters, “ |

Canada Methodist.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| White Fish Lake.....Seenum Reserve..... | J. A. Yeomans, Teacher. |
| Morleyville | Stoney Indians “ |
| Fort Macleod..... | A. Sibbald, “ |
| Pigeon Lake.....Stoney Indians “ | J. & T. A. McLean, “ |
| | C. M. Missionary, “ |

Presbyterian.

North of Carlton.....Mustawayres Reserve.....R. J. McKay, teacher.

I append a form giving the names of our present farming instructors in the Territories, location, crops sown and harvested the present season as far as heard from; also showing what general work has been done upon the reservations, such as breaking land, fencing, building houses, stables, &c.; also a memorandum summarizing the same and estimating the money value of our grain, root crops, hay and land broken.

Of the quantity of produce shown (eight instructors, with crops of 673 acres, have yet to be heard from) fully 10,000 bushels of grain, and 5,000 bushels of potatoes will be kept for seed; the residue where within our control will be issued for food, that which is in the hands of the Indians will secure to them the means of their subsistence, while it lasts, supplemented with such small game and fish as they may kill.

We paid for seed grain in 1880, at Fort Elliee, \$2 per bushel, with freight to be added to the reservations, also the same price at all points in the northern part of the Territories, excepting Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Edmonton; whilst at Fort Walsh and Macleod we paid seven to eight cents per pound for grain and potatoes. When issued as food, two pounds of turnips take the place of one pound of flour. I, therefore, think by estimating the crops all over at three cents per pound I will not be taking too much credit for its money value.

The total crop is as follows:—

| | Bushels. | |
|--|----------|---|
| Wheat..... | 6,172 | |
| Oats..... | 4,580 | |
| Barley..... | 8,900 | |
| Peas..... | 333 | |
| Potatoes..... | 19,891 | |
| Turnips..... | 24,855 | |
| Carrots..... | 1,299 | |
| | 66,030= | 3,961,800 lbs., at 3 cts. per lb. \$118,854 |
| Hay cut and stacked, 2,582 tons, at \$8 per ton..... | | 20,656 |
| Land broken, 4,575 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, at \$5 per acre..... | | 22,875 |
| | | <u>\$162,385</u> |

To this amount may be added the produce of eight instructors cultivating nearly 700 acres upon their farms and upon reserves. No report of the yield of their crops

has, as yet, been received; but I estimate that they will have at least 4,000 bushels of grain, potatoes and roots which, at the same rate, will amount to \$7,200.

In 1881, 3,448 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres were under crop as against 1,798 acres in 1880, showing an increase of 1,650 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres.

The following are the buildings erected upon the Indian reserves, which includes also the improvements upon instructors' farms:—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Dwelling houses..... | 768 |
| Soup kitchens..... | 2 |
| Storehouses..... | 22 |
| Root houses..... | 47 |
| Ice house..... | 1 |
| Log huts..... | 88 |
| Barns..... | 11 |
| Stables..... | 89 |
| Milk house..... | 1 |
| Blacksmith shop..... | 1 |
| | 1,030 |

The above buildings, with the exception of the huts, are generally of a superior description. I will not attempt to estimate their value, but their construction represents a great deal of labor.

I append a statement showing the whereabouts of our Indians in the North-West Territories, on the 31st December, 1881.

It will be seen from it that about half are on their reserves, and a number of those who are hunting and fishing belong to the reservations already located, but I estimate that we shall have to provide, probably in the course of the present season, about 1,000 square miles over and above what has been apportioned already to the Indians of the North-West.

Of the 11,459 on the reserves nearly 7,000 are Blackfoot, and 5,000 of them are receiving, and have been for some months, a regular ration of an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per diem, consisting of meat and flour, this entails an expenditure of about 1,800 lbs. per month.

The other Indians who are on their reserves receive more or less assistance, some getting a regular ration of one-half pound of flour and one-quarter pound of bacon, while others are only rationed with food for work.

The Crees are in a position to help themselves to some extent, and do so by hunting small game.

The Indians who are shown as absent on the return are making their own living, with the exception of 800, who are getting a half daily ration at Fort Walsh, almost the whole of them are old and destitute. Others who are hunting in the neighborhood pay occasional visits to the agency and get relief, and then start again for the hunt. Small game has been more plentiful this fall than usual, which has enabled the northern Crees to help themselves to a greater extent than we expected, and the buffalo coming into the country in the fall also assisted those who were south, had it not been for this our expenditure would have been much larger than it is.

Nearly 4,000 of the Indians absent from their reserves are south of the line, and may at any moment be driven back by the American soldiers, who are instructed to do so, at any rate they will be on our hands early in the spring. They are the most worthless and troublesome Indians we have, and are made up of Big Bear's old followers and Indians belonging to different bands in the north; when they arrive they will be joined by all the other Indians in the southern part of Fort Walsh District, and will rendezvous at some central point, I think Qu'Appelle; they will number over 7,000; they will leave their camp as soon as the grass is green, if they are not driven over the line before, as is their custom; they will start probably with ten days' provisions, and before they reach our territory runners will be in stating that numbers are starving on the road and ask that assistance might be sent to them; they will arrive utterly destitute and we should have to do as has been done before, feed them.

My impression is that this is the last season they will go south, and I fear that our ration list will next year be greatly increased.

When we consider that but a few years ago almost all our North-West Indians, in Treaties 4, 6 and 7, relied on the buffalo for existence, I think it is a matter for congratulation that the demand on the Government has not been larger. It shows that there are other resources by which some of them can live, and I am in hopes the proceeds of our farms and reserves, as the soil is better worked and the crops more carefully looked after by the Indians, will enable us to keep down our estimates.

It has been found that Winnipeg is the most favorable point for our office at present. Shoal Lake, which we took over temporarily from the North-West Mounted Police, was not connected, as was expected, by telegraph, consequently we were unable to utilize it to any extent.

Until the point for headquarters is decided upon, I would recommend that our office be continued at Winnipeg.

The work of the office has increased very largely during the past year, which has necessitated our employing extra clerical assistance.

For the year ending 31st December, 1881, 4,151 letters were written, covering 6,043 pages of foolscap; 38 circulars to Indian Agents; 3,522 vouchers in triplicate,

checked and signed, and a large number of letters received from our agents in the Territories were copied and forwarded for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Indian Commissioner.

RETURN A (1.)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.
HEADQUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When appointed to Department. | By whom Appointed. | Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Superintendent-General..... | The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. | \$ cts. | | | | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Deputy Superintendent-General..... | L. Vankoughnet..... | 3,200 00 | Feb. 13, 1861..... | Governor in Council ... | Feb. 13, 1861..... | |
| Accountant..... | Robert Sinclair..... | 1,650 00 | June 1, 1873..... | do | April --, 1859.... | |
| Clerk in charge of Land Sales..... | J. V. DeRoucherville..... | 1,400 00 | July 1, 1868..... | do | May --, 1864.... | |
| Corresponding Clerk..... | A. N. McNeill..... | 1,400 00 | do 1, 1874..... | do | July 1, 1874.... | |
| Clerk of Indices..... | M. Benson..... | 950 00 | April 22, 1876..... | do | April 22, 1876.... | |
| Assistant Accountant..... | F. W. Smith..... | 1,100 00 | Sept. 1, 1873..... | do | Oct. 13, 1870.... | |
| Clerk of Statistics..... | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick..... | 1,100 00 | Aug. 6, 1873..... | do | Aug. 6, 1873.... | |
| Assistant Correspondent..... | J. D. McLean..... | 800 00 | Oct. 25, 1876..... | do | Oct. 25, 1876.... | |
| Stenographer..... | W. B. Richardson..... | 1,100 00 | Dec. 26, 1876..... | do | June 3, 1873.... | Service ceased 30th June, 1881. |
| Assistant Clerk of Land Sales..... | Thomas Coffey, junr..... | 600 00 | July 17, 1878..... | do | July 17, 1878.... | |
| Clerk of Stationery and Supply..... | H. G. Maingy..... | 650 00 | do 1, 1879..... | do | do 1, 1879.... | |
| Clerk of Records..... | S. Stewart..... | 650 00 | do 1, 1879..... | do | do 1, 1879.... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | J. Delisle..... | 600 00 | June 23, 1880..... | do | do 8, 1879.... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Records..... | J. O. Cuthbert..... | 700 00 | Oct. 1, 1880..... | do | March --, 1879.... | |
| Book-keeper..... | D. C. Scott..... | 700 00 | do 1, 1880..... | do | Dec. 15, 1879.... | |
| Assistant Book-keeper..... | B. H. G. Vicars..... | 900 00 | Jan. 1, 1881..... | do | Feb. 9, 1880.... | |
| Messenger..... | H. J. Brook..... | 500 00 | | | | |
| do..... | F. W. Gowan..... | | | | | Extra. \$1 per diem. |

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--|
| Edgar Dewdney..... | Indian Commissioner..... | 3,200 00 | | |
| James F. Graham..... | Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency..... | 1,600 00 | Winnipeg..... | |
| Elliott T. Galt..... | Assistant Commissioner..... | 1,600 00 | | |
| T. Page Wadsworth..... | Inspector of farms and agencies in North-West Territories..... | 1,600 00 | | |
| E. McColl..... | Inspector of Indian agencies, Manitoba Superintendency..... | 1,800 00 | Winnipeg..... | |
| A. McDonald..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Qu'Appelle..... | |
| W. L. Orde..... | Commissioner's Clerk..... | 1,400 00 | Shoal Lake..... | |
| N. T. MacLeod..... | Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Fort MacLeod..... | |
| W. Anderson..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | Edmonton..... | |
| H. Reed..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | Battleford..... | |
| E. Allen..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Fort Walsh..... | |
| L. Herchmer..... | Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine..... | 1,000 00 | Bird Tail Creek..... | |
| J. McIntyre..... | Agnt..... | 730 00 | Savanne..... | Also instructs in farming. |
| R. J. N. Pither..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Fort Francis..... | |
| H. Martineau..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Oak Point..... | |
| A. M. Muckle..... | do..... | 600 00 | St. Peters..... | |
| J. Kent..... | do..... | 400 00 | Fort Alexander..... | |
| George McPherson..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Assabaskasing..... | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do..... | 600 00 | Portage la Prairie..... | |
| A. Mackay..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids..... | |
| N. Chastellaine..... | Interpreter..... | 250 00 | Fort Francis..... | |
| Dr. J. Kittson..... | Medical Superintendent..... | 700 00 | Fort Walsh..... | } Surgeons to N.-W. Mounted Police, Surgeons Kennedy and Miller each to receive at the rate of \$600 per year from 1st Jan., 1881. O.C., 25th May, 1881. |
| Dr. R. Miller, M.D..... | Medical Officer..... | 500 00 | Shoal Lake..... | |
| Dr. George Kennedy..... | do..... | 500 00 | Fort MacLeod..... | |
| C. A. Lawford..... | Farming Instructor, Farm No. 1..... | 480 00 | Bird Tail Creek..... | |
| James Johnston..... | do..... | 730 00 | Côté's Reserve..... | |
| J. Setter..... | do..... | 730 00 | Crooked Lake..... | |
| George Newlove..... | do..... | 730 00 | Qu'Appelle..... | |
| A. Klein..... | do..... | 480 00 | File Hills..... | } Left on 31st March; farm in charge of assistant. |
| James Scott..... | do..... | 730 00 | Touchwood Hills..... | |
| J. J. English..... | do..... | 730 00 | Maple Creek..... | |
| J. Tomkins..... | do..... | 730 00 | Duck Lake..... | |
| W. A. Loucks..... | do..... | 730 00 | Prince Albert..... | |
| George Chaffey..... | do..... | 730 00 | Carleton..... | |
| C. D'Annais..... | do..... | 730 00 | Eagle Hills..... | |
| S. Ballendine..... | do..... | 600 00 | Battle River..... | |
| D. L. Clink..... | do..... | 480 00 | Jack Fish Creek..... | |
| P. J. Williams..... | do..... | 730 00 | Fort Pitt..... | |
| J. Delaney..... | do..... | 730 00 | Frog Lake..... | |
| E. Higgins..... | do..... | 730 00 | Saddle Lake..... | |
| W. O'Donnell..... | do..... | 480 00 | Lac le Noune..... | |

[PART II]

544

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1883.

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how this large amount of work has been kept up so well with so small a staff. To my personal knowledge the young gentlemen are promptly in the office at 9 a.m., and do not leave it, excepting for a mid-day dinner, which is necessary in this cold country, until 5 p.m. Then several evenings each week that I have been here they have returned to the office and worked until a late hour, and this to keep up the routine.

The offices are very good, but already somewhat cramped for room. They are also short of desks and places in which to lock up private and important papers—a safe or fire-proof vault is also much needed.

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

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 15th December, 1882.

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

I have the honor to forward my Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories and Manitoba for the season of 1882.

When last I had the honor of addressing you on Indian matters I was able to report a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, and I am glad to say that this year further progress has been made, and the Indians generally who have remained on their reserves have been (for Indians) well pleased with their treatment by the Government, and have made considerable progress in agriculture, in fact, so much has been accomplished this year that I think the question as to whether the policy of the Government in assisting the Indians with instructors and endeavoring to make them self-sustaining would be a success or not, is settled satisfactorily. Much has already been done, but a great work is still before us. Large numbers of the Crees are on the plains who before many months are passed must return to their reserves, when this takes place firm measures will have to be adopted to prevent the new arrivals from demoralizing the old settlers, and to convince them that they must work as others have done in order to receive assistance from the Government.

In my Report of last year I stated that I was in hopes another year to be able to dispense with the greater part of the Instructors' force in the eastern section of Treaty No. 4. I am happy to say my hopes in that respect have been realized, and on the first of November, I closed Farms No. 1 and No. 2. I may state that I consider the Indians in the eastern section of Treaty No. 4, as far as Fort Ellice, with the exception of a few who settled for the first time this year, practically self-sustaining, they have a large acreage of land in good condition for cultivation, plenty of seed for next year, and a large surplus of food raised this summer, this with the labor they are able to obtain from settlers, coupled with their regular hunt, should certainly place them in a position of independence.

In the western section of Treaty No. 4 the reserves at Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Lakes are getting into a good state of cultivation, but these Indians except on the Crooked Lakes and Qu'Appelle Lakes have not advanced as much as many others with no greater advantages. I expect, however, to be able to report in another year that this portion of the district is in the same satisfactory state as the eastern section, and that the only assistance the Government will be called upon to afford will be to help the sick and infirm.

Last summer the Assiniboinés and some Crees were persuaded to leave the south and go to Qu'Appelle after a good deal of difficulty. The Assiniboinés were induced to take a reserve at the Indian Head. They at first appeared fully contented but towards payment time became unsettled and restless, they stated that they could not live on bacon, and had always been accustomed to live on fresh beef. In order that they should have no excuse in that respect, I ordered beef three times a week, this satisfied them for a time, but after the payments they returned everything they had received from the Government, in the way of tools, &c., and said they must go south. The chief, The-man-that-took-the-Coat, came to me with his men and said he would not leave, as his brother chief, Long-Lodge, had done, without telling me why he did not like to stop north; he said he was pleased with the way he had been treated, but his people did not like the place, that their friends all lived south, and that their old people were buried there, they begged for a reserve in the south. I informed them that the Government did not intend to give any reserve in the south, as if they did so, the American Indians would be continually crossing the border to steal horses, and there would be continual trouble, but they had made up their minds to go and they left for Wood Mountain, I have not heard whether they remained in that section or crossed to their friends south of the line. Long-Lodge, who had left previous to The-man-who-took-the-Coat, has joined his relations at Wolf Point, and I expect the others will follow him.

The Crees who came north to Qu'Appelle with the exception of "Pie-a-Pot" and about half of his followers, joined their chiefs and are now on their reserves, they have assisted their friends in the usual work on the reserves and are doing pretty well.

The arrival of these Indians from the south unsettled the Indians on the reserves and was the cause of a good deal of valuable time being wasted. "Pie-a-Pot" after having looked out a reserve at the Indian Head and expressed himself satisfied with it, made a number of demands to which I was unable to accede and finding he could not get what he wished, returned to the south. At this time reports of buffalo being plentiful near Wood Mountain were circulated, and this to some extent made these Indians more independent.

In Treaty No. 6, Mr. Agent Rae of the Carlton District, in his report of last year, stated: "Nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from the Government, they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers." On August the 4th of this year he writes: "My Indians may be said to have passed the turning point, and if the frost keeps off the return of the crops will astonish you, for everything really looks splendid, and as I said before is far in advance of last year, on Monday next, August 7th, some of the grain will be cut." September 11th: "I think the returns will be double that of last year, fall ploughing commenced about September 11th, the turnip and potato crop are very fine." October 27th: "Threshing commenced on most of the reserves, the yield of grain will be far greater than last year, potatoes and vegetables have been safely put by and the yield has been very good owing to the fair weather lately, a good deal of fall ploughing has been done and everything seems in pretty good shape for winter."

This is not only useful information as to the value of the beautiful Carlton District, but also shows that our Indians are working systematically, and I doubt if any other settlers can make a better showing.

From Battleford Mr. Reed reports most favorably of the present condition of the Indians in his District; he has had in his Superintendency Indians who, up to the time of his taking over the Agency, some two years ago, had been very obstructive, and it is very gratifying to find that he has them now perfectly under control, and by his firmness and just dealings has convinced them that if they will take advice from the Government and not listen to mischievous outsiders they will soon become self-supporting. This summer the arrival of a number of Indians from the south interfered to some extent with the regular work on the reserves, but for all that he writes me "I am pleased to report that more than what our requirements can possibly call for next spring in potatoes has been set aside, and I entertain no fears

as to having enough and to spare in cereals when threshed. I cause each Indian who has raised anything to store with the Farming Instructor double the quantity of seed sown by him the current year without receiving any remuneration therefor." Some of the Indians from the south in conjunction with a few of the worthless Indians on the reserves tried to force our Agent to make the payments off the reserves, Mr. Reed informs me "although up to the time of transmitting my report to the Right Honorable the Superintendent-General, no objection had been raised by any of the bands as to the payments being made on their respective reserves. I now have to report that all of the more worthless members of several of the bands joined by the late arrivals from the south positively refused to take their payments on the reserves. These spent some two or three weeks in a fruitless endeavor to get me to pay them in town, to all their entreaties I turned a deaf ear and eventually gained my point. As a slight punishment for this misbehaviour on their part I directed that no tea, tobacco, &c., usually given at the payment time, be issued them."

Poundmaker, one of the principal and most intelligent chiefs in the Battleford District, and in respect to whom, when he first settled, it was very doubtful whether his Indians could make their own living, wrote me the following letter last month, I quote it to show that while only a short time ago you never heard a request for any thing else but food, they now feel that, with assistance in the shape of implements, tools and cattle they can make themselves self-supporting.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, 10th November, 1882.

EDGAR DEWDNEY, Esq.,

"Indian Commissioner.

"HONORABLE SIR,—It is Poundmaker who takes the liberty to send you a few lines. He entreats your honor to send to him the grist mill, with horse-power, you so kindly promised him at Cypress. We expected it last summer, but in vain. The consequence is we do not know what to do with our wheat, and have to starve, besides our big stacks of grain.

"Please send likewise, wrenches in sufficient numbers for our ploughs.

"Let me have twenty-two oxen you promised for my band. There are here sixteen or seventeen oxen, but we cannot use them as we like. Our farmer is the master of them all. If those cattle were delivered into our hands, I hope that we would now a good deal more work.

"We have been always short of implements; last spring we could not even get a sufficient supply of seed in the shape of potatoes and wheat. Some Indian corn has succeeded well. Allow me to ask a little supply for next spring of Indian corn (early kind).

"Please let us have a good supply of implements and we will do our best to support ourselves as soon as possible out of our farms.

"There is to-day a great distress in my band. The rations are suspended now for days, and, of course, everybody is busy roving about and hunting. It is impossible to work with an empty stomach. There will be no work during the whole winter on that account, and it will cause a great delay to the progress of our farms.

"I trust the Government will be able to give us or rather to continue to us a substantial help a little while longer, until we are able to support ourselves. It seems to me that we are as anxious to be independent as the Government are to get rid of the burden of supporting us.

"In the name of my poor people, I have taken the liberty of writing to our Governor.

"Your most humble servant,

"POUNDMAKER."

In the Edmonton District the reports are favorable, and Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, who was some time in that District, will report to you fully on Indian matters here.

In Treaty No. 7, the whole of the Indians belonging to this Treaty have settled on their reserves, the Piegans and Stonies have been cultivating the soil for three years, the former have always taken great interest in their work and this year have succeeded in raising very large crops. In order to stimulate them to increased efforts they have been allowed to sell a portion of their crops, this has been purchased by the Government, and will be fed out in the place of flour when required. The Blackfeet, under Crowfoot, have behaved very well, and, for the first time, have taken interest in their work; fortunately the season has been exceptionally fine, and we have good results from all our farms and reserves, except the Stonies. This will encourage the Indians, and I have no doubt with judicious handling, they will give the Government very little trouble in the future. It will be necessary before the coming spring to get a surrender from Crowfoot of the portion of the reserve which would have belonged to the Bloods should they have determined to remain on the reserve assigned to them at the Treaty.

The Government are already in possession of the surrender made by "Crowfoot," the Blood chief and his councillors in 1880, and I anticipate no trouble in obtaining the same from Crowfoot and his band. On this reserve there are some valuable coal lands, satisfactory arrangements could be made I am sure with the Blackfeet by the Government for the working of these deposits by private parties, as to bring in large revenues to their fund. Chief "Crowfoot" is anxious to be allowed to establish a ferry on his reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing, and as this will be an important point when the railway reaches that section, being the point of contribution for the MacLeod District, I think it would be well to allow him some interest in it.

The Bloods, since Mr. McCord has taken charge of their reserve, have made good progress which will be seen by referring to Mr. Agent Denny's able Report to the Honorable the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on Indian matters under Treaty No. 7.

The wish of the Government, that all the Indians south should go north to join their reserves, has, I am sorry to report, been only partially successful, but as Fort Walsh has been abandoned as determined on last winter, I have no doubt that many of them now south would have been on their reserves, and some of the restlessness of those who went north would not have risked returning south as they did; the knowledge that if the Buffalo failed they could fall back on Fort Walsh made them visit us, which would otherwise have been starvation. At one time during the summer it looked as if we should have had a return of buffalo in large numbers as several herds were seen north of the Missouri River on the Milk River, but the United States troops were stationed south of the boundary to prevent the return of our Indians, coupled with the burning of the grass all along the boundary line by the American Indians, drove them back and they are now all south of the Missouri River.

Our Indians who expected to meet buffalo this fall remained south, and when actual starvation stared them in the face they congregated round Fort Walsh; they were in a most deplorable condition and begged to be paid their annuities at the place.

Very much against my inclination I gave way, and instructed Mr. Agent McDonald to proceed to Fort Walsh to make the payments.

The Indians were all very subdued and gave no trouble, Mr. McDonald reports that he did not hear an angry word spoken during the payments.

Big Bear who up to this time had steadily refused to take his Treaty, applied to be admitted, and Mr. McDonald promised to consider it after the close of the payments. Big Bear was subsequently admitted to Treaty No. 6 and signed a similar document to that agreed to by "Lucky Man" and "Little Pine" who took Treaty from myself in 1879. All the Crees with the exception of an old one or two have now taken Treaty, and I expect that "Big Bear" who has, I think, borne a very bad character, will make one of our best chiefs, and has expressed a wish to settle near Fort Pitt.

"Little Child" a chief from Crooked Lakes who came with some of his Indians to his reserve last summer, went to Fort Walsh with Mr. McDonald and did good service during the payments, he has collected all his Indians that are out on the plains, about 300 in number and will bring them to his reserve.

Since writing the above Col. McDonald has returned from Fort Walsh and has handed to me the following letter enclosing "Big Bear's" adhesion to Treaty No. 6, I append the letter. I consider Col. McDonald deserves great credit for the trouble, good tact, and patience he has displayed in treating with "Big Bear," Col. McDonald was ably assisted by Peter Hourri, our officer at Fort Walsh, he is a most valuable officer, well known and respected by all the northern Indians, had it not been for the confidence they reposed in him, I doubt much whether the adhesion would have been signed this year. I also enclose copy of Peter Hourri's letter bearing on this subject.

"FORT WALSH, 9th December, 1882.

"SIR,—I have the honor to enclose "Big Bear's" adhesion to Treaty No. 6.

"This chief is a Cree from the vicinity of Fort Pitt, and was present at the signing of the Treaty there by the other chiefs, but on account of having but a few followers with him (the other members of his band being on the plains), and also owing to his great objection to hanging, as a punishment for murder, he withheld from the signing of the Treaty. From the fall of 1876, to the present time he and his followers have made Fort Walsh their headquarters, from time to time following the buffalo, south, even across the Missouri River.

"During the payment of annuities to the Indians accumulated here, I made it a point to have quiet evenings with the old chief, having Mr. Peter Hourri, one of the most honorable and conscientious men in the country to interpret for us.

"He had no objection to signing this adhesion, but he wanted some more money than had been promised in the Treaty, I told him, all he could expect from me was what had been promised to the chiefs who signed the Treaty at Carlton and Pitt. I, as the Indian Agent and the person who would sign the paper with him, could not offer a bribe.

"The next morning I instructed Mr. Hourri to take Big Bear to the Police Commissioner's quarters and have a talk with Colonel Irvine, before they parted Big Bear gave his hand to Colonel Irvine saying that he would sign the adhesion Treaty the next day.

"The next day after waiting sometime for the chief I instructed the Interpreter to send for him.

"At two o'clock we met at Colonel Irvine's quarters, the chief having with him Chiefs "Pie-a-pot" and "Lucky Man" and several headmen from other bands, with followers and most of his young braves.

"I informed Big Bear and the Indians present that I was given to understand from Colonel Irvine that morning, that he Big Bear had expressed his desire to sign for himself and his band the adhesion to the Treaty made at Fort Pitt.

"After talking for four hours, the old chief at the urgent request of his son and son-in-law (fearing no more back pay would be allowed Indians who did not take the Treaty this year) he put his name in duplicate to the adhesion to Treaty No. 6.

"You are do donht aware that Big Bear (and his band) was the the only chief in the North-West Territories who had not already given assent to the Treaty, and the obtaining of this adhesion, I have not the slightest doubt, will be of the greatest benefit to the Canadian Government and the public at large.

Before closing I must however mention that the assistance rendered by Colonel Irvine was most beneficial to me and enabled me to carry out my desires with greater ease.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. MACDONALD,

"Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

"Hon. E. Dewdney,

"Indian Commissioner, Regina."

" INDIAN OFFICE,
" FORT WALSH, 13th December, 1882.

" SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that Big Bear has at last taken the Treaty, Col. McDonald and I explained the Treaty well to him, after which, all the band, (as many as were here) took it, and I think that all the rest of the Indians will do likewise.

" Since my arrival here, it has always been my wish to make clear to the Indians the requirements of the Government and have lost no opportunity of enlightening them on any subject. Big Bear has promised to go north in the spring and will doubtless draw a great number after him. There are many who will not leave this place, and " Pie-a-pot," " Foremost Man," and " Loneky Man " are among the number; there are also many bad people who will not take my advice.

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

" PETER HOURIE.

" Hon. E. Dowdney,
" Regina, N. W. T."

Schools.

As to school matters in the Territories I would submit the following.

Qu'Appelle District.

The Indians of Pasquah's Band being unable to agree among themselves as regards a site for a school building, and being also unwilling to erect one without proper and full remuneration from the Government, the teacher Mr. Richardson who was prepared to remain, left shortly after his arrival on seeing how matters stood.

Touchwood Hills.

The Touchwood Hill School is without any teacher, Mr. Settee, the late teacher having left, there appears to have been nothing paid on account of this school during the current year.

Saddle Lake.

The Rev. Mr. Insker, C.E., has not met with that success in establishing a mission and school at this point that was looked for, he complains that the Indians will not acknowledge yet the advantages of education and consequently debar their children from attending school.

White Fish Lake.

The Methodist Church has had a school established among Chief Sennu's Indians for some years past; it is no doubt, in a great measure owing to this influence, that this band has met with the success attending their efforts in farming, the school is in charge of Mr. J. A. Yomans.

Lac La Biche.

The sisters under the Roman Catholic Church have a school at this point, much upon the same principle as the one at St. Albert's, but on a smaller scale.

St. Albert.

The school conducted here is under the immediate supervision of the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, in the diocese of His Lordship Bishop Grondin. It is of an industrial character. The children are admitted in infancy and cared for until marriage or ability to battle with the world. Many of the boys are taught trades, while all have to do their share of farm work, the girls undergoing a training in household duties.

Pigeon Lake.

The Methodist Church has long had the spiritual welfare of the Stoney Indians settled in this vicinity in their hands. The mission was originally established by the late Rev. John McDougall, and the school is now under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Nelson.

Battle River.

The Methodist Church has erected a mission and school-house on Bobtail's Reserve, and on Sampson's Reserve the Roman Catholics have established a mission with the intention of opening a school.

Morleyville.

The school at this point, under the management of the Methodist Church, is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Sibbald, who has for many years taught at this point, fully understands the Indian character. The residence among them and the active interest constantly taken in them by the Rev. John McDougall has given these Indians advantages relative to education not possessed by any others in the territories.

Blackfoot Reserve.

The Roman Catholics have put up a building at this point where they intend establishing a mission and school.

Piegan Reserve.

The Rev. Dean McKay has erected a building on this reserve for school purposes, but it is not as yet in operation.

Blood Reserve.

There exists a good school under the Rev. G. Trivett, C.E. The Rev. H. J. Brown has also been sent here by the Bishop of the Saskatchewan to open another school; 3,500 Indians on the Reservation opens up a large field for missionaries. Rev. Mr. McLean, on behalf of the Methodists, has erected a building on this reserve and proposes holding school.

Battleford District.

There are seven schools now in operation in this district, as shown hereunder:—

- Red Pheasant's Band, Church of England, R. Jefferson, Teacher.
- Poundmaker's Band, Roman Catholic, Rev. P. Lestance, Teacher.
- Moosomin's Band, Church of England, Miss Clink, Teacher.
- Seekaskookch's Band, Church of England, Rev. C. Quinny, Teacher.
- Frog Lake Indians, Roman Catholic, Rev. Père Fafard, Teacher.
- Keeheewin's Band, Roman Catholic, Père Meraire, Teacher.
- Kinoosayo's Band, Roman Catholic

The success of the teachers in connection therewith has not been by any means commensurate with the efforts displayed, the main difficulty being that of overcoming

the apathy of the parents, and gaining a continuous attendance on the part of the pupils. In all cases where practicable the agent has directed that no rations be issued to absentees from school, but the cry is, in winter, shortness of clothing, in summer, retained by parents to work or taken on hunting tours. The school houses at Moosomin and Frog Lake are but recently erected, and are good, substantial buildings. It is questionable whether it is advisable to attempt keeping schools open during summer months on most of the reserves, for a greater benefit might be derived by having the children's attention given exclusively to light manual labour. The industrial school, proposed to be established in this district, will, no doubt, be beneficial to the welfare of the children.

I append a statement, similar to that of last year, as far as the information has reached me, showing progress made on reserves and farms. As a large portion of the grain has not been threshed, it is impossible to make a detailed estimate of the crop.

The food raised on the reserves will assist us, to some extent, in keeping down the cost of feeding the Indians. It will of course be readily understood that it is impossible to deal with the produce raised from the reserves in the same manner as if a like quantity of supplies were under our immediate control. Indians, when they have plenty, will consume largely, but I estimate that a saving of 20 per cent. will be made in consequence of the good yield on the reserves and farms; but, in considering what will be required for the coming year, it must be recollected that, in all probability, we shall have from 4,000 to 5,000 more Indians on our hands, who will require to be fed until they are in a position to raise food for themselves on their reserves.

I, therefore, cannot assure you that there will be any material decrease in the cost of Indian management in the North-West Territories the coming year. Some 3,000 or 4,000 have this summer joined their reserves. I forward a statement which will show this as well as the whereabouts of others absent from their reserves.

I am still conducting the Indian business in the North-West Territories, in Winnipeg, but I anticipate being able to remove our Head Office to Regina, early in the spring. I have requested Mr. Wadsworth to inspect our Head Office, and he will report to you in reference to it, when you will see that the business of my Head Office is rapidly increasing, and I expect to be obliged to apply for further assistance to enable me to carry on the work of the office satisfactorily.

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

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

A great improvement in the health of the children, compared to the previous year, was perceptible, owing no doubt to the addition of vegetables in their diet, and also having more habitable huts.

The stock of clothing which had been supplied this Agency and given Indians in lieu of work, assisted them materially in protecting them from the severity of the weather.

Early in the summer "Long Lodge" and "The Man who took the Coat," Assiniboine chiefs with their bands, arrived here from Fort Walsh, after three days' rest proceeding to the Indian Head, where all preparations had been made to receive them.

I accompanied them and before leaving had their seed potatoes put in the ground.

These Indians seemed satisfied with their reserve, and in a short time had eighteen comfortable huts put up by themselves.

Directly after these bands went to the Indian Head, the several families and chiefs were supplied with cattle and implements promised to them in the treaty; everything worked amicably until Pie-a-pot arrived.

This last mentioned chief arrived here on 23rd June, 1882, and persuaded as many chiefs and other Indians from the several reserves as he could to meet him in council. His speeches evidently carried very little weight and influence amongst them.

He visited with me the Indian Head Reserve, accompanied by Lavallée, the North West Mounted Police interpreter at Fort Walsh, and expressed his satisfaction at the reserves selected for him, desiring the boundary to be run between his and the Assiniboine Reserve.

Had his many demands on the Government been granted no doubt some other excuse would have been forthcoming to cause his return to Fort Walsh.

Some fifteen lodges of his party remained behind, the majority wintering at Touchwood Hills, and some few others amongst the other reserves.

Owing to the non-completion of the Tabular Statement, I am unable to attach it to this Report, but will forward it as soon as possible.

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

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

GLOUCESTER, 17th January, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that having received verbal instructions from the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, I, on the 21st June last, proceeded to Winnipeg, where I arrived on the 25th, when I duly reported myself to the Indian Superintendent.

On the 6th July, I received instructions to proceed to the following places, viz.: Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Strait, Hollow water River, The Pas, Cumberland and Chimawawin, Treaty No. 5, for the purpose of surveying and defining the boundaries of these several Indian reservations.

Having procured the necessary supplies and the steamer "Princess," that had been detained on the Lake Winnipeg, arriving on the 14th, I with my party took passage, and reached Grand Rapids on the 24th of July.

On the 25th July the steamer "Northcote" arrived at Grand Rapids from Edmonton, and also the steamer "North West," both of these steamers were detained

at the rapids, their crews aiding the steamers "Marquis" and "Manitoba" to get over the Grand Rapids. There being no possibility of procuring boats or canoes here, we had inevitably to wait until the 6th August, when the "Northcote" proceeded up the river, arriving at Cumberland on the 9th.

On the afternoon of the 9th August, I had a meeting with the two chief councillors and some of the Cumberland Band, who appeared dissatisfied with my going to lay out a reserve there, and said that they had been promised locations at Fort La Corne, also complaining of the soil, of the absence of fish and fowl with a scarcity of hay.

I informed them that my instructions did not give me power to give the Indians in one treaty a reserve in another treaty, I also informed them that I should truly report to the Government everything that was necessary. I then began the survey of Cumberland Island.

On the 14th August, I had notice of another meeting, the chief, councillors and a number of the band came to my camp.

The chief said that he wanted fifty miles square laid out for his band. I replied that this was impossible, and that I had no such instructions.

He then told me, that he and his band had come to the conclusion that they would have no survey of a reserve made.

I finished the survey then in hand, and on the 17th of August left for the Pas, and arrived there on the evening of the 18th.

On the 19th of August I interviewed Mr. Angus McKay, the Indian Agent who was at the Pas, telling him how matters were at Cumberland, and he said that when he went up there he would arrange the matter with the band.

On the 21st August I began the survey of the Pas Reserve, and made six surveys there, viz : A portion about six miles long on the south side of the Saskatchewan, also a separate quarter-section and two pieces of hay ground ; on the north side of the river I surveyed a portion of about fourteen miles in length, also an island, on which there are seven houses.

On the 5th October I left the Pas and returned to Cumberland, Mr. McKay having fully arranged matters with the chief and band.

I commenced the survey of the chief's island on the 9th and finished on the 13th of October ; also surveyed a hay marsh on the 14th, with school lot and mission reserve.

I left Cumberland on the 16th for Birch River, not being able to procure a guide to go to the other portions of the reserve, most of the band being absent doing their autumn fishing, and reached the Birch River Portage on the 17th. Making this Portage, we began the survey on the afternoon of the 18th, and completed it on the 2nd of November.

At the Birch River, in connection with the land surveyed for the resident Indians, I, at the request of the chief and councillors of the Pas band, laid out land sufficient for fourteen families, so that any wishing to leave the Pas might take up land at Birch River.

On the 3rd November I left the Birch River Portage, and arrived safely at the Pas on the morning of the 5th, having made our way in our frail bark canoes amid the strong currents of the Saskatchewan and through the floating ice, where any misguidance on our parts would have been fatal.

I remained at the Pas until the 15th of November, awaiting the freezing of the muskies and closing of the rivers, preparing sledges and having snow shoes made. when we went to Indian Plum Lake, where I surveyed three islands. This lake is about thirteen miles from the Pas, and lies to the south of the Saskatchewan River.

In A-tick-a-make Lako, on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, I also surveyed a small island, about fourteen miles from the Pas.

On the 21st of November we returned to the Pas, intending at once to proceed to Chimawawin by dog trains, but were informed by the Hudson Bay Company's officer at that place that we would not be able to get half way on account of the open

water of the Saskatchewan, he having sent runners in that direction, who had returned, not being able to accomplish their journey.

Deeming the ice sufficiently secure, we started on the morning of the 27th of November for Chimawawin, having three dog trains heavily laden and my men with light sledges drawing their own blankets, which place we reached on the morning of the 30th.

On the 1st December we commenced the survey of this reserve. A portion of the mainland was taken into the reserve, two islands and a part of another island, the work terminating on the 7th of the month.

We left Chimawawin on the 8th December, and not being able to procure fish for dog feed, I had to send back to that place for a supply, which delayed our progress, we arrived at Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, on the 15th, and reached Water Hen Lake on the 18th.

On the afternoon of the 21st December we made Manitoba House, a Hudson Bay Company's post about twelve miles south-west of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, where we were kindly received by the gentleman in charge.

We arrived at Westbourne on the morning of the 24th, being obliged to remain camped there during Christmas Day, the cars not running.

I reached Winnipeg on the 27th, and there having paid off my party and rendered my accounts, I left for Ottawa on the 9th January, and arrived on the 13th.

I beg to state that the above outline report is but preparatory to a general and fully descriptive one, and will accompany my plans and field notes of the work executed this season.

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

W. A. AUSTIN, C.E., P.L.S., D.L.S.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.
HEADQUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When Appointed to Department. | By whom Appointed. | Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Superintendent-General | The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.. | \$ ets. | | | | Holds this office, combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Deputy-Superintendent-General..... | L. Vankoughnet..... | 3,200 00 | Feb. 13, 1861..... | Governor in Council... | Feb. 13, 1861.... | |
| Chief Clerk and Accountant..... | Robert Sinclair..... | 2,650 00 | June 1, 1873..... | do | April —, 1859.... | |
| Clerk in charge of Land Sales..... | J. V. DeBoucherville..... | 1,400 00 | July 1, 1868..... | do | May —, 1864.... | |
| Corresponding Clerk..... | A. N. McNeill..... | 1,400 00 | do 1, 1874..... | do | July 1, 1874.... | |
| Clerk..... | M. Benson..... | 1,000 00 | April 22, 1876..... | do | April 22, 1876.... | |
| Assistant Accountant..... | F. W. Smith..... | 1,150 00 | Sept 1, 1873..... | do | Oct. 13, 1870.... | |
| Clerk of Statistics..... | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick..... | 1,150 00 | Aug. 6, 1873..... | do | Aug. 6, 1873.... | |
| Stenographer..... | J. D. McLean..... | 1,100 00 | Oct. 25, 1876..... | do | Oct. 25, 1876.... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Land Sales..... | Thomas Coffey, jun..... | 650 00 | July 17, 1878..... | do | July 17, 1878.... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | H. G. Maingy..... | 650 00 | do 1, 1879..... | do | do 1, 1879.... | |
| Clerk of Records..... | S. Stewart..... | 800 00 | do 1, 1873..... | do | do 1, 1879.... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | J. Delisle..... | 650 00 | June 23, 1880..... | do | do 8, 1879.... | |
| Book-keeper..... | D. C. Scott..... | 750 00 | Oct. 1, 1880..... | do | Dec. 15, 1879.... | |
| Assistant Book-keeper..... | B. H. G. Vicars..... | 900 00 | Jan. 1, 1881..... | do | Feb. 9, 1880.... | |
| do..... | H. J. Brook..... | 600 00 | do 1, 1881..... | do | Jan —, 1881.... | |
| Clerk of Indices..... | F. Yielding..... | 400 00 | May, 1882..... | do | May —, 1882.... | |
| Clerk (Extra)..... | John Austin..... | | | | | \$1.50 per diem. |
| do..... | F. R. Ross..... | | | | | 1.50 do |
| do..... | D. C. F. Bliss..... | | | | | 1.50 do [ployed. |
| Housekeeper..... | Thos. Starmer..... | | | | | 1.00 do temporarily em- |
| Messenger..... | Wm. Stocombe..... | | | | | 1.00 do do |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Continued.*

8

NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| Chas. Sargeant | Visiting Superintendent..... | 400 00 | Chatbam | North-Eastern Superintendency. |
| Wm. Fisher | do | 300 00 | Fredericton..... | South-Western do |
| Moses Craig | Agent..... | 100 00 | Peith | Agent for Counties of Victoria and Mada |
| Rev. J. J. O'Leary | Missionary..... | 100 00 | Tobique | |
| Rev. J. C. McDevitt..... | do | 200 00 | Fredericton..... | |
| Rev. P. W. Dixon..... | do | 100 00 | Newcastle | |
| Rev. W. Morrissey | do | 100 00 | Oak Point..... | |
| J. S. Benson, M.D..... | Medical Officer..... | 125 00 | Newcastle..... | |

[PART II]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---|
| John O. Arsenault | Agent | 500 00 | Lennox Island | Salary as Agent..... \$200 00 do Teacher |
| | | | | 200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses. 100 00 |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|----------------|--|
| Edgar Dewdney | Indian Commissioner | 3,200 00 | | |
| James F. Graham..... | Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency | 1,600 00 | Winnipeg | |
| Elliott T. Galt..... | Assistant Commissioner | 1,600 00 | | |
| T. Page Wadsworth..... | Inspector of farms and agencies in North-West Territories | 1,600 00 | | |
| J. J. McHugh..... | Assistant Superintendent of farms and | | | |

40-07

| Reserve Name | Post/Station | Amount | Notes |
|-------------------------|--|----------|---|
| E. McColl | reserves in Treaty No. 7 | 900 00 | |
| A. McDonald | Inspector of Indian Agencies, Manitoba | 1,800 00 | |
| W. Anderson | Superintendency | 1,200 00 | |
| H. Reed | do | 1,200 00 | |
| L. Herchner | do | 1,200 00 | |
| J. McIntyre | Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine | 1,000 00 | Also instructs in farming. |
| R. J. N. Pither | Agent | 730 00 | |
| H. Martineau | do | 1,000 00 | |
| A. M. Muckle | do | 1,000 00 | |
| J. Kent | do | 600 00 | |
| George McPherson | do | 400 00 | |
| F. Ogletree | do | 1,000 00 | |
| A. Mackay | do | 600 00 | |
| C. E. Denny | do | 1,000 00 | |
| J. McRae | Sub-Agent | 1,200 00 | |
| W. Pocklington | do | 900 00 | |
| J. McIntyre | Agent | 730 00 | |
| L. J. A. Leveque | Clerk | 720 00 | |
| J. P. Wright | do | 730 00 | |
| H. A. J. Macdougall | do | 800 00 | |
| N. Chastelaine | Interpreter | 250 00 | |
| Dr. A. Jukes | Medical Superintendent | 700 00 | |
| Dr. R. Miller, M.D. | Medical Officer | 500 00 | |
| Dr. George Kennedy | do | 500 00 | Surgeons to N.-W. Mounted Police, Surgeons Kennedy and Miller each to receive at the rate of \$600 per year from 1st Jan., 1881. O. C., 25th May, 1881. |
| C. A. Lawford | Farming Instructor, Farm No. 1 | 480 00 | |
| James Johnston | do 2 | 730 00 | |
| J. Setter | do 3 | 730 00 | |
| George Newlove | do 4 | 730 00 | |
| H. J. Taylor | do 5 | 480 00 | |
| James Scott | do 6 | 730 00 | |
| J. J. English | do 7 | 730 00 | |
| J. Tomkins | do 8 | 730 00 | |
| H. L. Loucks | do 9 | 480 00 | |
| George Chaffey | do 10 | 730 00 | |
| C. D'Annais | do 11 | 730 00 | |
| S. Ballendine | do 12 | 600 00 | |
| L. Clark | do 13 | 480 00 | |
| P. J. Williams | do 14 | 730 00 | |
| J. Delancy | do 15 | 730 00 | |
| E. Higgins | do 16 | 730 00 | |
| W. O'Donnell | do 17 | 450 00 | |
| S. B. Lucas | do 18 | 730 00 | |
| D. McDougall | do 19 | 730 00 | |
| J. Lauder | do 20 | 730 00 | |
| C. Keitles | do 21 | 730 00 | |
| J. McDougall | do 22 | 730 00 | |
| Winnipeg | Winnipeg | 900 00 | |
| Qu'Appelle | Qu'Appelle | 1,800 00 | |
| Edmonton | Edmonton | 1,200 00 | |
| Battleford | Battleford | 1,200 00 | |
| Bird Tail Creek | Bird Tail Creek | 1,000 00 | |
| Savanno | Savanno | 730 00 | |
| Fort Francis | Fort Francis | 1,000 00 | |
| Oak Point | Oak Point | 1,000 00 | |
| St. Peters | St. Peters | 600 00 | |
| Fort Alexander | Fort Alexander | 400 00 | |
| Assabaskasing | Assabaskasing | 1,000 00 | |
| Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | 600 00 | |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids | 1,000 00 | |
| Fort MacLeod | Fort MacLeod | 1,200 00 | |
| Carlton | Carlton | 900 00 | |
| Blood Reserve | Blood Reserve | 900 00 | |
| Prince Arthur's Landing | Prince Arthur's Landing | 730 00 | |
| Winnipeg | Winnipeg | 720 00 | |
| do | do | 730 00 | |
| Qu'Appelle | Qu'Appelle | 800 00 | |
| Fort Francis | Fort Francis | 250 00 | |
| Fort Walsh | Fort Walsh | 700 00 | |
| Shoal Lake | Shoal Lake | 500 00 | |
| Fort MacLeod | Fort MacLeod | 500 00 | |
| Bird Tail Creek | Bird Tail Creek | 480 00 | |
| Cote's Reserve | Cote's Reserve | 730 00 | |
| Crooked Lake | Crooked Lake | 730 00 | |
| Qu'Appelle | Qu'Appelle | 730 00 | |
| File Hills | File Hills | 480 00 | |
| Touchwood Hills | Touchwood Hills | 730 00 | |
| Maple Creek | Maple Creek | 730 00 | |
| Duck Lake | Duck Lake | 730 00 | |
| Prince Albert | Prince Albert | 480 00 | |
| Carlton | Carlton | 730 00 | |
| Eagle Hills | Eagle Hills | 730 00 | |
| Battle River | Battle River | 600 00 | |
| Jack Fish Creek | Jack Fish Creek | 480 00 | |
| Fort Pitt | Fort Pitt | 730 00 | |
| Frog Lake | Frog Lake | 730 00 | |
| Saddle Lake | Saddle Lake | 730 00 | |
| Lac le Nouve | Lac le Nouve | 450 00 | |
| Peace Hills | Peace Hills | 730 00 | |
| Morleyville | Morleyville | 730 00 | |
| Blackfoot Crossing | Blackfoot Crossing | 730 00 | |
| Piegan Reserve | Piegan Reserve | 730 00 | |
| Blood Reserve | Blood Reserve | 730 00 | |

Lect on 31st March; farm in charge of assistant. Since dismissed.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1883.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO, WELLINGTON STREET.
1884.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 2nd October, 1883.

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

SIR,—My Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, forwarded to you at the commencement of the present year, left a large number of Indians still on the Plains, although a slight accession had been made to the different reserves during the previous summer.

The large sum expended last year in assisting Indians to remove to their reserves was, to a great extent, thrown away, the greater number of them having returned to Fort Walsh, where they had been accustomed to be fed without work, and where they had been bribed by the traders to remain and receive their payments.

These Indians until lately made the Cypress Hills their point of rendezvous, and were a source of more or less anxiety, as, owing to their proximity to the International boundary line, they were constantly tempted to make incursions across the border into the camps of the United States Indians on horse-thieving expeditions, these, of course, being followed up by reprisals, which in the end, if not stopped, might have led to more serious complications of an international nature.

I consequently decided to make another effort to disperse these bands and endeavor to get them to move to those sections of the Territories which they had formerly claimed as their own and had ceded under treaty to the Dominion.

On being approached in this direction it was discovered that they were desirous of procuring fixed ammunition, of making one final horse-stealing expedition across the line in all the force at their command, return with as many scalps as possible, then after a certain delay acquiesce with our wishes. Their requests were refused, and on being told that every effort would be made on our behalf, as well as by the United States troops, to frustrate any such attempt, and to catch and punish the offenders, the idea, in the main, was abandoned. Repeated promises were then made on the part of the Indians, and as often broken by them, to leave Cypress Hills, until after two months constant talking and urging, the 2nd of July saw all but some 125 lodges of recalcitrants with their backs towards the hills on the trails leading to their respective reserves.

Some few of the Indians under Lucky Man who went north, returned to Maple Creek, their excuse when leaving the north being that the promises made to them were not carried out; but on being met at Maple Creek by Mr. Reed, my Assistant Commissioner, Lucky Man stated that he had come to fetch some of his Indians behind. Mr. Reed had instructions from me to compel these Indians to return north and if necessary to call on the police for assistance. This he did, and I feel sure that prompt and determined action will have a good effect on those who, I believe, were only waiting to hear what success their friends had met with in the south to again congregate at Maple Creek, if they saw they would be fed there. In fact, I am aware that runners were sent all over the Territories to try and bring this about. Not only were the last mentioned Indians forced to retrace their steps much more hurriedly than was their wont, but also, I am happy to have to relate, all the Saskatchewan Indians south of the railway track, under Little Pine and other minor chiefs, were compelled to start for the north. These were escorted across the South Saskatchewan by a detachment of North-West Mounted Police, and were, by their reports, wending their way northward.

It is a matter of no wonder that such a strong stand should have been made against our repeated efforts to cause them to leave their old haunts, places associated with thoughts of freedom and plenty, whilst the buffalo roamed the Plains in countless numbers. Leaving these hills behind them dashed to the ground the last hope to which they had so strenuously and fondly clung, of once more being able to follow by the chase.

Before the close of the current year I hope to be able to forward a complete statement of all crops harvested throughout the Territories, as well as a return showing the whereabouts of our Indians up to the latest date, which I trust will show nearly all on their respective reserves, and hope the same may reach you in time to be printed as part of my Report.

I enclose the usual tabular statement of the year ending 30th June last.

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

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report upon Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year 1882-83.

Official visitations have been made to the north-west coast as far as Metlakahla, and I have just returned to Victoria from an extensive tour throughout the interior, including the Cariboo District, the Chilcotin country, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, Nicola, &c.

With the exception of the tribes inhabiting the first named locality, where bitter and unfortunate religious dissensions still prevail among the Missionaries and their native followers; and some discontented tribes in the vicinity of Soda Creek, Alkali Lake, Canoe Creek, &c., on account of the poor quality and scarce acreage of the reserves recently set aside for the bands named in that part of the country, I am glad to be able to report favorably upon the general progress and loyal contentment manifested by the various nationalities in the Province.

The unhappy differences existing between the Bishop of Caledonia, representing the Church Mission Society of London, and Mr. Duncan, whose connection with the society had lately been severed, culminated in December last in riotous proceedings on the part of many Indian followers, which necessitated immediate interference by the proper authorities.

There being no available means of transport at the time in Victoria, I availed myself of the kind offer of Captain Stodder, of the United States Revenue Service, to place his ship at the disposal of the Government, and accompanied by A. C. Anderson, Esq., J. P., representing the Provincial Magistracy, and Mr. Tod, Superintendent of Police, proceeded to Metlakahla on the 12th of January last.

I have already had the honor of reporting to you fully upon the origin of the Metlakahla troubles, and will now only, very generally, refer to the immediate breaking of the peace, which caused at the time considerable excitement and anxiety and fear of more serious consequences.

With brief reference to the immediate cause of the trouble at that time, I may state that Mr. Duncan had an extensive trading store built upon the land set apart by the Government for mission purposes, and carried on by him for the last twenty years under the auspices of the society while acting as their Agent.

Sometime after leaving the society's employment, Mr. Duncan's sympathizers moved out *en masse*, and not only removed the large stock of goods, but tore down the buildings, and with the material re-erected another store a few yards from the site, on ground set apart for general reserve purposes.

This spirit was carried still further by a determination to remove the school in the same manner (on the plea that it was about to be used for church purposes) from the reserve, as the following notice posted in the village at that time will show.

Preserved fruits—1st, Mrs. Chief Jocks; 2nd, Mrs. B. Delormier.
 Bakers' bread—1st, James Bruce.
 Bakers' cakes—1st, James Bruce.
 Bread, home-made—1st, Mrs. Isaac Claus; 2nd, Mrs. T. Maurice.
 Cakes, home-made—1st, Mrs. T. Maurice; 2nd, Mrs. Deere.
 Grapes—1st, F. Daillebout; 2nd, A. Lachierre.
 Grape wine—1st, Mrs. B. Delormier.

"CLASS X.

Moccasins, plain—1st, Mrs. C. Leborne.
 Moccasins, fancy—1st, Mrs. Parquis.
 Lacrosses—1st, P. Canoe; 1st, P. Thoronhioten.
 Indian bark house—1st, Mary Ann Saur.
 Collection of bark work—1st, Z. Vincent.
 Agricultural implements—1st, B. Delormier; 2nd, Isaac Claus.

"CLASS XI.

"Coarse bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams, Mrs. Jos. Laronde and Miss Jocks; 2nd, Mrs. Lefebvre and Mrs. Jos. Barnes.
 "Fine bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams, and Mrs. Jos. Laronde; 2nd, Mrs. Delisle.
 "Needle work—1st, Mrs. M. Lefebvre, Miss Williams, Miss M. Laronde, Miss Jocks, Mrs. D. Jacobs.
 "Collection of bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams; 2nd, Mrs. Jos. Laronde.

"SPECIAL.

Hair work—Mrs. F. Jacobs.
 Crochet—Mrs. Kasennanoran.
 Patched silk quilt—Mrs. J. Laronde.
 Penmanship—1st, Mary L. Maffre.
 Free hand drawing, plain—1st, Miss M. Laronde.
 Free hand drawing, color—1st, Miss M. Laronde; 2nd, Z. Vincent.

"Among the prizes given was a Wanzer sewing-machine, a gift from Messrs Willis & Co.; a plough, from Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., and one from Messrs. Bry & McCormack, of Beauharnois; a wringing machine, from Messrs. Euard Macdonald, and a saw from Mr. J. W. Hannah."

GLoucester, April, 1883

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I, on the 17th January last, addressed you a prefatory to this report, giving an outline of the work on which I was engaged this past season. I now resume, describing the operations more minutely.

LEFT OTTAWA.

While in Montreal on business relating to the Department over which you have the honor to preside, I received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs enclosing a telegraph from Winnipeg to him, desiring my attendance there to proceed on certain Indian Reserve surveys in Treaty No. 5.

As soon as it was possible for me to leave the work on which I was engaged I proceeded to Ottawa, where I was verbally instructed by Mr. Vankoughnet to proceed to Winnipeg, and place myself under the direction of the Local Superintendent there.

I therefore, after having made the necessary preparations, left Ottawa on the evening of the 21st of June, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 25th.

AT WINNIPEG.

On Monday, 26th June, I reported myself to Mr. J. F. Graham, Indian Superintendent, and forthwith began to procure my supplies for the intended work.

On the 6th of July I received instructions to proceed to the following places, viz.: Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Strait, Hollow Water River, the Pas, Cumberland and Chimawawin, Treaty No. 5, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of these several Indian Reserves.

LEAVE WINNIPEG.

On account of the various delays of the "Princess" steamer on Lake Winnipeg, in towing the "North-West" to Grand Rapids, she did not arrive at Winnipeg until the 15th of July, when I and my party took passage in her and left on the 17th.

We were detained on the 18th a little below Selkirk, on account of contrary wind; on the 19th we reached the mouth of Red River, having the steamers "Manitoba" and "Marquis" (river boats for the Saskatchewan River navigation) in tow.

On the 20th we made George's Island, and anchored in its roadstead.

On the morning of the 24th we steamed out and reached Grand Rapids at 10 p. m.

UNPRECEDENTED DETENTION.

The steamer "Northcote" arrived at Grand Rapids from Edmonton, as also the steamer "North-West" on the 25th July. Hearing of their arrival our spirits rose, thinking that all delays were at an end, and that we should be able to reach Cumberland in a couple of days, but alas our hopes were rudely cast down on hearing that both of these boats' crews would be detained at Grand Rapids to aid in getting the steamers "Manitoba" and "Marquis" up the rapids. There being no possibility of procuring boats or canoes here, we had inevitably to wait.

On the 5th of August the steamer "Marquis" was brought to the head of the rapids; and on account of the incessant murmurings of the passengers, who were suffering materially from loss of time, &c., the director thought it better to let the "Northcote" make her upward trip at once; therefore on the following day, 6th of August, the "Northcote" proceeded up the river.

ADVANCING.

Although the water in the Saskatchewan (Kississtuan or Swift Current) was at this time at a good height, our progress was slow.

Immediately on leaving the head of Grand Rapids, we had a considerable delay at the Demi-Charge Rapid. This portion of the river has to be overcome by stretching a heavy line up to the head of the rapid, and there making it fast to a tree or rock and warping up, using dummy engines to work the capstans, the steamer also being on a full head of steam. We arrived at Calico Island that night at the foot of another rapid, where we remained until next morning.

At daylight on the 7th we steamed out into the current at the foot of the rapids, and met a barge coming down the rapid, having on board the end of the line which had been made fast at a point above the rapid. Here the operation of yesterday was repeated, and we found ourselves in about an hour at the head of this obstruction in the river, and reached the narrows before entering Cedar Lake; there we stopped and remained until midnight; we then made the traverse of Cedar Lake, and a northerly branch of the Saskatchewan came within 1 mile of Moose Lake, taking a south-westerly branch to the main river; we got to the Pas at

these branches of the Saskatchewan, leading to and from Moose Lake, have only been made navigable by the high waters of these late years. A person on board the

I cannot see any other way of supplying them with land. The people are already located at these places, and there is not a sufficient quantity of land cultivatable in Cumberland for nearly one half of the band. Apart from Chief's Island, already surveyed, one or two small islands and a piece of the shore is all that I know that can be used.

Most of the work this past season, prior to the taking of the ice, has been done through heavy brush and woods; the lines have been well opened up and blazed. The interior lines are astronomic picket lines, with the magnetic bearings also given. The distance run, if laid down around one block, would contain about a half million of acres, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ townships.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. AUSTIN, P.L.S., C.E. & D.L.S.

VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a list of Indian Reserves in Barclay Sound surveyed by me during the past season.

Owing to the precipitous nature of most of the allotments, and the dense growth of underbrush, I have been unable to complete the whole of the Reserves in the Sound, there remaining to be surveyed—four for the Seshard Tribe and five for the Toquart.

The most of these Reserves are merely fishing stations, the country generally being mountainous, rocky and barren; the only places where agriculture could be carried on are at Numukamis and Anacla on the Ohiet Reserves, Tsah-ah-eh on the Seshart, "Ah-ars-win-is" on the Opetchisat and Kley-kley-hous" on the Ucluelet. Even most of these could not be utilized without a great outlay of labor, as wherever the soil is free from rock the growth of sallow is unusually luxuriant, ranging from 5 to 22 feet in height; it would, therefore, cost more to clear than arable land within a mile of Victoria could be bought for.

Although timber of large size and good quality is to be found on almost every Reserve, it is too scattered to pay for logging at present prices. Hemlock is very plentiful, and good wages could be made cutting the bark, for which there is a growing demand.

The fisheries are, and always will be, the principal means of support to these Indians. Fur, seal pelts and dog-fish oil are their chief exports, in addition to which there is an unlimited supply of salmon and halibut for home consumption. To show that these tribes are by no means poverty stricken, I may mention that I had great difficulty in obtaining help at \$35 per month and board, and I was told by the Indians that they could earn from \$4 to \$5 per diem at dog-fish fishing, if they liked to work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ASHDOWN H. GREEN,
Surveyor of Indian Reserves.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| John O. Arsenaull..... | Agent..... | 500 00 | Lennox Island..... | Salary as Agent | \$200 00 |
| | | | | do Teacher | 200 00 |
| | | | | Allowance for travelling expenses... | 100 00 |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Edgar Dewdney..... | Indian Commissioner..... | 3,200 00 | | | |
| James F. Graham..... | Superintendent, Manitoba Superinten- dency | 1,600 00 | Winnipeg..... | | |
| Hayter Reed..... | Acting Assistant Commissioner..... | 1,600 00 | | | |
| T. Page Wadsworth..... | Inspector of farms and agencies in North- West Territories..... | 1,800 00 | | | |
| E. McColl | Inspector of Indian Agencies, Manitoba Superintendency..... | 1,800 00 | Winnipeg... .. | | |
| A. McDonald. | Indian Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Qu' Appelle..... | | |
| W. Anderson..... | do | 1,200 00 | Edmonton..... | | |
| L. Herchmer..... | Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux, on Assiniboine | 1,200 00 | Bird Tail Creek..... | | |
| J. McIntyre | Agent..... | 730 00 | Prince Arthur's Landing | Also instruct in farming. | |
| R. J. N. Pither..... | do | 1,000 00 | Fort Francis..... | | |
| H. Martineau | do | 1,000 00 | Oak Point | | |
| A. M. Muckle. | do | 600 00 | St. Peters | | |
| George McPherson..... | do | 1,000 00 | Assabiskasing..... | | |
| F. Ogletree. | do | 800 00 | Portage la Prairie..... | | |
| A. Mackay | do | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids | | |
| O. E. Denny | do | 1,200 00 | Fort MacLeod | | |
| J. McRae..... | Sub-Agent..... | 900 00 | Carlton | | |
| W. Pocklington | do | 900 00 | Blood Reserve | | |

[PART II]

7315

42-

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1896

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1897

[No. 14—1897.]

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RETURN A (1)

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

| Name. | Rank. | Branch or Duties. | Annual Salary. | Date of Appointment to Department. | Date of First Appointment to Civil Service. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Hon. Hugh John Macdonald | Superintendent General | | 8 | | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Hayter Reed | Dep'y Supt. General | | 3,200 | Feb. 1, 1881 | Feb. 1, 1881 |
| Duncan C. Scott | Chief Clerk | | 1,900 | Oct. 8, 1880 | Oct. 8, 1880 |
| *E. L. Newcombe | Solicitor of Indian Affairs | | 400 | Mar. 13, 1893 | Mar. 13, 1893 |
| W. A. Austin, D.L.S. | 1st Class Clerk | Technical | 1,800 | June 1, 1883 | June 1, 1883 |
| Allan N. McNeill | " | Correspondence | 1,800 | July 1, 1874 | July 1, 1874 |
| John D. McLean | " | Land and Timber | 1,800 | Oct. 1, 1876 | Oct. 1, 1876 |
| William McGirr | " | Correspondence | 1,800 | June 14, 1883 | June 14, 1883 |
| Frederick W. Smith | " | Accountant's | 1,600 | Sept. 1, 1873 | —, 1870 |
| Samuel Stewart | " | Registry | 1,600 | July 1, 1879 | July 1, 1879 |
| John McGirr | " | Statistics and Supply | 1,600 | July 1, 1883 | Aug. 1, 1877 |
| Robert G. Dalton | " | Accountant's | 1,500 | July —, 1871 | July —, 1871 |
| William A. Orr | " | Registrar of Land Patents | 1,450 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Martin Benson | 2nd Class Clerk | School | 1,400 | April 1, 1876 | April 1, 1876 |
| Henry C. Ross | " | Printing and Translation | 1,400 | Jan. 10, 1883 | Jan. 10, 1883 |
| Samuel Bray, D.L.S. | " | Technical | 1,400 | June 14, 1884 | June 14, 1884 |
| Jas. A. J. McKenna | " | Correspondence | 1,400 | Nov. 28, 1887 | July 1, 1887 |
| James J. Campbell | " | " | 1,400 | Dec. 30, 1886 | Dec. 30, 1886 |
| Edwin Rochester | " | Accountant's | 1,350 | June 5, 1890 | June 5, 1890 |
| Hiram McKay | " | " | 1,150 | Feb. 15, 1884 | July 9, 1880 |
| Henry J. Brook | 3rd Class Clerk | " | 1,000 | Jan. 1, 1871 | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Joseph Delisle | " | Registry | 1,000 | June 23, 1880 | June 23, 1880 |
| Alfred E. Kemp | " | Land and Timber | 1,000 | Feb. 1, 1884 | Feb. 1, 1884 |
| Fannie Yielding | " | Registry | 1,000 | April 3, 1882 | April 3, 1882 |
| John W. Shore | " | Accountant's | 1,000 | Mar. 24, 1884 | Mar. 24, 1884 |
| Caroline Reiffenstein | " | " | 1,000 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Louis A. Dorval | " | Engrosser of Land Patents | 1,000 | July 1, 1886 | July 1, 1886 |
| Lizzie D. McMeekin | " | Accountant's | 950 | Dec. 31, 1887 | Dec. 31, 1887 |
| Ida H. Wilson | " | Registry | 850 | Jan. 29, 1887 | Jan. 29, 1887 |
| George M. Matheson | " | " | 750 | June 21, 1888 | June 21, 1888 |
| Edith H. Lyon | " | Land and Timber | 700 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Helen G. Ogilvy | " | " | 700 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Floretta K. Maracle | " | Accountant's | 700 | Jan. 31, 1891 | Jan. 31, 1891 |
| Robert B. E. Moffat | " | Deputy Minister's Stenographer | 700 | Feb. 7, 1891 | Feb. 7, 1891 |
| Mary D. Maxwell | " | Accountant's | 650 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Annie C. Taylor | " | Typewriter | 650 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Frederick R. Byshe | " | Registry | 650 | Mar. 26, 1891 | Mar. 26, 1891 |
| Louisa E. Dale | " | " | 650 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| James Guthrie | " | " | 600 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| Thomas P. Moffat | " | " | 600 | Oct. 14, 1891 | Oct. 14, 1891 |
| Alice M. S. Graham | " | School | 600 | Nov. 28, 1893 | Nov. 28, 1893 |
| Frederick H. Byshe | " | Accountant's | 500 | Feb. 6, 1893 | Feb. 6, 1893 |
| Emma S. Martin | " | Land and Timber | 450 | Sept. 11, 1894 | Sept. 11, 1894 |
| Benjamin Hayter | Packer | Statistics and Supply | 490 | July 26, 1892 | July 26, 1892 |
| William Seale | Messenger | | 390 | Mar. 18, 1893 | Mar. 18, 1893 |

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Ans dell Macrae | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 1,400 | June 14, 1881 | June 14, 1881 |
| L. Chitty | Inspector of Timber | 1,000 | June 21, 1893 | June 21, 1893 |

Also Deputy Minister of Justice.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------|
| Arthur W. Vowell. | Indian Superintendent for British Columbia. | \$ 3,000 00 | Victoria. | |
| Joseph W. Mackay. | Senior Clerk. | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Wm. B. McLaughlin. | Clerk. | 900 00 | " | |
| J. Cameron. | Messenger. | 600 00 | " | |
| Peter O'Reilly. | Indian Reserve Commissioner. | 3,500 00 | " | |
| Ashdown H. Green. | Surveyor. | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Ewen Bell. | Indian Agent. | 900 00 | Clinton. | |
| Frank Devlin. | " | 1,200 00 | New Westminster. | |
| R. L. T. Galbraith. | " | 900 00 | Fort Steele. | |
| Harry Guillod. | " | 1,200 00 | Alberni. | |
| Wm. H. Lomas. | " | 1,200 00 | Quanichenan. | |
| Richard F. Loring. | " | 1,100 00 | Hazelton. | |
| Richard H. Pidcock. | " | 1,200 00 | Alert Bay. | |
| Chas. Todd. | " | 1,800 00 | Metlakahla. | |
| Wentworth F. Wood. | " | 1,200 00 | Kamloops. | |
| Jas. Langley. | Engineer on steamer "Vigilant." | 900 00 | Metlakahla. | |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA. | \$ cts. | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|---------|--|
| A. E. Forget. | Indian Commissioner | 2,400 00 | Regina. | |
| T. P. Wadsworth. | Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves. | 2,200 00 | " | |
| Alex. McGibbon. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves. | 2,200 00 | " | |
| A. W. Ponton, D.L.S. | Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N.W.T., Man. and Keewatin and part of Ontario. | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Thos. D. Green, D.L.S. | Assist. Surveyor. | 1,400 00 | " | |
| G. A. Betournay, M.A. | Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools. | 1,200 00 | " | |
| W. B. Pocklington. | Storekeeper. | 1,300 00 | " | |
| F. H. Paget. | Clerk. | 1,400 00 | " | |
| J. A. Mitchell. | " | 1,200 00 | " | |
| J. W. Jowett. | " | 1,100 00 | " | |
| A. W. L. Gompertz. | " | 900 00 | " | |
| A. P. Vankoughnet. | " | 900 00 | " | |
| S. Swinford. | " | 900 00 | " | |
| E. C. Stewart. | " | 900 00 | " | |
| J. R. Marshall. | " | 780 00 | " | |
| J. R. C. Honeyman. | " | 780 00 | " | |
| W. Graham. | " | 720 00 | " | |
| N. Campbell. | " | 520 00 | " | |
| D. N. McLachlan. | " | 480 00 | " | |
| A. H. Lock. | " | 420 00 | " | |
| D. McAra. | " | 420 00 | " | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| Peter Honrie..... | Interpreter..... | 900 00 | Regina | |
| S. Collier..... | Caretaker..... | 420 00 | " | |
| Hamilton..... | Messenger..... | 360 00 | " | |
| Mrs. Jane Quinn..... | Penstomer..... | 144 00 | " | |
| | SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG. | | | |
| McColl..... | Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency | 2,400 00 | Winnipeg. | |
| J. A. Lévêque..... | Clerk..... | 1,400 00 | " | |
| Emile Jean..... | " | 900 00 | " | |
| McLean..... | " | 300 00 | " | |
| Michael Fee..... | Caretaker..... | 250 00 | " | |
| T. Orton, M.D..... | Medical Officer..... | 870 00 | " | Attends Indians of St. Peter's Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves. |
| | MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | |
| Ogletree..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,050 00 | Portage la Prairie. | |
| M. Muckle..... | " | 900 00 | Selkirk..... | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | |
| Martineau..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Manitoba House.. | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | |
| J. N. Pither..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Rat Portage, Ont. | |
| C. Cornish..... | " | 1,000 00 | Fort Frances " | |
| McIntyre..... | " | 900 00 | Savanne " | |
| os. Hanson, M.D..... | Medical Officer..... | 700 00 | Rat Portage " | |
| W. Birdsall, M.D..... | " | 450 00 | Fort Frances " | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | |
| gus McKay..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids, Beren's River... | |
| eph Reader..... | " | 1,000 00 | The Pas, Sask.... | |
| | NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | |
| | BIRTLE AGENCY. | | | |
| Markle..... | Indian Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Birtle, Man..... | |
| Dickenson..... | Clerk..... | 720 00 | " | |
| iste Sayer..... | Interpreter..... | 420 00 | " | |

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DOMINION OF CANADA
—
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE
1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1898

[No. 14—1898.]

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Although prior to my appointment on 1st July, 1897, as Deputy Minister of this Department, I acted for some two and a half months in that capacity, it is obvious that in viewing the events of the year which reached its close at the date of my appointment, I am for the most part treating of matters which did not come under my immediate observation or control.

It is not, however, on that account any less gratifying to be able to present a report indicative of a fair measure of general prosperity enjoyed and progress made by so numerically and otherwise important a section of the Dominion's population as its Indians represent.

Considering the geographical range over which the Indians are scattered, the different stages of their development in the direction of civilization, and the variety of influences affecting their moral and physical condition, it might be considered in itself a matter for congratulation to find that no portion of them had suffered any serious hardship or reverse, and there is all the more cause for thankfulness when at the end of another year some appreciable advance in all the directions which constitute true progress can be discovered.

With the fact that such has been the case during the past year, no one who carefully reads the reports submitted by the various officials and agents of the department can fail to be impressed, and to these as well as the accompanying statements I beg to refer you for more detailed information.

While none of these reports attempt to conceal that in some directions there remains much room for further improvement, they are almost without exception pervaded by a tone of hopefulness for the future, grounded upon the experience of the past.

With regard to the refugee Crees, to whose deportation from Montana in the United States and repatriation in the North-west Territories reference was made in the

opening of last year's report, it may be stated that every effort has been put forth to reconcile them to their position, and all necessary assistance given to encourage them to resume the pursuit of agriculture on the various reserves upon which, so far as choice could be allowed them, they themselves elected to reside.

These efforts have been partially successful, and particularly so with regard to those who were placed within the Hobbema Agency, most of whom, as well as of those who returned to the Battleford District, appear to have gradually settled down to work in a sufficiently contented spirit.

A good many, however, more especially of those who went to the Muscowpetung's Agency, have been unable to resist the nomadic instincts, re-awakened by their sojourn in the States, and have wandered away again. While this is to be regretted, it cannot be helped, for the department has no power to compel residence on the reserves, and can only endeavour to make Indians feel that it is to their own advantage to remain on them, in which effort it has been, generally speaking, sufficiently successful to absolve it from blame with regard to the exceptional cases in which it has failed to do so.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

In dealing with agricultural statistics, in order to do so intelligently, it must be borne in mind that the crop returns which are published in the statements for any given fiscal year, have to be considered with relation to the area under cultivation shown in the statements of the preceding year.

Our fiscal year ends with June, and as our agents are required to report at its close, while they can and do state the number of acres cultivated in the spring, they can not anticipate the returns therefrom, but have to await the following year's report to show them.

It will be understood, therefore, that the produce about to be referred to, was garnered in the fall of 1896. Reference to last year's report shows the extent of the area under cultivation during that year to have been 116,109 acres, or some 4,124 short of the 20,233 farmed during the preceding season.

The cereals harvested in 1896, fell short of the preceding year's product by some 19,457 bushels, but the roots and vegetables were 117,726 bushels in excess.

The decrease occurred mainly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and although in the former it was offset to a considerable extent by the larger quantity of roots and vegetables, such was not the case with respect to the latter, which showed a falling off in both classes of produce.

In the North-west Territories, British Columbia and New Brunswick, the considerable augmentation in the quantity of roots and vegetables, extended although not in the same degree, to cereals also.

In the provinces of Nova Scotia and ~~Prince~~ Edward Island the agricultural operations of the Indians are not extensive, but such as they were, in the former province cereals were short, but roots and vegetables somewhat better, while in the latter a decrease occurred in all directions.

STOCK.

Cattle in the hands of Indians did not do so well on the whole during the past as the preceding year. Notwithstanding this, however, and that the Indians in the North-west Territories have been required to furnish more of their beef supply from their own herds, there was an aggregate increase of something closely approximating 6,000 head, despite a decrease in Ontario and Quebec. The decrease in these provinces was a natural result of the comparative shortage in cereals, herein before referred to; for when hay is scarce it can always be eked out with straw, but when both run short, then cattle must be disposed of.

The Indians in British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories are yearly getting to appreciate better the value of stock, which they find more reliable than grain, and more certain of finding a profitable market. As a consequence the department is experiencing less and less difficulty in getting them to make sufficient provision of hay and otherwise bestow proper attention upon their cattle.

Even among the several tribes of the Blackfoot nation, there is a fast increasing demand for stock, and willingness to part with their ponies in exchange for cattle, when such can be effected. It has always been a problem how to get rid of these bands of ponies, which although very well suited to the requirements of the Indians in their original circumstances, are useless for the ordinary purposes of civilization, and consume the pasture which might support more profitable animals. Every effort has been made in the past to dispose of such of these ponies as some Indians were induced to give up, with a view to the acquisition of cattle in their stead, and some success attended the department's exertions in the direction indicated.

A market has sprung up in a most unexpected direction, purchases of these ponies having been made for the purpose of packing freight through to the Klondike. It certainly would be difficult to find animals better fitted for the purpose, as they are hardy, can find a subsistence where a better class of horse would starve, are sure-footed, nimble, and easily handled in dangerous and awkward places. Should the rush to the gold region prove of the character anticipated, there may be a considerably increased demand for these ponies, and, if so, the market could not have presented itself at a more opportune time than just as the Indians generally are themselves getting into the mood to take advantage of the same.

NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

The Indians, generally speaking, depend more or less, and in some places almost entirely upon fish to furnish their food supplies. In British Columbia the runs of salmon have been heavy, and generally speaking there can be little doubt that the restrictive measures, the enforcement of which has been gradually extended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to more remote districts, has had good effect in preventing the depletion of waters, and replenishing those which were becoming exhausted.

The catch of fur has been about an average one and although the hunting Indians of the province of Quebec have felt the consequences of the restriction placed by the provincial Government for some years upon the killing of beaver, no doubt it will eventually turn out to their own advantage, and the department has given assistance in cases where the prohibitory laws have had the effect of rendering such really necessary.

It is evident, however, that game is steadily decreasing and bands which have in the past depended largely upon hunting and trapping are beginning to recognize the fact that they must turn to something less precarious for their support.

Indians, as a rule, prefer almost any other way of earning their living to that of tillage of the soil, which requires hard and continuous application, and a long interval before the realization of results, both repulsive to their constitutional bent.

As a rule, however, when the hunt fails, they have no choice, for Indians who are mainly dependent upon the chase, reside in out-lying districts where comparatively few opportunities exist for earning wages from the whites.

By the time settlement reaches them, and settlers become sufficiently prosperous to hire labour and afford them a market for what they may have to dispose of, they have become reconciled to farming, and have their interests sufficiently involved to prevent their throwing it up, and so the pursuit of agriculture gradually grows, despite retarding influences.

The marked activity which has recently arisen in mining has been the means of furnishing sufficiently lucrative employment to some of the Indians whose services as guides and in other capacities have been enjoyed by prospectors. On the other hand in British Columbia the increasing competition in the labour market, caused by the influx of whites, Chinese and Japanese, has militated against the Indians earning as much in the canneries, hop fields and other directions as usual. The complete failure of the sealing has been a very severe blow to the Indians on the west coast of this same province, to many of whom this was the main source of revenue. In the North-west Territories, the increased prosperity of settlers has reacted favourably upon the Indians, who have more readily found employment. The brighter condition of business generally in the States has been beneficial to the Indians of the older provinces, who act as guides to tourists, and sell their manufactures across the line. The effect of the improved tone of the market in the direction last mentioned, has been somewhat neutralized by the withdrawal by the American Government of the privilege for many years past granted the Indians, of passing their wares through the customs duty free.

It has been the custom in the past to make mention of the amount of individual earnings from various sources. The collection of statistics has been governed to a considerable extent by the changing circumstances of the Indians and as a consequence they have not been of a uniform nature throughout. The re-organization of the service and centralization of the work at Ottawa, to which more extended reference will be made later on, has afforded a favourable opportunity to introduce that uniformity which had become possible and been determined upon. Our statements now contain not only certain information from all the provinces, which hitherto has only been obtained from some of them, but some additional details hitherto not gathered from any.

The following table showing the aggregate amount of earnings for the year from various sources throughout the Dominion may be of interest. It is of course only approximate, for it is obviously impossible to get an exact account of such matters, and undoubtedly a by no means inconsiderable proportion of takings and earnings escapes the vigilance of agents and employees.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Value of farm produce, including hay..... | \$ 689,725 34 |
| Received from land rentals..... | 24,333 00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Wages earned..... | 458,646 36 |
| Earned by fishing..... | 450,270 85 |
| Earned by hunting..... | 408,318 83 |
| Earned by other industries..... | 434,307 51 |

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

While the foregoing statement shows that all Indians capable of so doing have been required fully to utilize available means for providing for their own requirements, there are still some, more especially in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia, in the stage at which without assistance they could never hope to work their way to independence, and the dictates of policy as well as of humanity demand that relief should be extended to all such, as well as to those who from age or infirmity are incapable of caring for themselves.

The amount expended in this direction is becoming gradually less, but there are slight fluctuations from year to year, which have no further significance than perhaps some fractional difference during the year in the cost of some article of supply.

The amount expended during the year on relieving the destitute throughout the Dominion, was \$190,817.14, being \$2,202.72 in advance of expenditure of a like nature for the preceding year.

HEALTH.

Naturally the health of the Indians varies in sympathy with their condition and surroundings.

La grippe has been epidemic on some reserves in all the provinces, although curiously enough it seems to have singled out one here and there capriciously, and left the others in a district unmolested.

This disease, sufficiently dangerous to any people, is particularly so to Indians, because their natural tendency to pulmonary disorders lays them peculiarly open to the complications which so commonly accompany and effects which supervene upon it. Those in the younger provinces suffer most severely, not only because being in the transition stage from their natural environment to that of civilization, their consumptive tendencies are more readily developed, but also because it takes familiarity for generations with the ways of white men to imbue them with the importance of exercising due caution against exposure when suffering or recovering from illness. Probably carelessness when recovering, leading to relapse, is accountable for a large majority of the fatalities caused by such diseases as la grippe and measles, which latter has in the same capricious manner as the former selected occasional reserves for its attacks.

In other respects the general health has been normal, and only one or two sporadic cases of typhoid and diphtheria have been reported. The marked freedom from such diseases enjoyed by the Indians throughout, speaks well for the attention given to the department's regulations in the direction of sanitary precautions in and about the dwellings of the Indians.

Scrofula and consumption are gradually, if not very perceptibly, relaxing their hold, and the Indians' constitutions are slowly growing stronger, under the influence of more

commodious and better ventilated houses, greater cleanliness of habits, an increased use of vegetable diet and of bread instead of bannock and better cooking and clothing generally.

The death and birth rates are pretty equal and the apparent aggregate decrease of 611 is to some extent attributed to gradually improving facilities for obtaining exact returns from remote districts.

In some agencies where change in the management has recently occurred, and it is claimed that reduced numbers are the results of more accurate census-taking, it may turn out that greater familiarity with the Indians, especially those who do not reside upon their reserves, may tend to show that some have escaped attention, and will have to be restored to the reduced returns, but this remains to be seen.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

Undoubtedly there is no one vice so dangerous to Indians as that of indulgence in strong drink, for not only are they peculiarly predisposed by temperament to such indulgence, but they lack the stamina of constitution which enables white men longer to resist its deleterious action, and when under its immediate influence they more completely lose control of themselves in all directions. Fortunately for the very existence of many of them, the law has surrounded them with every possible safe-guard against this evil, but unfortunately it is impossible always to enforce its humane provisions for their protection. Considering the predisposition, and the temptations placed in their way by unprincipled miscreants, who, for the sake of a little gain, would not hesitate to destroy them body and soul, it reflects great credit upon the Indians as a people, that the temperance sentiment prevades them to the extent it does.

In the majority of bands there are to be found individuals who will consume as much liquor as they can manage to procure, but on the other hand there are whole bands strictly abstinent, although having ample opportunities to evade the law and procure stimulants. There is no direction in which it is more gratifying to observe distinct and general advance than in the disuse of intoxicants. This, of course, is due in no small measure to the vigilance of the department's officers in fighting the pernicious traffic. But in this they are greatly assisted by the sympathy of the great majority of the Indians, who themselves recognize the danger to their race. For the creation of a proper sentiment and public opinion among the Indians relative to this most important subject, the missionaries of the gospel who labour among them deserve much of the credit.

In so far as concerns Indians who have not accepted Christianity and are alike ignorant of its teachings and destitute of its aids, it would be unfair to judge them by the standard of Christian ethics, but when measured by the natural code, they compare very favourably with most other races.

The advantage of monogamy and the sacred character of the marriage tie, are becoming better understood even among pagan Indians, although in practice there is no doubt that a good deal of laxity prevails. However it may be in that respect, the Indians compare very favourably with their fellow subjects as a law-abiding people.

Serious crimes are of very rare occurrence. As a sequel to the reference which was made in last year's report to the shooting and killing of a non-commissioned officer of the North-west Mounted Police by an Indian of the Duck Lake Agency, Almighty

Voice by name, in October, 1895, it may be stated that although the murderer escaped, and winter interfered with further pursuit, the police never relaxed their vigilance and finally ran him to earth in May last. He had been joined by two companions, and all three were determined not to be taken alive. They sold their lives dearly, killing one civilian and two of the police force, besides wounding two others, before their own career was ended in the fight.

The Blood Indian, Charcoal, who as mentioned in last year's report, shot and killed one of his fellows, and later on, Sergt. Major Wylde of the North-west Mounted Police, after an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Farming Instructor McNeill, was eventually captured and expiated his crimes on the gallows.

Thus the Indians learn that justice, although sometimes slow, is sure, and will be executed at whatever cost.

It is gratifying to learn that cattle-killing by Indians in the stock districts of the North-west Territories, has become practically a thing of the past.

This may be as appropriate a place as any to mention by way of contrast to occasional crime the heroic conduct of an Indian, Joseph Kassawa, at one time a member of the Fort Alexander Band, in the Province of Manitoba, who in the fall of the year when prairie fires were raging in the vicinity of Ste. Annes, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in extricating six white children from the interior of a burning farm house. It is pleasing to know that the Royal Canadian Humane Association having learnt of the case, through the department, awarded him a medal as a recognition of his conspicuous bravery, a decoration which will be fully appreciated by Kassawa and his fellow Indians.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In dealing with the Indians the department has for long time past kept before it as an ultimate end, their transformation from the status of wards into that of citizens. In the earlier stages of reclamation from the untutored state, chiefs and councillors or headmen have as a rule proved of great assistance in dealing with bands, but the hereditary system tends to retard the inculcation of that spirit of individuality without which no substantial progress is possible.

The department's policy has, therefore, been gradually to do away with the hereditary and introduce an elective system, so making (as far as circumstances permit) these chiefs and councillors occupy the position in a band which a municipal council does in a white community.

With this end in view the "Advancement Act" was framed, and the 75th section of the "Indian Act" enacted to provide the introductory or intermediate stage. The provisions referred to have not been taken advantage of as speedily or extensively as could have been desired.

The "Advancement Act" has been applied to the Cowichan, Kincolith, Metlakatla, and Port Simpson Bands in British Columbia; to the Mississaguas of the Credit in Ontario; and to the Caughnawaga Band in Quebec; but only the two last mentioned have to any extent availed themselves of its provisions, and the Caughnawaga Band does not consider that having done so, has proved by any means an unmixed benefit.

Effort has been made during the past year to awaken greater interest in self-government among the Indians, and in Ontario the triennial elective system has been applied to forty-two bands ; in Quebec to six bands ; and in New Brunswick to seven bands. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories as vacancies occur among hereditary office-holders, the Indians are being educated to fill them by triennial elections.

EDUCATION.

There is no direction in which a more healthy growth can be noticed than with regard to interest in education. It must not be inferred from this statement that the far too general apathy manifested by Indians relative to the education of their children has been overcome, for the attitude of the majority is that of indifference, while among some a feeling of hostility has not yet been eradicated.

The influences at work to prejudice Indians against having their children educated are many and powerful. Among those who have not renounced paganism, the belief prevails that the children will be educated into other creeds, which will affect their existence in a future state, and separate them from their parents in the great hereafter.

Heredity has done much to overcome in white children the natural aversion to the monotonous work and confinement of schools, but Indian children not only possess this in its strongest form, but receive much sympathy from their parents, who dislike to compel their inclinations and to subject them to discipline, and the possibility of what (at any rate so far as boys are concerned) they regard as the great indignity of personal chastisement.

With regard to getting parents to send their children to boarding and industrial schools, the difficulty is, of course, increased. The chief advantage of such schools is the removal of the children from home influences, and consequently the more speedy and thorough inculcation of the habits, customs and modes of thought of the white man. but to have all that exists in common between them destroyed, and to have them return to the reserve out of sympathy with their environment, seems to the Indian parent a distinct disadvantage. It is, therefore, only as they can be brought to recognize the greater material advantage to their children in other directions and the necessity of education to enable them to hold their own in the struggle for existence, that their prejudices against education can be overcome and a desire for its benefits aroused.

The sentiment towards education, therefore, bears a distinct relation to the nature and extent of contact with settlement, and as that increases so does interest in education.

There is a natural tendency to run to extremes, and it seems questionable whether the recognition of the undoubted advantages of boarding and industrial schools has not tended to an undervaluation of day schools on the reserves, which in the older provinces especially have done and are doing a work by no means to be despised. It is true that the transformation from the natural condition to that of civilization can be more speedily and thoroughly accomplished by means of boarding and industrial schools, but even then it is questionable whether the day school should not provide the initial stage of preparation for the benefits of the boarding and industrial institutions.

There certainly seems reason to pause before further extending these industrial schools, and before doing so the capacity of those already established should be utilized

to the extreme limit. Education must be considered with relation to the future of the pupils, and only the certainty of some practical results can justify the large expense entailed upon the country by the maintenance of these schools. To educate children above the possibilities of their station, and create a distaste for what is certain to be their environment in life would be not only a waste of money but doing them an injury instead of conferring a benefit upon them. The progress of settlement in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia will doubtless eventually afford further openings than now exist for those who have had the benefit of training at industrial institutions; but in the meantime, it becomes us to proceed cautiously, and as already said, to make all possible use of existing facilities before incurring further expense in extending them.

During the year there were 285 Indian schools in operation throughout the Dominion, with a total enrolment of 9,628 pupils, and an average attendance of 5,357, or 55 per cent of the enrolment.

The day schools numbered 232, with an enrolment of 6,877 and an average attendance of 3,110 or 46 per cent.

Of these schools 31 are of the boarding class, and they furnish accommodation for 1,180 pupils, the enrolment being 874, with an average attendance of 697. The grant given towards the maintenance of pupils in boarding schools varies according to circumstances, and the aggregate amount provided for this purpose was \$68,504.

Of industrial schools there were 22 in operation with accommodation for 2,034 pupils. The enrolment for the year was 1,877 and the average attendance 1,550. The amount provided for expenditure on per capita grants for these institutions was \$212,645, at rates varying from \$60 in Ontario to \$150 in the North-west Territories.

The total aggregate amount contributed by the Government towards the maintenance of Indian schools of all classes was \$306,953.55, to which, in order to arrive at the aggregate cost of education, has to be added the amount contributed out of their own funds by the Indians in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Government's expenditure upon education increased between the years 1880 and 1890 from \$18,046.99 to \$250,710.00 and as just stated, for the year under review reached the very considerable amount of \$306,953.55.

A consideration of the foregoing figures, would appear to justify what has been said as to the advisability of exercising extreme caution with regard to further extension.

LANDS.

Of the 673 islands in the River St. Lawrence, placed in the market in July, 1894 205 have been disposed of, and the sum of \$36,463.68 realized. The balance have for the present been withdrawn from sale.

The sales of surrendered, surveyed Indian lands during the year covered 14,451.10 acres, which realized \$12,520.52, and 242 Letters Patent were issued for lands for which payment had been completed, and other conditions of sale fulfilled.

Instructions were given for the revaluation of Indian lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, in the county of Bruce, which had not proved as valuable as they were thought to be when many years ago their upset price was fixed.

On the other hand, village lots in the townplot of Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa, P.Q., were revalued, because it appeared that the upset price which had been placed upon them was somewhat below their proper value.

The general excitement about mining, led to the receipt and granting of a considerable number of applications to prospect for minerals on Indian reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, and in what was formerly known as "the disputed territory," as also in Manitoba and in British Columbia.

In Ontario when such permission was granted within the limits of Treaty No. 3, it was on the express condition that in the event of the discovery of minerals, no title should be given pending arrival at a final understanding between the Dominion and Provincial Governments with regard to the reserves.

Location tickets to the number of 120 were issued to Indian locatees during the year.

The department's policy is to encourage Indians to take up farms in severalty, and as the reserves are held in common by all the members of the bands concerned, these tickets are issued to protect the interest of individuals in improvements made by them.

At present there are 790 of these tickets of record in the department.

SURVEYS.

Surveys have been made comprising about a thousand of the islands in the Georgian Bay opposite the townships of Baxter and Gibson, in the district of Muskoka, and the township of Tay, in the county of Simcoe, the intention being to place them in the market for sale as summer resorts.

The marks of survey of the Maniwaki townplot having become completely effaced, a re-survey was made to enable purchasers to identify their lots.

A partial survey was made of the reserve at Pierville, P. Q., and a complete plan prepared showing the Indian reserve and all Indian lands belonging to the band.

The lot lines in the Richibucto Reserve, N. B., having long since become obliterated, a re-survey was made with a view to the prevention of trespass on the timber.

The old survey marks on the St. Peter's Reserve, in the Province of Manitoba, having become pretty well effaced, the work of sub-dividing a portion of the reserve, and re-surveying the remainder was undertaken, and about half of the work of surveying has been accomplished.

In the same province a new reserve has been surveyed between the Swan and Woody Rivers for the Indians of the Gambler's Band in exchange for the portion of the Silver Creek Reserve given up by them.

In the North-west Territories surveys were made at the Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Reserves, of the different irrigation schemes either proposed or under construction, and memorials and plans were prepared and filed to meet the requirements of the North-west Irrigation Act.

The water-power in connection with the saw-mill at the Blood Reserve was also brought under the Act: and levels taken to test the feasibility of irrigating extensive areas of bench lands, gave very favourable results.

Some timber for the use of the Bloods, was located between Belly and Waterton Rivers, and some lay lands for the Piegans, adjacent to the southern boundary of their reserve.

A commencement was made of a survey of a reserve in the neighbourhood of Sturgeon Lake for the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Indians.

In British Columbia some portions of the Metlakahla Reserve were sub-divided with a view to the location of individual Indians, and irrigation surveys made on the Neskainlith, Sahalthum and St. Mary's Reserves.

REORGANIZATION.

Perhaps the most important matter in connection with Indian affairs which took place during the year, was the re-organization of the work in the department proper, and in the outside service in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, for although it did not take effect until the beginning of the new fiscal year, all arrangements to enable it to be put in force at that date, were completed during the year now under review.

Before entering further upon this subject, it may be interesting to cast a rapid retrospective glance over the main changes which have taken place in the past with regard to the administration of Indian affairs.

Until 1860 Indian matters were under the charge of officers of the Imperial Government.

The management was under military control until in December, 1796, it was in the upper province placed under the superintendence of the Lieutenant Governor, and in the lower province a like change was effected in July, 1800.

In 1816 control was restored to the military branch, and vested in the commander of the North American Provinces.

This arrangement continued until 1830, when a division was made, and in the upper province control was again put under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor, although in the lower province it continued under the commander of the forces.

The two Provincial branches were again united in 1844, and constituted a Civil Department under the control of the Governor General, his Civil Secretary being *ex-officio* Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, an arrangement which continued until 1860.

From 1860 to 1867, Indian affairs were administered in connection with the Crown Lands Department, the Commissioner of Crown Lands being *ex-officio* Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, assisted by a Deputy Minister.

From 1867 to 1873, affairs were under the control of the Secretary of State, and in 1873 connected with the Department of the Interior, at that time created, and so remained until 1880, when a separate Department of Indian Affairs was created under the control of the Minister of the Interior; which arrangement has since continued in force.

The annual expenditure upon Indian affairs was necessarily greatly increased in consequence of entering into treaty relations with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The startling suddenness with which the buffalo, the mainstay of the plain Indians of these provinces, disappeared, necessitated the adoption of prompt, energetic, and comprehensive measures to save the tribes from starvation.

The situation was not one of mere temporary emergency, for it was clear that some means must be devised to enable the Indians to derive support from some permanent source, and it did not require much consideration to show that the only pursuit open to them was agriculture.

To transform them into farmers, necessitated settling them down on their reserves, and giving them instruction, and assistance in the way of implements and seed, as well as provisions to maintain them until they could learn to provide for themselves.

Thus originated the existing system of having farming instructors on reserves grouped into agencies under the supervision of Indian agents.

An immense amount of business necessarily sprung up, while in these pioneer days there was the absence of all facilities for transport and communication.

The difficulty of the position was greatly enhanced by the dangers always to be apprehended from first contact of savages with civilization. To conduct affairs under such circumstances it was deemed advisable to have in the country some responsible representative of the department, and as the business grew, a constantly increasing staff at the disposal of such official.

In this way the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs came about, with at first a small office, which was eventually removed to Regina and gradually assumed considerable proportions.

As to the necessity for such an expensive office of administration, it is hardly necessary to express an opinion in this report, but it was felt that the time had fully come when it could be largely dispensed with, and the bulk of the business conducted through the medium of the Regina office transacted with the department direct. The only danger from the adoption of this course which suggested itself as requiring to be guarded against was the effect the withdrawal of the more immediate supervision, might have upon the working of the agencies and reserves. This it was felt could be met by an extension of the system of inspection. In the past there have been two inspectors of agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories and one in Manitoba. The agencies have now been grouped so as to form six inspectorates, one additional inspector having been appointed for the North-west Territories, and two for Manitoba.

The Indian Commissioner's office at Regina has been abolished, and his headquarters removed to Winnipeg. The expense of having these additional inspectors would have reduced the saving gained by the abolition of the Regina office, but for the fact that the new arrangement of inspectorates, has rendered it possible to dispense with some of the agents whose duties are now performed by the inspectors, in the interval between visits of inspection to other agencies.

The inspector's office at Winnipeg has also been abolished, the Commissioner attending to such business as was formerly transacted by it.

The following are the inspectorates created under the reorganization :—

MANITOBA.

Rat Portage includes the Rat Portage, Coutcheeching and Savanne Agencies, under Inspector L. J. A. Levecque. The agents for Rat Portage and Savanne have been dispensed with under this arrangement.

Lake Winnipeg includes the Clandeboye and Berens River Agencies, under Inspector E. McColl, the agent for Clandeboye being dispensed with.

Lake Manitoba includes the Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, under Inspector S. R. Marlatt, the agent for Portage la Prairie being dispensed with.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Qu'Appelle includes the Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies, under Inspector A. McGibbon.

Battleford includes the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake and Saddle Lake Agencies, also the White Cap, Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves, under Inspector W. J. Chisholm.

Calgary includes the Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies, under Inspector T. P. Wadsworth.

By these changes and by dispensing with clerks at such agencies where it was thought their work could very well be undertaken by the agents, as well as by the reduction of salaries when such were considered unnecessarily high, an aggregate saving of some \$27,000 a year has been effected, without so far as has become apparent or can be foreseen the slightest detriment to the efficiency of the service.

The department, as herein before stated, has since 1880 been a separate one under the Minister of the Interior, but with a distinct Deputy Head. It was confidently believed that by some re-organization of the work further economy could be effected by dispensing with the services of a separate Deputy, and this was accordingly done.

A Secretary to the Department was appointed, the work being divided into three branches, viz: the Secretary's, the Accountant's and the Land's Branches.

This arrangement is working well so far, and under it the additional work resulting from the abolition of the Regina office has been handled very satisfactorily.

In conclusion it may be stated that collections during the year amounted to \$114,595.63 and the capital of the Indian Trust Fund on 30th June last stood at \$3,692,516.01 and the disbursements during the year aggregated \$291,106.65.

The expenditure from the consolidated fund amounted to \$908,063.98.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (1)

OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE 31st
DECEMBER, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

| Name. | Rank. | Branch or Duties. | Annual Salary. | Date of Present Rank. | Date of Present Appointment to Service. |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Hon. Clifford Sifton. | Superintendent General | | \$ | | |
| | | | | | Holds this office conjointly with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| James A. Smart. | Dep'ty Supt. General | | | | Holds this office conjointly with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior. |
| John D. McLean. | Chief Clerk | Secretary | 2,000 | July 1, 1897 | Oct. 1, 1897 |
| Duncan C. Scott. | " | Accountant | 1,950 | " 6, 1895 | " 8, 1889 |
| Allan N. McNeill. | " | Assistant Secretary | 1,800 | Dec. 24, 1897 | July 1, 1897 |
| Frederick W. Smith. | 1st Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,650 | Nov. 4, 1889 | Oct. 1, 1889 |
| John McGirr. | " | Statistics and Supplies | 1,650 | Oct. 14, 1891 | Aug. 1, 1891 |
| Samuel Stewart. | " | Registrar of Correspondence | 1,650 | Mar. 25, 1892 | July 1, 1892 |
| William A. Orr. | " | Registrar of Land Patents | 1,500 | Aug. 1, 1894 | Nov. 24, 1894 |
| Robert G. Dalton. | " | Accountant's | 1,400 | Nov. 29, 1893 | July 1, 1893 |
| Henry C. Ross. | 2nd Class Clerk | Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation | 1,400 | July 1, 1886 | Jan. 10, 1886 |
| Samuel Bray, D. L. S. | " | Land and Timber | 1,400 | " 1, 1887 | June 10, 1887 |
| Jas. A. J. McKenna. | " | Private Secretary to the Supt. General | 1,400 | July 1, 1888 | July 1, 1888 |
| Jas. J. Campbell. | " | Correspondence | 1,400 | Aug. 1, 1894 | Dec. 30, 1894 |
| Edwin Rochester. | " | Accountant's | 1,400 | June 5, 1890 | June 5, 1890 |
| Hiram McKay. | " | " | 1,200 | Sept. 11, 1894 | July 20, 1894 |
| Martin Benson. | " | Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation | 1,100 | Dec. 1, 1884 | April 1, 1884 |
| Henry J. Brook. | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,000 | April 3, 1882 | Jan. 1, 1882 |
| Joseph Delisle. | " | Registry | 1,000 | June 23, 1880 | June 23, 1880 |
| Alfred E. Kemp. | " | Land and Timber | 1,000 | Feb. 1, 1884 | Feb. 1, 1884 |
| Fannie Yeilding. | " | Registry | 1,000 | April 3, 1882 | April 3, 1882 |
| John W. Shore. | " | Accountant's | 1,000 | Mar. 24, 1884 | Mar. 24, 1884 |
| Caroline Reiffenstein. | " | " | 1,000 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Louis A. Dorval. | " | Engrosser of Land Patents | 1,000 | July 1, 1886 | July 1, 1886 |
| Lizzie D. McMeekin. | " | Accountant's | 1,000 | Dec. 31, 1887 | Dec. 31, 1887 |
| Ida H. Wilson. | " | Registry | 900 | Jan. 29, 1887 | Jan. 29, 1887 |
| Geo. M. Matheson. | " | " | 800 | June 21, 1888 | June 21, 1888 |
| Edith H. Lyon. | " | Land and Timber | 750 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Helen G. Ogilvy. | " | " | 750 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Floretta K. Maracle. | " | Accountant's | 700 | Jan. 31, 1891 | Jan. 31, 1891 |
| Robert B. E. Moffat. | " | Secretary's Stenographer | 700 | Feb. 7, 1891 | Feb. 7, 1891 |
| Mary D. Maxwell. | " | Accountant's | 700 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Annie C. Taylor. | " | Correspondence | 700 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Frederick R. Byshe. | " | Registry | 700 | July 26, 1892 | Mar. 2, 1892 |
| Louisa E. Dale. | " | " | 700 | " 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| James Guthrie. | " | " | 650 | " 21, 1891 | " 21, 1891 |
| Thos. P. Moffatt. | " | " | 650 | Oct. 14, 1891 | Oct. 14, 1891 |
| Alice M. S. Graham. | " | Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation | 650 | Nov. 28, 1893 | Nov. 28, 1893 |
| Frederick H. Byshe. | " | Accountant's | 500 | Jan. 31, 1893 | Feb. 1, 1893 |
| Emma S. Martin. | " | Land and Timber | 500 | Sept. 11, 1894 | Sept. 11, 1894 |
| Chas. A. Cooke. | Writer | Registry | 425 | Mar. 1, 1893 | Mar. 1, 1893 |

RETURN A (1)—Continued

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st
December, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.—Concluded.

| Name. | Rank. | Branch or Duties. | Annual Salary. | Date of Present Rank. | Date of First Appointment to Civil Service. |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | \$ | | |
| Josephine Macbain.. | Writer | Correspondence | 400 | Dec. 15, 1893 | Dec. 15, 1893 |
| Sara M. O'Grady ... | " | " | 400 | Oct. 12, 1896 | Oct. 12, 1896 |
| Margaret H. Brennan | " | " | 425 | Nov. 19, 1896 | Nov. 19, 1896 |
| Benjamin Hayter... | Packer | Statistics and Supplies .. | 500 | July 26, 1892 | July 26, 1892 |
| William Seale..... | Messenger | " | 390 | Mar. 18, 1893 | Mar. 18, 1893 |
| James Kearns | " | " | 330 | Sept. 1, 1896 | Sept. 1, 1896 |

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|--------------|---------------|
| Jas. Ansdell Macrae.. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.... | 1,400 | Oct. 1, 1892 | June 14, 1881 |
| Frederick H. Paget.. | Attached to Accountant's Branch..... | 1,400 | June 5, 1885 | " 5, 1885 |
| Geo. L. Chitty..... | Inspector of Timber | 1,000 | " 21, 1893 | " 21, 1893 |

Of RETURN A (2)—Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

488

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary, &c. | Address. | Bands or Reserves in Agency. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| Vowell, Arthur W | Indian Supt. for B. C. | 3,000 00 | Victoria | |
| Mackay, Joseph W. | Senior Clerk | 1,800 00 | " | |
| MacLaughlin, Wm. B. | Clerk | 900 00 | " | |
| Cameron, J. | Messenger | 600 00 | " | |
| O'Reilly, Peter | Indian Reserve Com'r. | 3,500 00 | " | |
| Green, Ashtown H. | Surveyor | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Bell, Ewen | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Clinton | Williams Lake Agency. |
| Devlin, Frank | " | 1,200 00 | New Westminster | Fraser River " |
| Galbraith, Robert L. T. | " | 1,200 00 | Fort Steele | Kootenay " |
| Guilford, Harry | " | 1,200 00 | Alberni | West Coast " |
| Leighton, Jas. B. | " | 1,200 00 | Savona | Kamloops-Okanagan Agency. |
| Lomas, W. H. | " | 1,200 00 | Quamichan | Cowichan " |
| Loring, Richard E. | " | 1,100 00 | Hazelton | Babine " |
| Pidcock, Rich. H. | " | 1,200 00 | Cape Mudge | Kwawkwalth " |
| Toft, Chas. | " | 1,800 00 | Metlakahla | North-west Coast " |
| Langley, Jas | Engineer on Str. Vigilant | 900 00 | " | |

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|----------------|--|
| | <i>Indian Commissioner's Office.</i> | | | |
| Forget, Amédée E. | Indian Commissioner | 3,200 00 | Winnipeg, Man. | |
| Mitchell, John A. | Secretary to Commis'r. | 1,500 00 | " | |
| Pontou, Arch. W. | Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Kewatin and part of Ontario | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Green, Thomas D. | Assistant Surveyor | 1,400 00 | " | |
| McDonald, Allan | Clerk | 1,400 00 | " | |
| Edwards, G. V. M. A. | Inspector of R. C. Schools | 1,200 00 | " | |
| Hogan, Peter | Inspector of R. C. Schools | 1,200 00 | " | |
| W. J. M. | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

492 28

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|---|
| Macleod, Amelle | Typewriter and Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| Bourget, F. W. J. | Messenger | 300 00 | " | |
| Thompson, T. | Caretaker | 144 00 | " | |
| MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | |
| McCull, Ebenezer | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,400 00 | Winnipeg, Man. | Claudeboye and the Berens River Agencies. |
| Leveque, Luc J. A. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 1,800 00 | Rat Portage, Ont. | Rat Portage, Coutcheeching and Savanne Agencies. |
| Marlatt, Samuel R. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 1,800 00 | Portage la Prairie, Man. | Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and the Pas. |
| Garrioch, W. H. | Interpreter | 300 00 | " | " |
| TREATY NO. 2. | | | | |
| Martineau, Herman | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | The Narrows, Lake Manitoba | Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves. |
| TREATY NO. 3. | | | | |
| gg, Magnus | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Fort Frances, Ont. | Coutcheeching Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonesemenecaning, Seine River and Lac la Croix. |
| TREATY NO. 5. | | | | |
| Reader, Joseph | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | The Pas, Sask | The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland. |
| | " | 1,000 00 | Berens River Man | Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekungekum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake. |
| NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | |
| Wadsworth, Thos. P. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | Macleod, Alta. | Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies. |
| McGibbon, Alex. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | Qu'Appelle | Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies. |
| Chisholm, Wm. J. | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 1,800 00 | Prince Albert | Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap, Sioux, Montreal Lake, and Lac la Ronge Reserves. |

A HISTORY OF INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS
IN ALBERTA.

Prepared for
THE ALBERTA LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION
by
Stanley A. Hutchinson, C.L.S.

April, 1982.

PART II - SURVEYS.

2:1 Introduction: In 1871, J.S. Dennis Sr., was made Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and at the same time was appointed head of the newly formed Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

The first survey parties departed that same year to lay out the "first system" of survey in parts of Manitoba and a Manual of Surveys was issued.

The following decade was very eventful from a survey point of view. The survey system had evolved by 1881 to the 3rd system that covers most of Alberta; the Dominion Lands Act was passed in 1872 and many D.L.S.'s were certified; the special survey under Lindsay Russell was started; prime meridians were set out and Manuals of Instructions were issued (1871, 1881, 1883).

In 1883, because of pressure from the Canadian Pacific Railway to have their land grants surveyed and pressure from settlement, 119 survey parties carried out the unequalled feat of subdividing 1221 Townships or 27 million acres in one season. Because of this "opening up" of the territory and also because the Department of Indian Affairs engaged their own surveyors after 1880, the survey of Indian Reserves in Alberta was greatly accelerated.

Until May 1880, Indian Affairs and the Surveyor General's office were in the same Department (of the Interior). Therefore until that time, the Surveyor General was in charge of Indian Reserve surveys as well as surveys to open the land for settlement.

2:2 The First
Indian Reserve
Surveys in
Alberta.

Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S. had the honour of laying out the first Indian Reserve in what would later become Alberta; the Blackfoot Indian Reserve at Blackfoot

2:2 The first
Indian Reserve
Surveys in
Alberta.
(cont'd.)

Crossing in 1878, while G.A. Simpson and A.D. Patrick surveyed four reserves between them in 1879.

At the time, there was some concern among the authorities as to whether the Indians would "settle" onto their reserves, since many bands were showing reluctance to be tied down to one location, preferring their former nomadic lifestyle of hunting to farming.

It appears as if there were no specific or general instructions prepared by the Surveyor General for the survey of the reserves in 1878 and 1879. Instead they were to defer to the instructions of the Lieutenant Governor. This fact and also the touchiness of the commencement of reserve surveys is very well described by Ogilvie in his 1878 report:

" - arriving in Battleford on the evening of Saturday the 6th of July on the following Monday I reported my arrival to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor who informs me that all the Indians were out on the plains and as only a very small number of them had fixed on the site of their Reserves, there was nothing for me or any other surveyor who might arrive to do and that I would have to wait until the Indians had come in from their hunt and chosen the site of their Reserves before I could proceed to operate. The following day I received a telegram from the Surveyor General directing me to assume the direction of any parties that might be at Battleford - until the arrival of Lindsay Russell, the then Assistant Surveyor General or Mr. Hart, D.L.S. and to confer with His Honor and take his advice in the matter and also suggesting if His Honor thought it prudent

2:2 The first
Indian Reserve
Surveys in
Alberta.
(cont'd.)

the sending of a couple of parties to lay out the Reserves in Treaty No. 7 and naming Mr. Patrick, D.L.S. and myself as the parties he would like to go there. I immediately conferred with His Honor on the question of going to Treaty No. 7 and he thought it would be very imprudent in view of the numerous rumours which were then rife of disaffection among the Indians in the Southwest, and of the presence of a delegation from the American Sioux Indians whose mission was not yet fully understood, to send any party to survey treaty and desired me to remain quiet until the arrival of Col. McLeod from the Southwest who was expected to bring full intelligence of the feelings of the Indians of Treaty No. 7. Col. McLeod arrived on the 16th July and reported everything favorable for the advent of such surveying parties as were necessary to survey the reserves in Treaty No. 7."

2:3 Department of
Indian Affairs
Surveys.

In May 1880, Indian Affairs became a separate department and took charge of Indian Reserve surveys. After 1880 they hired their own surveyors, who became known as "Indian Department" surveyors. This continued for a period of 56 years until 1936 when the Surveyor General again was made responsible for Indian Reserve surveys. During this period the Department of Indian Affairs managed the surveys of Indian Reserves on their own, with little or no input from the Surveyor General.

By searching through Indian Affairs' annual reports for this period, one is able to reconstruct the history of the Indian Affairs "Survey Branch".

2:3 Department of
Indian Affairs
Surveys.
(cont'd.)

In the 1879 annual report, Lindsay Russell, then Surveyor General reported about "the surveys of Indian Reserves, made under the supervision of this office for the Indian Branch of the Department." The financial report for the same year shows that the "Indian Branch" paid for these surveys.

In 1880, the Surveyor General again seconded surveyors to the Indian Branch since Simpson reports "I received instructions from the Surveyor General to report to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney at Winnipeg and place myself and party at his disposal."

The practice may have continued until June 1883 when W.A. Austin C.E., P.L.S., D.L.S., was appointed as "Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman" while J.C. Nelson, D.L.S. and A.W. Ponton, D.L.S. were appointed as "Officers of outside service" the same year. Nelson may have been under contract to the Indian Branch, however, in 1881 and 1882, since he surveyed several reserves and was funded by the Indian Branch.

Samuel Bray was appointed in June 1884 as "Assistant Surveyor" and the "Technic or Survey Branch" (see Figure 5) was formed in 1885 with W.A. Austin in charge. For many years Austin and Bray were listed as "Headquarters Inside Service" staff, while Nelson and Ponton were listed as "Officers of Outside Service."

 TECHNICAL OR SURVEY BRANCH.

The general occupation of the staff of this branch of the Department includes the making and copying of plans, and the reductions and enlargements, &c., connected with the same; the examination of all plane and field notes of surveys; the preparation of instructions for surveys; making tracings; giving descriptions; and taking out areas; also reporting on various subjects and accounts in connection with such surveys and maps of reserves, &c.; preparation of architectural drawings, designs and specifications.

Under the head of "Surveys" the following work was accomplished during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

| SURVEYS, &c. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| The number of tracings made were..... | 141 |
| do examinations..... | 177 |
| do reports..... | 228 |
| do estimates..... | 4 |
| do copies of maps..... | 21 |
| do instructions issued..... | 4 |
| do sketches made..... | 2 |

Under the head of "Architecture," consisting of plans, elevations, &c., and specifications of houses, storehouses, agents' offices, barns, blacksmiths shops, root-houses, &c:

| ARCHITECTURE. | |
|--|----|
| The number of original drawing sets..... | 5 |
| do tracings..... | 12 |
| do specifications..... | 12 |
| do reports..... | 12 |
| do examinations..... | 3 |

Figure 5. Technic or Survey Branch - first report, 1885.

After 1884, Nelson signed his reports as being "In charge of I.R. Surveys - N.W.T." In 1895 he signed as being "In Charge of I.R.'s in Manitoba, Keewatin, N.W.T. and part of Ontario formerly called Disputed Territory". Ponton always signed as being "Assistant Surveyor".

After 1896 Nelson is not mentioned in the annual reports and A.W. Ponton succeeded him, signing in 1902 as being "in charge of Surveys in Manitoba and N.W.T." He retired from the Indian Branch in 1903.

Austin's name also does not appear after 1896 and

2:3 Department of
Indian Affairs
Surveys.
(cont'd.)

Samuel Bray was named Chief Surveyor of the Survey Branch in 1905, a position he would hold until 1921.

J. Lestock Reid was appointed April 1900 and James K. McLean in August 1904. Reid succeeded Ponton and McLean became the Assistant Surveyor. Reid died in 1911 and McLean in 1913.

D.F. Robertson was appointed September 1908 and succeeded Bray as Chief Surveyor in 1922. The Indian Affairs records are sketchy from 1917 on, but from various plans on record, Robertson held his position to at least 1931.

W.R. White was appointed in 1911 and was still with the Survey Branch when it was transferred in 1936 to the Surveyor General.

General Instructions for Indian Reserve surveys were issued by the Indian Department at least twice over the years. Figure 6 shows the first set issued in 1883 (as printed in the Winter 1978 A.L.S. News). Figure 7 shows the second set, circa 1908. Although undated, one can establish the issue date as being 1908 because the prairie monumentation mentioned was not in use until 1908-09 and J.D. McLean was Secretary until 1908.

Over the years, the Survey Branch established their own survey record system which was called the Indian Affairs Survey Records. Plan numbers were assigned which the Surveyor General did not change later.

Upon occasion, they also contracted work out to local surveyors; the work of J.L. Cote for the survey of Janvier I.R. # 194, being one such contract.

2:3 Department of
Indian Affairs
Surveys.
(cont'd.)

The following is a listing of the surveyors and
the Indian Reserves they laid out in Alberta.

Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S. (Surveyor General's Office)

1878 Blackfoot # 146 (See Nelson 1883)

George A. Simpson, D.L.S. (Seconded by Surveyor General)

1879 Makao # 120

1879 Puskiakiwenin # 122

1880 Alexander # 134

1880 Alexis # 133 (See Reid 1905)

1880 Michel # 132 (extinct)

Allan Poyntz Patrick, D.L.S., D.T.S. (Seconded by Surveyor
General)

1879 Peigan # 147 (See Nelson 1883)

1879 Stony 142, 143, 144 (See Nelson 1888)

John C. Nelson, D.L.S. (Indian Dept.)

1883 Sarcee # 145

1883 Blackfoot # 146 (Resurvey)

1883 Blood # 148

1883 Peigan # 147 (Resurvey)

1884 Stony Plain # 135

1884 Papaschase # 136 (extinct)

1885 Sharphead # 141

1885 Louis Bull # 138B

1885 Montana # 139

1886 Washatonow # 126 (extinct)

1886 Saddle Lake # 125

1886 Whitefish Lake # 128

1887 Ermineskin # 138

1887 Samson # 137, 137A

1888 Stony 142, 143, 144 (Resurvey)

1890 Papaschase # 136 (Resurvey) (extinct)

1891 Michel # 132 (extinct)

1891 Wabamun # 133A (See McLean 1906)

2:3 Department of
Indian Affairs
Surveys.
(cont'd.)

Archibald W. Ponton, D.L.S. (Indian Dept.)

1884 Kehewin # 123 (See Reid 1904)
1884 Unipouheos # 121 (see Reid 1904)
1884 Puskiakiwenin # 122 (Alterations)
1893 Pigeon Lake # 138A
1897 Makoo # 122
1897 Saddle Lake # 125 (addition)
1898 Sharphead # 141 (Subdivision)
1901 Pakashan # 150D
1901 Sucker Creek # 150A
1901 Driftpile River # 150
1901 Freeman # 150B
1901 Halcro # 150C
1902 Stony Plain # 135
1902 Swan River # 150E
1910 Beaver Ranch # 163
1910 John D'or Prairie # 215

J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S. (Indian Dept.)

1903 Cold Lake # 149, 149A
1904 Unipouheos # 121 (resurvey)
1904 Puskiakiwenin # 122
1904 Kehewin # 123 (resurvey)
1905 William McKenzie # 151K
1905 Alexis (resurvey)
1905 Beaver # 152
1905 Louison Cardinal # 151H
1905
-8 Sturgeon Lake # 154, 154A
1905 Nepee Chief # 152A
1906 Tavrah Moosewah # 151C
1906 John Felix Tustawits # 151B
1906 Peace River Crossing # 151
1906 Duncan's # 151A
1906 Alinck woonay # 151D (extinct)
1906 David Tustowits # 151E, 151F
1906 Gillian Bell # 151G

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Surveys.
(cont'd.)

J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S.

1908 Beaver Lake # 131
1908
-9 Utikoomak # 155, 155A, 155B

James K. McLean, D.L.S. (Indian Dept.)

1906 Wabamun # 133A (resurvey)
1906 Michel # 132 (surrender)
1906 Alexander # 134 (surrender)
1911 Stony Plain # 135 (subdivision)
1911 Blackfoot # 146 (Subdivision of part)
1912 Swan River # 150E (addition)
1912 Sucker Creek # 150A
1912 Sawridge # 150G
1912 Sawridge # 150H (additions)
1912 Assineau River # 150F
1912 Beaver Ranch # 163
1912 Boyer River # 164
1912 Child Lake 164A
1912 Driftpile River # 150 (additions)
1912 Fox Lake # 162

I.J. Steele (under contract)

1913 Heart Lake # 167
1913 Wabasca 166, 166A, 166B, 166C

D.F. Robertson, D.L.S. (Indian Dept.)

1914 Horse Lakes # 152B
1915 Gregoire Lake # 176, 176A, 176B
1915 Namur Lake # 174A
1915 Namur Lake # 174B
1915 Fort McKay # 174

J.L. Cote, A.L.S., D.L.S. (under contract)

1922 Janvier # 194 (see Doze, 1930)

G.H. Blanchet (under contract)

1922 Chipewyan # 201

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Surveys.
(cont'd.)

W. Christie (under contract)

1926 Saddle Lake # 125 (surrender)

J.A. Calder (under contract)

1930 Clear Hills # 152C

J.W. Doze (under contract)

1930 Janvier # 194 (addition)

1931 Chipewyan # 201A, 201B, 201C, 201D, 201E,
201F, 201G

C.D. Brown, A.L.S., D.L.S. (under contract)

1945 Sturgeon Lake # 154 (subdivision)

1945-

46 O'Chiese # 203 and Sunchild # 202

1946 Bistcho Lake

1946 Bushe River

1946 Jackfish Point # 214

1946 Moose Prairie # 208 (extinct)

1946 Upper Hay River

Reserves based on Township Plans.

Wabasca # 166D (T.W. Brown - 1937)

Tall Cree # 173, 173A (P.M. LeBlanc - 1915)

Stony 142B

Amber River # 211 (C.D. Brown)

Big Horn # 144A (J.B. McFarlane - 1910)

Buck Lake # 133C

Cold Lake # 149B (Fontaine - 1900)

Eden Valley # 216 (addition)

Hay Lake # 209

John Baptiste Gambler # 183

Pigeon Lake # 138A

Clearwater # 175

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (1883) FOR THE SURVEY
OF INDIAN RESERVES
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1883
CIRCULAR

To Surveyors employed by the Department, containing instructions regarding the system of practice in the Survey of Indian Reservations or other lands of the Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is requisite that each and every Surveyor employed by this Department or any of its Agents should observe the following System of Practice in the Survey of Indian Reservations or other Lands of this Department.

First. That the Latitude of some point of Survey be established.

The Variation of the compass ascertained and date thereof.

When a number of surveys or small Reserves occur near each other a connecting line from one to another may be drawn or run (provided such line or lines do not take up too much time) or astronomic or magnetic intersections made to relatively position them.

That the locality of all surveys be well and fully described.

That an outline tracing be (if procurable) forwarded to this Department of the River, or portion of the Coast, Lake or Township in or near which such survey may be made, so that the same may be positioned on the maps of the Dominion.

In description when a bank of a River is named it is to be understood that the right and left bank is the right or left side of the river when looking downstream.

Second. The Maps, Plans or if only Tracings are returned to this office. The Latitude to be marked thereon, a full description of Position of Reserve.

The signature of the Surveyor, Place and Date attached to each.

The Station, Bearing and Distance of each line run and surveyed to be given in Tabular form on Plan or Tracing.

The stations in tabular form to correspond whether in letters or numbers to those on plottings. Letters or numbers to be placed at every station.

To state on maps etc. if the courses are astronomic or magnetic.

Each map etc. to have an Astronomic north point as also the Magnetic Variation marked thereon.

The color to be used for Rivers, Lakes and Seas to be blue.

Light red or pink to be the color of the Indian Reserves or the lands of this department.

The contents of each Reserve to be marked on the maps etc.

The scale of the construction of the maps etc. marked thereon.

The Bearings and Distances of each course shown marking a complete plot i.e. all sides measured and bearings given.

Forty (40) chains to an inch being the general scale of maps, plans or tracings.

Where a quantity of detail is required to be shown, or the Reserves are very small, 10, 20 or 30 chains to an inch may be used, but these maps etc. should not exceed in size 22 inches

by 20 inches.

Where a number of small surveys are made adjacent to one another they may be put upon one sheet, such sheet not to exceed the size above i.e. 22 inches by 20 inches.

The Chainbearers to be sworn.

The four Pole Gunter chain to be used and kept checked to its proper length.

The chainage to be horizontal and whatever the chain crosses to be noted i.e. marking any peculiarities or changes such as the right or left bank of a River or streams, the shores of Lake crossings, entering or leaving a swamp, woods, prairie or marsh, the bases and tops of Hills etc.

The lines run to be well cleared and the adjacent trees blazed in woods, on three sides of the trees - each side of the tree in the direction that the line runs and the side of the tree facing the line.

All of the rear angles to be posted and the extreme front angles, where the Reserves front or face on Rivers, Bays, Lakes or Sea shores. The intermediate stations points or angles in the scaling of Rivers, Bays, Lakes or sea shores need not necessarily be posted, but all the Stations, Bearings and Distances given in Tabulated Statement before referred to.

The posts to be of sound and durable wood, squared for 18 inches at the top end, to be 4 feet long having three feet out of the ground and one foot in the ground, in Prairie or Meadow. The posts to have a mound of 18 inches high around them of loose stones or earth and to be one foot in the earth.

The posts to be marked I.R., Indian Reserve, on the sides facing the Reserve, the marks to be cut into the posts with a knife or scribing iron. A tree may be marked instead of a post planted if in proper position.

Third. A Field Book of all the operations of the survey to accompany the plan, map or tracing, giving all necessary data for plotting the survey so that in the event of the plan etc. being lost, it can from the Field Book be exactly reconstructed.

The Field Notes and Map, Plan or Tracing to agree in every point.

The quality and quantity of Timber to be noted.

The class of soils also.

The waters met with if sweet, salt or Brackish.

If known the Character of Rocks and if mineral deposits exist or are on such Reserves as may be surveyed.

Note:

The foregoing was found about a year ago in the Public Archives. It was handwritten, in department of Indian Affairs manuscript form, and bore the following notation.

"Mr. Austin:

Approved by Commissioner Dewdney - Have these printed for the Surveyors in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

R.S. April 9, 1883"

Mr. W. A. Austin D.L.S., held the position of Surveyor and Chief Draftsman at that time. Commissioner Dewdney was the Indian Affairs Commissioner for the Northwest Territories. The initials R.S. stand for R. Sinclair, the Chief Accountant.

1922 or earlier

23/262.85

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYORS.

Surveyors employed to make surveys for the Department of Indian Affairs will, except in such particulars as may be otherwise directed in their special instructions, be guided by the following general instructions wherever they will apply:—

All lines are to be transit lines; when through woods, they are to be well cut out and blazed. Every tree without exception standing within two feet of a line is to be blazed on three sides; one blaze fronting the line and the other two on each side of the said blaze.

Except where iron posts are specified or provided, or where stone posts are specified, all posts are to be of cedar or of the most durable wood to be obtained in the locality; they should be five inches square, four and a half feet long, pointed at one end and bevelled at their heads. All posts, iron or wood, should be driven into the ground eighteen inches and mounded with earth or preferably with stones when these can be obtained within a reasonable distance. The mounding may be omitted where on account of roots, etc., the labour would be excessive. Posts should have the letters "I.R." deeply cut into them on the side facing the reserve. Posts are to be planted at all main corners or angles in the boundaries of reserves. On long straight boundaries posts are to be planted at intervals where considered necessary, and in no case should they be farther apart than half a mile. In prairie, iron posts will be generally provided; they should be driven down to within six inches of their heads. A trench two feet wide, one foot deep is to be dug around the post and at a distance of two feet from it and the earth scattered.

In woods one bearing tree should be marked "B.T." at each post, provided a suitable tree stands within a distance of twenty-five links. The bearing of the tree from the post, its distance and class should be entered in the field-notes.

All boundary lines are to be run, unless otherwise obviously necessary or otherwise specified, astronomically East and West, North and South. In order to adhere to this rule and to enclose a necessary area, the boundaries may be jogged.

Irregular boundaries, shores of lakes, rivers and large bodies of water should be carefully traversed. Angles should be measured with a transit; distances may be measured by stadia or micrometer. Bearings may be taken in any manner that the Surveyor may desire, but they should be reduced to refer to the North or the South in the ordinary manner, for record in the Department.

The returns will consist of a plan, field-notes, report and account.

The plan should be prepared on a piece of mounted drawing paper, measuring 24 in. x 30 in. If this size is too small for a large piece of work, the size of the plan should be doubled in order that the plan may be folded in the middle. The scale should be as reasonably large as the said size of paper will permit, but not less than forty chains to an inch unless otherwise specified. The plan should show the astronomic bearings and lengths of all lines run, main features of topography, soil and timber, also the numbers of adjacent sections, lots or concessions, or other properties and their intersecting boundary lines when they can be readily found. Areas should be carefully computed and noted on the plan in acres and hundredths of an acre. The plan should be signed and dated by the Surveyor. An astronomic North point should be plotted on the plan and the magnetic variation noted thereon.

Field-notes are to be prepared in the books which will be supplied on demand by the Department. At the commencement of the field-book the title in careful detail, the surveyor's name and date of the survey should be entered. Then should follow on the succeeding pages the names of the parties employed and an index, preferably in the form of a sketch, indicating on which pages the several field-notes may be found. Each page of the field-notes should have its title in full. The field-notes are to be taken in the usual manner and entered so that they may be readily understood. They should contain all necessary information relating to measurements, bearings, posts, topographical features, soil, timber, etc.

Traverses should be plotted on tracing linen in convenient lengths and widths and pasted at the end of the field-book. They should be plotted on as large a scale as may be convenient, and in no case less than ten chains to an inch. All the distances and bearings of the several courses should be noted on the tracings.

The report should be in the form of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Department, and a copy of it should be entered at the end of the field-notes. The report should state the date of the instructions, the Surveyor's proceedings generally and all matters of interest in connection with the survey or with the lands surveyed.

Pay lists should be prepared and signed in duplicate; vouchers also in duplicate will be required for all payments. The account should be made in duplicate; it should show the amount of the pay rolls, payments made for supplies, transport, etc., and all advances to date with the date of each advance, and finally the balance still due. All accounts will require to be made in careful detail in order that they may be readily audited.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.