

out of the land set apart for the use of his tribe, and to receive in money a sum equal to the principal of his share in the annuities and yearly revenues of his tribe. By acquiring the rights of a white man, he would cease to have any voice in the proceedings of the tribe, and by receiving the land and money he would forego all further claim to the land or money of his tribe, except a proportional share in other lands which such tribe might thereafter sell.

The wife, widow, and lineal descendants of such enfranchised Indian would also be enfranchised, but under certain provisions remain entitled to their respective shares of all annuities or annual sums payable to the tribe. Such Indian would only have a life estate in his land, but might dispose of it by will to any of his descendants, and if he died intestate they would inherit it. His estate therein was liable for his debts, but he could not otherwise alienate or mortgage his estate therein.

The same act provided that Indian reserves or any part of them might be attached to school districts or sections.

The act of 1857 was repealed in 1859, when another act (Cap. IX, 22 Vict.) was passed respecting the civilization and enfranchisement of Indians. This was one of the consolidated statutes, and adopted the main provisions of the previous act, but was repealed by the general act of 1868. (Cap. VI, 32-33, Vict. s. 23.)

In 1868, "an act" (31 Vict., Cap. XLII) was passed "providing for the organization of the department of the secretary of state of Canada, and for the better management of Indian and ordnance lands." This and the supplementary enactment of the following year are liberal in their spirit, comprehensive in the views they evolve, and so much intelligence and careful scrutiny are displayed in their details that I am unable to comply with the request to give proper official information in regard to the treatment of the Indians, and the measures to bring them into the habits of civilization in British North America, without presenting an abstract of both acts, as briefly as the subject will permit.

By the act of 1868, the secretary of state is also registrar general and superintendent general of Indian affairs, and has the control and management of Indian affairs in Canada.

It was enacted that all lands reserved or held in trust for Indians should continue to be held for the same purposes as before, but subject to the provisions of this act, and should not be alienated or leased until surrendered to the Crown for the purposes of this act.

All moneys or securities belonging to the Indians remain applicable as before, subject to the provisions of this act.

No land belonging to any Indians or individual Indian can be legally surrendered without consent of the chief or a majority of the chiefs of the tribe, formally summoned and held in the presence of the secretary of state, or an officer duly authorized to attend such council by the governor general or the secretary of state, and no chief or Indian shall vote or be present at such council unless he habitually resides on or near the land in question.

The fact of such surrender must be certified on oath before some judge of a superior county or district court, by the officers appointed to attend the council, and by one of the chiefs then present, and be transmitted to the secretary of state, and submitted to the governor in council for acceptance or refusal.

No intoxicating liquors of any kind are to be introduced at such Indian council, and any person who introduces any such liquor at such meeting, and any agent or official employed by the secretary of state or