

station within some twenty miles, with one or two men; but if you had no policemen there the settlers would be afraid to go in. As it is, with a few policemen, the settlers can, with confidence, go in. Then down south you have the Moose Mountain Agency with three large reserves, forty or fifty miles south of Moosomin, south of the railway. There is a splendid English settlement there, introduced by my late friend, Mr. Pearce. There you have 237 Indians, and you require some policemen. Then you have the Crooked Lake Agency, which covers a large tract of country between Broad View and Qu'Appelle Valley, a magnificent country. There are 574 Indians, and do you mean to say that you do not need some police there? Then you have the Assiniboine Agency, with 210 Indians, fifteen miles south of Indian Head. There, again, you require some policemen. Then, at Muscowpetung agency, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, some thirty miles north of Regina, you have a magnificent district, including the Pasquah, Muscowpetung, Piapot and Standing Buffalo reserves. Here there are 708 of an Indian population, and, of course, you cannot allow that country to be without police protection. Then we have the File Hill Agency, including the Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okanees, and the Pee-pee-keesis Agencies, with a population of 280, covering an area of country between the Pheasant Hills and the Beaver Hills, a beautiful country, with thousands of acres fit to be taken up. These reserves are some forty miles north of Fort Qu'Appelle, and what are you going to do if you have no body like the Mounted Police to keep order? Then you have the Touchwood Hills Agency where you have the Day Star, Poor Man, George Gordon, Muscowequan and the Yellow Quill reserves, with a population of 839, from fifty to eighty miles north of Fort Qu'Appelle, covering a large section of country in the Little and Big Touchwood Hills. In this district are some of the finest spots for settlement in the whole North-west, such as the Little and Bill Quill lakes, and the Nut lake, farther north. The settlers in this section of the North-west are confined chiefly to the west side of the Beaver Hills. Here, again, you could not allow them to be without the protection of the police. Then we have the Duck Lake Agency, and what I have said about the other agencies can be said of this. Then there is the Carlton Agency, around which there is a splendid country. This is in the part of the North-west where the rebellion commenced. It commenced, you remember, about the Duck Lake Agency, and it is most important that where you have people going into that district from Prince Albert and from Edmonton, you should have police protection. Then you come to the Battleford Agency and the Onion Lake Agency, where there are reserves running from the north-west part of the Bear Hills through the Eagle Hills, and many

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miles west of Battleford and the Battle River, a grand country for settlers. Being far from the railway it will require police protection for many years. Then for a distance of 80 or 90 miles through the beautiful valley of the Saskatchewan, there are countless acres of good land open for settlers, till we come to the Onion Lake reserves, covering a large section on the Onion and Frog Lakes, and as far west as the Moose Hills. Then you have the Saddle Lake agency, with a population of 698. Here again you have a magnificent country around Saddle Lake that will require police protection. Then you have the Edmonton agency, with a population of 718. Here you have the Enoch, Alexander, Joseph, (Alexis), Paul and Sharphead, Michel and Orphans at St. Albert reserves. People are going in there, and it would never do to leave them without police protection. Then there is the Hobbema agency, of which the same may be said. Then in Treaty No. 7, you have some of the most powerful of all the Indians. You have the Blackfoot agency, the Blood agency and the Piegan agency, containing a population of 4,428. Then there are 5,589 in the Athabasca and Mackenzie River districts; 1,725 in the Peace River district, and 852 in the Nelson and Churchill River district. All these populations make up the total I mentioned of 26,439 Indians. From what we know of the cost of an Indian war in the United States, I think this House will agree with me that it would be very unwise to reduce the number of police further than we have, and for my part I believe, and it is the opinion of those who know the North-west best, that it would be desirable the moment this stringency is past to revert to what the strength of the force was before any change whatever was made. I have trespassed on the patience of the House longer a good deal than I intended, but some of the points taken up have not been dealt with before. Some of them were specially interesting to the part of the country whence I come. I could not expect all would interest the House generally, and therefore I have to thank my friends for their forbearance in allowing me not only to present my views, so far as regards the interests of the country at large, but also as they apply to matters in which the people of the North-west are specially interested. I will only say that even as regards those I hold the country has a general interest in them, and I must say respecting a remark made by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) the other evening, that if his friends came into power they would be able to reduce the expenditure there by some two hundred thousand dollars, that, I fancy, in the North-west Territories at all events, the people will feel that their interest is to abide by a party whose policy has in the main been so successful, and whose action towards the North-west Territories has been so generous, and which is destined, I believe, to be fruit-