

the Hon. R. Laflamme in 1878. All of these reports are favourable to the claims of the seminary.

The seminary were also confirmed in their title to the lands by an Act passed in 1840 entitled "An Act respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice confirming their title."

In view of the decisions mentioned and of the Ordinance of 1840, the Government has recognised the title of the seminary to the lands granted to them by the French Crown.

The Indians have not, however, accepted the oft-repeated statement made to them by the Department that the seigniory belongs to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, but have continued from time to time to urge that they be placed in possession of the lands. In the year 1876 the friends of the Indians were informed that if they would select a lawyer to defend the Indians the Indian Department would pay the cost of the defence, and would be prepared if necessary to carry the case before the higher tribunals in order that the questions in controversy might be judicially investigated and set finally at rest. The effort to have the matter settled in this way was, however, unsuccessful as the parties could not agree upon a case to be brought before the courts.

While it has been conceded by the Department that the seminary are the proprietors of the land at the Lake of Two Mountains, it has been held that the Indians had certain rights thereon which could not be overlooked. In satisfaction of these claims, the following statement by the seminary will show how the Indians were dealt with,-

" This is the manner in which we deal with our
 " Indians in reference to the cultivation of lands. We allow
 " them the enjoyment of the lands on condition that they will
 " cultivate them; the enjoyment may pass to their children
 " on the same conditions, and even allow them to sell out
 that