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the drunken riots which in former years were almost of daily occurrence, were now entirely at an end." He also reports that the Indians—Blackfeet, Assiniboines, and Crees—are very intelligent men, very hospitable, and very friendly; and that they appreciate highly the boon conferred on them by the Government in establishing the Force among them. "Their delight is unbounded when I tell them that I expect to remain with them always." The Force is usually stationed at Forts Pelly, Carlton, Edmonton, Walsh, and McLeod.

Up to 1872 only two treaties had been made with the Indians in our North-west. By the first the Indian title was extinguished in Manitoba; and in a wide region north and west of the Province, by the second. Partly in consequence of more favourable terms subsequently granted to Indians elsewhere, and partly in consequence of the non-fulfilment of what were known as "Outside Promises," the Indians included in those treaties became dissatisfied. A memorandum containing certain understandings, it seems, had been appended to the original draft of the treaty and this had not been sanctioned. But the Indians never forget. They felt that they had been cheated. The Government wisely adjusted the difficulty by directing that the memorandum should be considered part of the treaties. The annual payment to each Indian included under them was raised from \$3 to \$5; a further annual payment of \$20 allowed to each Chief; and a suit of clothing every three years to each Chief and Headman.

Since 1872, five treaties have been made by Governor Morris with different tribes of Indians. In October, 1873, Treaty No. III. was made at the North-west Angle of the Lake of the Woods with the Saulteaux tribe of the Ojibbeways, by which the country between Ontario and Manitoba—now forming the Territory of Kewatin—was ceded. In September, 1874, Treaty No. IV. was made at Qu'Appelle Lakes with the Crees, Saulteaux, and mixed breeds, by which 75,000 square miles were