

INDIAN EXPENDITURE, 1884.

Annuities.....	\$170,749 50
Agricultural Implements.....	22,172 69
Tools.....	3,589 28
Cattle.....	15,459 75
Seed grain.....	10,786 45
Ammunition and Twine.....	7,770 70
Provisions for use during annuity payments.....	48,269 20
Provisions for destitute Indians....	499,325 50
Clothing.....	4,906 50
Schools.....	12,133 40
Surveys.....	19,443 09
Farm Wages.....	44,023 95
Farm Maintenance.....	27,007 12
Scow.....	459 63
General Expenses.....	117,314 34
Commissioners, House and Office....	10,135 67
Industrial Schools.....	12,018 93
	\$1,025,678 68

We have entered into seven treaties with the Indians since we acquired the North-West Territories. The first was made with the Ojibways and Swampy Crees by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Robt. Pether. By that treaty each family received 160 acres of land, and the Government agreed to maintain schools, to prohibit liquor on the reserves, and to give an annuity of \$3 per head and a present of an equal amount per year. The second treaty was made by Mr. Simpson, Lieut.-Governor Archibald and Mr. McKay. The terms were very much the same as in the former one. The Indians had the opportunity of hunting and fishing, and they lived in a country where game abounded. Subsequently, after other treaties had been made, the terms of these two were reconsidered and amended on the 30th April, 1875, to conform to more recent ones, and the annuity was increased to \$5 per head, and other things in proportion. The chief gets \$25, each head man \$15, Indians \$5 each, and amongst other things schools are maintained on the reserve. The next treaty, No. 3, is known as the North-West Angle Treaty. The commissioners were Governor Morris, J. N. Provencher, and S. J. Dawson. It was with the Ojibways, and the terms were, a square mile for each family, a present of \$12 to each person at the signing of the treaty, schools to be maintained on the reserves, the sale of liquor to be prohibited, each Indian to receive \$5 annually, and \$1,500 a year to be divided amongst them in ammunition and twine, and also tools and implements were to be delivered, seed grain, a yoke of oxen, a

bull and four cows; each chief received \$25 a year, each head man \$15, and each member of the tribe \$5. This treaty, No. 3, is called the Model Treaty; the four treaties made afterwards were of the same character. The fourth treaty was made with the Salteaux and Assiniboines, on the 15th of September, 1874, the commissioners being Governor Morris, Governor Laird and Wm. J. Christie. Each family of five was to receive a mile square of land, and where the family was larger than five, the quantity was increased proportionately. The annuities paid to the chiefs, headmen and members of the tribe were the same as in treaty No. 3. Treaty No. 5 was with the Salteaux and Swampy Crees. The commissioners were Lt.-Governor Morris, Hon. James McKay and Mr. Christie. Treaty No. 6 is the Carleton and Pitt Treaty. This is where we have the present difficulties. The treaty was made in August, 1876, by Governor Morris, Hon. George McKay and Hon. Wm. Joseph Christie—I think he was the agent of the Hudson Bay Company in that locality.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—Yes, he was.

HON. MR. READ—By that treaty each family of five was to have a mile square of land, each Indian received \$12 at the signing of the treaty, schools were to be maintained, liquor to be prohibited, and \$1,500 worth of useful articles to be distributed each year; but there is nothing in all these treaties about supplying food. and when we come to look into it, we will see what is the explanation of it, because a shorthand reporter was present at the conference, and took down everything that was said by the Indians and the commissioners. This treaty was with the Plains and Woods Crees and some of the Stony tribes. The last treaty, No. 7, was made on the 22nd of September, 1877, the commissioners being Governor Laird and J. F. McLeod. It was made with the Blackfeet, the Piegans, the Sarcees and other tribes close to the international boundary, and near the Rocky Mountains. They were to have a mile square of land for each family of five, \$12 each at the signing of the treaty, \$25 for each chief per annum, \$15 for each head man, and