

ment gives them, which is not, perhaps, quite sufficient to satisfy them altogether, and the consequence is that there is a natural craving for more, and when they come across a good meal that is why they consume so much at a time.

*By the Honorable Mr. Carvell:*

Q. I suppose if Poundmaker had had the good fortune to be a guest of Mr. Forget's for three weeks continuously, probably he would eat no more at the end of that time than a white man? A. I had a Saree Indian at my place for two months, a young man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He lived at my place altogether for that two months, and his appetite at first was tremendous. It greatly decreased, and towards the end of the time he spent with us his appetite was about the same as ours.

*By the Honorable Mr. Girard:*

Q. Have you met any fat men among the Indians? A. They are scarce; I never saw one of your size.

HON. MR. SANDFORD.—A contractor who was doing some work for me told me that he had a number of Indians in his employ, and that they were very satisfactory workmen. He found them to be a most valuable class of men. His rule was to give them all the bread, pork, beans and molasses that they could eat after coming on the work, and they were invariably used up and sick, and on the third day wanted to leave. He said, "No: I will take care of you," and he physicked them and let them rest and smoke for a couple of days, and he found that they moderated in the amount of food they consumed, and after that they were good men to work anyway.

*By the Honorable Mr. Girard:*

Q. As this inquiry is in the interest of the Indians and in the public interest, what disposition do the Indians show in the different parts that you have visited to work for themselves? If you do anything do you think they would try to take advantage of it? A. It is my firm conviction that there is a good disposition on the part of the Indians to work, and if their work had been rewarded as it deserved to have been—that is if the crops had been equal to their anticipations, I have not the slightest doubt that to-day the Indians would be in a position to sustain themselves, if not wholly, in a great measure.

*By the Honorable Mr. Sutherland:*

Q. Before leaving this subject I would ask you do you know whether the Indians are as fond of mutton as of beef? A. I believe so. I believe they are fond of anything in the shape of meat.

*By the Honorable Mr. McInnes:*

Q. But it must be fresh? A. Not necessarily. After the visit of the Marquis of Lorne at Battleford, a number of horses which had been used by the party, were left there broken down. These horses had been bought in a hurry and perhaps were not very sound at the start, but a number of them were used up, very poor and some cases of glanders among them. As soon as it was discovered that the horses were diseased they were killed and thrown out on the prairie some distance from the barracks near the river, late in the fall, and the Indians actually cut up those carcasses and ate them. The horses were as poor as could be, hardly any flesh on them, and they were used as food though they were affected by the glanders.

Q. They did not salt any of the meat down? A. No, they did not salt any of it; they cut it up and eat it there. I had a mare in my own stable that took sick one evening of inflammation of the bowels; next day at ten she was dead, and at four o'clock the Indian women had done away with the carcass altogether. I just sent word to an Indian encampment in the vicinity that there was a dead horse in my stable and that they were welcome to it if they wished to take it. Some Indian women came down and in a few minutes the whole carcass was carried away, and it could be seen hanging in pieces to the poles of their tepees.

Q. Did they smoke the meat? A. No; it was in the fall of the year and it kept well. The Indians are also fond of the meat of dogs, especially white dogs. There is a tribe of Indians, the Sioux, who have a feast of dogs at certain seasons of