

timber on such lands, must be paid to the receiver general to the credit of the Indian fund.

Provision is made for conforming Indian affairs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, regarding lands and moneys, to the requirement of this act.

Nothing in the act is to affect the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting the civilization and enfranchisement of certain Indians," so far as respects the Indians of Quebec and Ontario, nor of any other act when not inconsistent with the act under consideration.

Certain powers and duties vested with regard to ordnance and admiralty lands in the commissioner of the Crown lands are vested in the secretary of state, and the governor general in council may apply such powers, &c., to the Indian lands in Quebec or Ontario, and may repeal such orders.

The governor in council may make regulations as to Indian lands and timber cut from them, and impose fines for breach thereof, but without impairing other remedies.

All orders in council must be published in the Canadian Gazette, and such publication is *prima facie* evidence of such orders.

The governor in council may, at any time, assign any of the duties thus vested in the secretary of state to any other member of the Queen's privy council, in Canada, and the secretary of state is required annually to lay before Parliament, within ten days after the meeting thereof, a report of the proceedings, transactions, and affairs of the department during the year then next preceding.

The careful and increased attention to the condition of the Canadian Indians was further evinced by the passage of the elaborate act (Cap. VI, 32, 33 Vict., 1869) entitled "An act for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the act 31 Victoria, Cap 42."

By this act no Indian or person claiming to be of Indian blood, or intermarried with an Indian family, shall be deemed in lawful possession of Indian land, unless located for it by order of the superintendent general of Indian affairs; but such land is not by such location title rendered transferable or subject to seizure, although the occupier is liable to be ejected from the land, unless a location title be granted to him within six months from the passage of this act. Proceedings of ejection are similar to those in certain other cases.

Very strict provision is made for imprisoning any person, when convicted in the manner provided by the previous act, who directly or indirectly may, in any way, dispose of any intoxicating liquor to any Indian, or has kept a tavern, or other building, where such liquor is so sold or disposed of, unless he pay the prescribed fine; and the commander of any steamer, or other vessel or boat, from on board or on board of which any intoxicating liquor has been so disposed of is made liable to a similar penalty.

In dividing annuity money, interest money, or rents, no person of less than one-fourth Indian blood shall receive a share, after certificate as to his being less than one-fourth Indian blood is given by the chief or chiefs of the band in council, and sanctioned by the superintendent general.

Any Indian convicted of crime ceases, during his imprisonment for the same, to participate in the annuities, &c., payable to his tribe, and when thus imprisoned in the penitentiary, or other place of confinement, the legal costs of conviction and carrying out the sentence shall be paid out of money coming to said Indian, or his band or tribe.