

away wild fowl, having caused such a famine that many died of hunger and misery between 1879 and 1881. There were 900 Chipewyans and 300 Crees at Fort Chipewyan in 1862, but in 1879 I could only find 537 Chipewyans and 86 Crees, even including those living on the river Athabasca. Now there is but one single family of Crees at the lake, and the remnants of the tribe have gone away to join their fellows of the Peace River.

The same fate has befallen the Chipewyans. In their total of 500 must be reckoned those of Fort Smith, at the foot of the rapids of the Slave River, as well as those of Salt River, and many families of the Great Slave Lake and Ox River.

In short, the Athabasca district, comprising the Peace River and parts of both the Lesser and Great Slave Lakes, now contain no more than 2268 souls, including 150 half-castes and fifty-seven white men of various origin—English, Scotch, Irish, and French-Canadians.

The following are the exact statistics in 1879, for which I am indebted to Mr. R. McFarlane, the chief of the district:—

Forts.	Tinney	Crees.	Half Castes.	Whites
Chipewyan, Smith, and Small Red River } together	537	86	50	28
Fond-du-Lac	318	...	15	2
Resolution (Slave Lake)	300	...	25	15
Vermillion (Peace River)	234	6	15	2
MacMurray (Clear-Water River)	31	22	10	4
Dunvegan (Peace River) and Battle, together	195	137	20	6
St. John or D'EpINETTE (Peace River) and } Slave Lake, together	195	...	15	
	1810	251	150	57

Grand total of the Athabasca district, 2268

The following statistics of the whole Athabasca and Mackenzie Redskin population (including women and children), were collected with great care by myself in various localities in which I have visited or stayed in at different times. I have before me synoptical tables by tribes and families, including even the names of the individuals.