START

DÉBUT

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3695)

File 14,748	Battleford - Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Thomas Page Wadsworth to the position of First Class Clerk in the Indian Department, to the position of Senior Inspector and finally Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 1879 - 1894
File 14,761	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the location of an Indian farm. 1879
File 14,763	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of James Patterson as Farming Instructor at Blackfoot Crossing, his service and resignation. 1879 - 1880
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2....

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No. 87

Office of the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
North-West Territories,

Ottawa. 13th Decr. 1879

Madam.

At the request of your husband Mr James Paterson, Farming Instructor, north west Territories, I beg to hand you herewith cheque for $47.65 being the amount of his travelling expenses to the north west. - please receipt the Enclosed forms and return them to me.

Mr Paterson desired me to request the Department to forward you $40 a month, deducting same from his Salary, but as I find a personal application must be made by you, I would suggest that you should write

Mrs J. Paterson.
Goderich -

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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write a letter to the Manager of the Bank of Commerce, with whom I understand Mr Paterson has business relations, authorizing him to draw your allowance once a month on your behalf. In your letter to the Manager you had better authorize him also to draw for the monthly instalments already due.

I have the honor to be,
Madam,
Your obd.t Servt.
Edgar Dewdney
Ind. Comm.r

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEMORANDUM.

To Robert Sinclair Esq
Asst. Indian Office

Auditor General's Office,
Ottawa, 8 March 1880

The Messenger of the Bank of Commerce handed me the enclosed paper to day but as I see they refer to the payment to the wife of one of your "Farming Instructors" they properly belong to you as such payments are made thro' your letter of credit

Yours truly
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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$40 due for February

Mrs James Paterson
St Helens N.O.

FOR CHARTERED BANKS.

I, Catharine Paterson of St. Helens. Ont. do hereby appoint the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Ottawa my lawful Attorney, to receive from the Receiver General of the Dominion of Canada, or other person authorized to pay the same, all such sum or sums of money as are now due, *or may hereafter become due*, and payable to me by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and to give a receipt or receipts for the same

WITNESS my hand, at Goderich, this 4th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty

Ch 532
Bk of Com
on 9 Mch

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF
R S Williams

Catharine Patterson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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14763

To the Manager of the Bank of Commerce
Ottawa

March 13 1880

Sir,

I enclose herein ~~a~~ the duplicate ~~copy~~ of a power of attorney from Mrs Catherine Patterson of St. Helens Ontario appointing you her lawful attorney to receive all sums of money now due or that may hereafter become due and payable to her by the Government of the Dominion of Canada (The original ~~of~~ In this connection I have to inform you that Mrs Patterson is paid by order of her husband who is forming instructor to the Indians at the Blackfoot Crossing N. W. T. the sum of forty dollars monthly from his salary and she has been paid up to the 4th March I have to request that you will be good enough to apply for the payment of Mrs Pattersons salary at the expiration of each month with a view to the cheque being issued in your favor for the same.

I am &c

Cheque 5-32 for $40
Early 1st March 1880.

Power of attorney is filed in this Office

SW

*Obtain this information from the Assistant

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

22,114

File with Mr Patterson's applcn for position AH

Office of The Indian Agent.
Treaty No. 7.
Fort Macleod N.W. Tys.
28th June 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 17 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. James Patterson, Farming Instructor on the Reservation at the Blackfoot Crossing has abandoned his charge there and has determined upon returning to Canada.

I have advanced Mr. Patterson through Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co. the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150 00/100) to enable him to reach his home.

Mr. Patterson has refused to give me any written explanation of his reasons for leaving, also to certify to several accounts relating to his Reservation, which he has left unsettled, and to make explanations regarding items which appear in the list affixed to his Instructions as having been given to him, but which items have not been delivered to the person succeeding him.

I enclose a list of the missing Articles.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Nor. Thor. Macleod
Indian Agent,
Treaty No 7

The
Deputy Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

22,168

No. 22

File with Inv. Patterson's application
[illegible] July 20/81

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Shoal Lake. 10th July 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUL 20 1880

Sir.

I understand that Mr Patterson, the Farming Instructor at the Blackfoot Crossing, Treaty 7. is willing to retire if the Dept would consent to pay his expenses home. I would recommend that this course be adopted as Mr Patterson is physically incapable of doing work on the Farm, and that another Farmer be sent up to take his place as soon as possible. If your views agree with mine in this matter kindly notify Mr Agent Macleod accordingly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedt. Servt.

Edgar Dewdney

Jno. Corrd

L. Vankoughnet Esq.

Depy. Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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14,763

E. Dewdney, Esq
Indian Comr.
Shoal Lake
N.W.T.
July 27/80

Sir/

In reply to your letter of the 10 Instant, recommending that Mr. Agent Macleod be permitted to make an advance of money to Mr. Patterson wherewith to cover his travelling expenses home - Said Patterson having determined to resign his position as Farming Instructor to the Indians at the Blackfoot Crossing I enclose herein copy of a letter of the 28 Ultimo from Mr. Agent Macleod informing me that he had advanced, through Messrs Baker & Co the sum of $150.00 to Mr Patterson to enable him to reach home & that Mr. Patterson had refused to give any written explanation of his reasons for leaving or to certify to several accounts in connection with his farming operations.

Stated to have been incurred

I enclose herein a list of missing articles

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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articles regarding
which agent Macleod
states Mr. Patterson
has refused to
give any explanations.

You will be good
enough to appoint
some respectable
& competent person
in the Territories
to fill the position
vacated by Mr. Patterson.

Ian X

Ottawa 18

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

INDIAN BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. CANADA.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,523

Copy.

For 1st part of this letter see No.

Office of the Indian Agent
Treaty No 7
Fort Macleod N.W.T. 17th June 1880

X X X X X X

1 "On my return in the evening to the Police Farm I found a message from the Office here waiting for me, stating that Mr Patterson from the Blackfoot Crossing, and one of his men, had come in, that the Indians there had frightened them off, being dissatisfied with their rations, I came in here this morning and have had a conversation with Mr Patterson, He says the Indians are inclined to help themselves to the supplies there; he seems frightened and declines to return to his Reservation. I am going out there tomorrow and have no doubt of being able to sett things right.

Mr Patterson will go back with me to give over the Govt property in his charge and I will place another man in charge for the present, subject to your approval when you arrive here. I hope that you will not feel uneasy at this intelligence as I

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think it has only arisen from Mr Patterson's unfitness for the position in which he is placed and as he has determined to resign I believe the cause of the difficulty will be removed.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obt servt
(Signed) Wm T Macleod
Ind agt
Treaty No 7.

Edgar Dewdney Esq.
Indian Commissioner
Winnipeg
Manitoba

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

22,523

No. 43.

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Shoal Lake 21 July 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 7 1880

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 10th Inst numbered 25. I have now the honor to hand you a copy of a letter from Mr Indian Agent Macleod to the effect that Mr Patterson has left the Blackfoot Reserv=ation.

Will you be good enough to appoint a new man and let him proceed to his destination as soon as possible as the "Blackfeet" will very soon be going to their Reservation, and it is important that the Farming Instructor should be at his Post on their arrival.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servt
E. Galt.
For the Indn Comr.

The Superintendant Genl
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

22,875

St Helens August 5th 1880

To The Right Honorable
Sir John A. Macdonald
Minister of the Interior &c &c &c

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 9 1880

Right Honorable Sir

I beg leave to submit to you my resignation as Farming Instructor on the Blackfoot Reservation N. W. Territories as the situation does not suit me it being too onerous for me and would beg of you to accept it and appoint another in my place I left that on the 25th June and arrived home on the 22nd July but was detained from writing you by sickness

I hope you will have the balance of my pay placed to the Credit of my wife Catherine Patterson together with my travelling expenses $80 in the Merchants Bank Goderich at as early a date as possible

I got money to the amount of $170 before I left. viz:— From Mr. Dendry in October last $120 and from M. J. MacLeod Indian agent on the 25th June $150 making in all $170

By Complying with this and having the account settled as soon as possible will greatly oblige me and should there be any further information required of me I shall willingly forward it to you by addressing me at this place viz St Helens P.O.

I have the honor to be
Right Hon. Sir
Your obedient servant
James Patterson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

14.763

Mr. James Patterson.
St Helens. P.O.
Ontario.

D.S.G.

Augt. 16 1880.

Sir,
I have to ack the rect. of your letter of the 5th & 9th Inst; reporting that you had resigned the position of Farming Instr. on the Blackfoot Reservation in the N.W.T. and asking for payment of salary due you. In reply I have to inform you that as in all similar cases whatever salary is due you must be held chargeable with the expense of sending a successor to take your place
I am

E. F. Galt, Esq.
Indian Office
Shoal Lake.
N.W.T.

Augt. 16 1880.

Sir, I have to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to ack the rect. of your
letter of the 1st Jult.;
and to inform you
in reply that instructions
have been already sent
to Mr. Comr. Dewdney
to fill the vacancy caused
by Mr. Pattersons resigna-
tion as Farming Inst.,
by appointing a person
in the Territories.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

22,798

D.S.9

St Helens August 19th 1880

Sir

No. 14763

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th Inst, and in reply beg leave to state that when I took the appointment as Farmer Instructor there was no such stipulation mentioned to me as you speak of in your Communication

I was to get at the rate of $730 per annum with certain provisions &c for the year which were never delivered to me and a great deal of what was given to me was of a very inferior quality

Last spring I was nearly starving and I consider I am justified in seeking the full amount of my wages together with my travelling expenses which I set down even without charging for my board. Then I was to be furnished with an interpreter which was not fulfilled and how could I be expected to manage Indians not knowing one word they said or they not knowing one word I said. If course you know who is to blame in the matter better than I do and should see that the like does not happen again

You did not state whether my resignation was accepted or not and before I pay the charges of a successor I am willing to hold on the office. I went to Mr. McLeod Indian Agent and told him that I would not go back without an Interpreter and he immediately employed a man in my place & gave him an interpreter which was just reason for me coming home. You will therefore have the goodness to place the money as directed in my Communication of the 9th Inst with as little delay as possible as I intend to leave home shortly unless I am required to go back to the Blackfoot Reservation

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedient servant

James Patterson

File with Rapeau on the Rd 23/8/80

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Accountant

Ottawa, Sept 1st 1880

What was the balance of Salary due Farming Instructor Patterson on the 30th June last?

A Van Koughnet

Mr Patterson has been paid on a/c of his salary from Sept 79 to June '80 — $400

Sally for 10 months @ 60,83 —	608.33
Paid	400.00
Balance due Mr Patterson on 30th June last —	$208.33
By a/c McLeods letter of 20 June he appears to have advanced Mr Patterson $150 — which has not been brot to a/c	150
	$58 33

Nob. Sinclair as no Voucher has come in — 1/9/80

Amt ~~properly due~~ unpaid Mr Patterson is therefore $58 33 (which however is not sufficient to cover the Expense of his transport to the Blackfoot Crossing)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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Mr McNeill Ack & say
that as Mr Agent McLeod
reported he had abandoned
his position as Farming
Instructor at the Blackfoot
Crossing & had determined
to return to Ontario there
was no necessity to
accept his resignation
& that Mr McLeod
stated he had
at his (P's) request
advanced him
$150.00 ~~for~~ to enable
him to reach home
~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]
that under the
circumstances
no further payment
of Salary can
be made.

LM
Septr/80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA.
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa Sept. 2 1880

Mr James Patterson
St Helens, Ontario

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 19th ult., I have to inform you that, as Mr Agent McLeod reported you had abandd your position as Farming Instructor at the Blackfoot Crossing, N.W.T. and had determined to return to Ontario, there was no necessity to accept your resignation, and ~~that~~ as Mr McLeod has stated that he had, at your request, advanced you $150 to enable you to return home, ~~and as~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ no further payment can, under the circumstances

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

23.049

St Peters September 6th 1880

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 2nd Inst No 14.763 I have the honor to inform you that I did not abandon my position of Farming Instructor on the Blackfoot Reservation and if Mr. Agent McLeod reported so to you it was an untruth. I went to him and told him I would not go back without an Interpreter and he hired a man in my place and gave him an Interpreter which I Consider a dismissal as stated in my letter of the 19th Ultimo. Should I have remained there I must have starved as they Cared not give me my supplies having used them themselves & sold them. It is impossible to do without an Interpreter and give instructions to me seen that I should have one When Mr. Galt visited me in May last I had nothing to eat but dried apples, dry bread, and tea if you Consider that was proper food for a man, I do not. I Can prove anything I state by people there, but the officials of Fort McLeod do not live on the same as they Carried of my sugar &c to their own houses and Consumed it there while I had to want But perhaps they require some more money to lay out on their squaws and buy drink with in order to put the right spirit within them

I am not the only one who has been illused by them in order to make room for one of their own Creatures but I shall have my pay if there is justice in Canada as I shall bring it before the House when it meets. If you would look more after the officials at Fort McLeod it would be much better for the Indians and the Instructors but so long as they are allowed to appropriate Government stores to their own use so long shall this state of affairs exist

I hope you will forward the balance of my Salary with the least possible delay as in instructed ~~in instructed~~ in my letter of the 9th of August

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I never signed any engagement or document to serve any length of time and I hold my instructions from you which I think is evidence enough that what was set forth in them have been far from fulfilled while at the same time I have fulfilled them to the letter. No doubt the men of Fort William may report many things to you as I believe they are capable of anything and fit for anything of a low character such as feeding 7000 Indians when there are no such number in the Country and I believe never fed 5000 in one day but then the drink must be had and luxuries must be kept up without diminishing their pay. My letter this time is long enough and expresses my feelings on the subject and I hope I shall have no further trouble in getting the small balance of pay which is justly due me. Should you write before the 15th Inst direct your letter as formerly but should you be after that date you may write to my wife as I will leave this place on that date for the N. W. Territories My resignation has not yet been accepted and I shall consider myself as still in the employ of the Government until I get my dismissal from Head quarters. In your next letter have the goodness to give me a full financial statement as to my account with the Department and oblige

I shall expect a letter before the 14th Inst.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
James Patterson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

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CANADA

14763

Mr James Patterson

St Helens, Ontario

Sept 11 80

10. 9. 80

Sir/

I have to ack the receipt of your letter of the 6 Instant and ~~in reply~~ to inform you that the Agent of this Dept having reported on the 28th of June last that you had abandoned your charge at the Blackfoot Crossing and had determined upon returning to Ontario this Dept has no need to ack for off accept a ~~your~~ resignation (P) and with reference to the payment of salary applied for by you I have to refer you to my previous correspondence in which you were informed that no further payments could be made you.

I am

in reply

from you - as ~~you~~ by your own act & of your own accord you ceased to be an employé of the Department

AM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,763)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No. 532.

Office of the 23.491

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 28 1880

Shoal Lake. 15th Sept 1880.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th July. numbered 14,763. addressed to Mr Commr. Dewdney, covering copy of a letter from Mr Agent Macleod to the Dept in reference to an advance of $150.00 made Mr Farming Instructor Patterson to enable him to return to Ontario. also a list of articles missing which Mr Patterson has refused to give any explanations about.

I have informed Mr Commr. Dewdney by wire that you desire him to appoint

Some

The Rt. Honble.

The Supt. Genl. of Indn. Affs.

Ottawa.

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some respectable and competent person in the Territories to fill the position vacated by Mr Patterson.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obed.t Ser.t
E. R. Gaetz.

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No. 531.

23.491

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 2 1880

Shoal Lake. 15th Sept 1880.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th ult. numbered 14,763, advising me that you have already instructed Mr Dewdney to fill the vacancy caused by Mr Patterson's resignation as Farming Instructor, by appointing a person in the Territories.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedt. servt.

E. R. Galt.

The Rt. Hon.

The Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

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The Rectory.

Coborg. Dec. 29. 1880

My dear Col. Dennis.

At your suggestion I wrote to Sir John A. McDonald in reference to my brother Alfred's application for the position of Farm Instructor to the N. W. Indians. In his answer Sir J. very kindly promises attention

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to the matter; but I believe
in the multiplicity of his employ-
ments he has forgotten all about it.

When my brother first went home
he had the appointment of Superin-
tendent of Indians at Blackfoot
Crossing, Bow River Agency; & by the
resignation of his immediate superior
obtained temporarily a higher position.
This however he only enjoyed for a few
weeks, as, by a letter just received
from him, he informs me that

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in Range XXVIII, Township 22 Section 16.
They are delighted with the locality of their location & the quality of its soil; & are in great hopes that they may not be far from the line of Railway, & that a Post Office may be soon established near them. Their nearest P.O. now is Fort Ellice, 30 miles!

Very faithfully Yours

W. Stennett

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he had had the mortification of hearing that the vacated place was filled by another, & that he himself was relegated to his former position.

If you can really do anything towards getting him (on the first vacancy) a Farm Instructor-ship, I feel sure that your kindness will not be wanting.

My son & his uncle George have taken up land

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3695)

File 14,748	Battleford - Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Thomas Page Wadsworth to the position of First Class Clerk in the Indian Department, to the position of Senior Inspector and finally Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 1879 - 1894
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FILE NO. 14830 BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT CENSUS OF INDIANS OF NEW WESTMINSTER YALE & COAST DISTRICTS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE

Reference To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	For Records Use

FILE NO. 14830

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 14830

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH.

1879

G. M. Sproat
Ind. Res. Comr.

3/ 30/July B.C.

Census of Indians inhabiting portion of New Westminster, Gale Coast Districts — 1878-79 with Report from Rev. Blenkinsop, Census Enumerator.

ACTION.

18 Dec
7/ 9 Jan. Let from Lenihan wrnd
21/ 81 " from Sproat.

153/23

ACTION CONTINUED.

31/ July - Acknd. Forwd.
4/ Aug
19/ Aug Ltr from Dr Lenihan
2 Aug " to G Sproat
Enclosures
31/ Oct Ltr from Sproat.
17/ Nov. " Dr Lenihan wrnd
1st Dec. " from Dr to Sproat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Reserve Commission 08366
British Columbia 14830
New Westminster
3rd July 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AUG 30 1879
BRANCH

08366

Census

Sir

I beg herewith to enclose the census of Indians visited since the last census was sent to the Department - total 4937.

You will be pleased to notice the numbers of cattle and horses which these people already possess.

I respectfully ask your attention further to the interesting report from Mr George Blenkinsop Census Enumerator, which accompanies the census. This gentleman is a very efficient officer.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.
Commissioner

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

09093

15,230

2

— British Columbia —

294.
B.

File with Sprot's report in re and return to me
[illegible] Aug 19/79

Indian Office,
New Westminster,
4th August 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN AUG 19 1879 BRANCH

Sir,

I have received from Mr Sproat, Reserve Commissioner, the "Census of Indian Tribes inhabiting Yale, New Westminster, and Coast Districts, 1878. 1879.

He has informed me that he had furnished a Copy of same, together with his "notes on Indians visited by him" in the above years, The following paragraph appears in the "Notes" on the Lower Fraser Indians, page 14, "These Indians not long since contributed a large amount of money to build a school at New Westminster

which

To

L. Van Koughnet Esqre
Dep. Supt. General,
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

which is said to be largely attended by their Children."

The information contained in the foregoing paragraph is not true in any particular.

The Indians have not contributed one Dollar to build a School house in or near this City. The building used as an Indian School house, is a little old wooden one, erected some years ago by the Roman Catholic Missionaries for the purpose of a Church.

A new Indian Church has lately been erected here by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, at a cost of between two and three thousand Dollars, and the Indians have contributed of this amount all except nine hundred Dollars.

* While upon this subject I deem it my duty to inform You

Extract for Mr Sproat from the * to the end of this

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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you, that in my opinion, from information already in my possession, the Census returns sent in are not in all particulars even approximately correct, I believe them to be much exaggerated as regards the population of the various Bands, and more particularly so as regards the Number of Horses and Cattle returned,

I verily believe they do not own one half the Number of Horses and Cattle returned, which of Course gives you a false impression of their wealth,

The Commissioner, nor the Census taker are not responsible for the Misstatements - I suppose they wrote down the Statements furnished by the Indians,

The

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

13,230

The Department should
have at least approximately
correct information,

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

James Smith.

Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16,666 11659

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
In Camp, "Euclataw" (properly
"Laich-Kwil-tach") Rapids
near Cape Mudge
11th Oct: 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OCT 3
INDIAN BRANCH

Reference Number
14830

Sir,

Census of Indians

I have received your letter of the 2nd September last, enclosing extract from a letter of the 4th August last written by Mr Lenihan, Indian Superintendent, to you in which he calls in question the accuracy of the statistics given in the instalment of the Indian Census forwarded in my

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Canada.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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letter of the 3rd of July last.

The census now being taken is the first official census of the Indians of this Province which it has been attempted to take, and I consider it as one of the most important matters under my care as being closely connected with my own special duties and as forming the basis of Indian administration.

I will explain the procedure in enumerating the Indians for your information.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

16.666

The general object of the census is in the first place explained to the people, some of whom, as you have been advised, have shown an unwillingness to be counted. Their objections have been in all cases removed. The Indians have been told how important the enumeration is, and how accurate the information which they give us must be, and how certain any wrong statements are to be discovered. The whole of the people are assembled and the whereabouts of alleged absent ones, as well as the causes of absence noted.

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the questions and answers take place in the hearing of all, and with the assistance of a first-rate interpreter, and the answers are not given hurriedly but are discussed among the Indians themselves, and between them and the enumerator, before the record is made.

Mr George Blenkinsop who is employed in this duty has been 39 years in this country having been long in the Hudson Bay Company's service, and has been more or less connected with work among Indians during the whole of that time. Not only has he therefore in his favour

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16.666

a large presumption of capability, but I can say that having seen him at work under me for 3 years past, he is a valuable and indefatigable officer very specially qualified for enumerating the Indians in a manner to satisfy the requirements of the Department.

When Mr. Blenkinsop has finished his work at a particular place, I take steps to form a general judgment of its accuracy by conversing with intelligent settlers resident in the neighbourhood, and by referring to such enumerations as I may have received from clergymen or others.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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Thus every precaution is taken to ensure reasonable accuracy in the official census.

I may add that, as is known to persons acquainted with the Indian character, the people of different though friendly tribes of one group are jealous of the introduction into the tribal census of people belonging to other tribes. This is a great security for an accurate enumeration of the several tribes at a given date, though, of course, in the ~~course~~ lapse of years, both men and women, as a result of intermarriages

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

16.666

or migration with consent, pass from one tribe to another.

These changes might be known to the Department, if its local business were adapted for such inquiries.

The Indians at particular places sometimes, have been in doubt as to whether a man had to be in one tribe or another and the name has been held in reserve, until they had determined the point when they have sent a special messenger to get the proper record made. They have also sent to our camps information as to births and deaths after the census was taken

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which, though I could not notice these changes, shows the light in which they regard the enumeration in the Census book.

With respect to the stock possessed by the Indians, the horses, cattle &c. are, when possible, seen by Mr. Blenkinsop, and very proud of them, the Indians are to show them. But it is unnecessary to say that in a country where stock are turned out to roam, and only occasionally driven up, no census enumerator, whether in the matter of whites or Indians could propose to himself to view every head. There is the same check upon returns made by the Indians as upon returns that might be made by

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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16.666

whites, namely, the general estimate of the supervising officers from various confirmatory sources.

In connection with this I may mention two facts. First, the Indians, I must say, have in regard to all matters connected with the Land adjustment shown truthfulness whatever their general character for veracity may be. They have often told me things which went directly against their interests, and they have made statements about old matters which I disbelieved but afterwards found to be correct when I investigated old records. The Indians probably have a sense of responsibility in regard to

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statements made for the information of the Government respecting such work as I am engaged in. Whether or not, the fact is, as above stated.

Secondly, in all cases when a statement made by the Indians about their stock has been questioned on the spot I have investigation and with the general result of proving, as far as might be the accuracy of Mr Blenkinsop's Census.

I may mention one among many such cases. The Assistant Land Commissioner at

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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Okanagan himself a cattle owner and a resident for 12 years beside the Indians who also stated that he could speak their language, decidedly questioned the census.

I invited him to the camp I said "take a pencil — put down" "names of men, and the stock" "each has". He did so, and shortly laid his pencil down, having already exceeded the census.

The letter of Mr James Lenihan, now under review, seems to me to contain a portion of the common talk of persons who, without knowledge of the means of acquiring it in reference to the Indian

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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census have often expressed themselves to me in a similar manner in different parts of the country. I do not understand on what reasonable grounds Mr Lenihan, resident in New Westminster, and without experience in enumerating Indians (at least I have been unable to get any census from him of any portion of his Superintendency) should criticise, or rather condemn in the lump, the work during 3 years past of a highly competent officer, carried on with the precautions above stated, in districts which Mr Lenihan has not visited.

I think that Mr Lenihan

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

16,666

should have communicated to me any information in his possession which he considers to be more authentic than that obtained by exhaustive local inquiries, seeing that my only object is to obtain correct statements for your information.

I shall be glad if he will make such a communication now so that I may take such steps as may be necessary to improve and further secure our census returns. To do this Mr Lenihan must state particulars as follows.

"State the name of the person (proposed to be set up.)
" who took the census ~~employed~~
" the date and place of taking it.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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" the interpreter employed, the
" procedure adopted in taking the
" census, the method of supervision
" the name and limits (very clearly)
" of the people in question, and
" then state in tabular detail
" the names of the Indian men
" and other particulars of the
" census, which Mr Lenihan desires
" to place in opposition to the
" official census taken by Mr
" Blenkinsop.

" Do the above in reference
" to a sufficient number of
" separate localities and tribes, to
" enable a judgment to be formed
" on the sweeping condemnation
" in Mr Lenihan's letter."

In any census of Indians and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

16,666

indeed fluctuates, there must be inaccuracies, and after the lapse of a year or two probably considerable changes from the effect of marriages or deaths of people, the destruction of stock in severe winters: its consumption for food, and other obvious causes, but such changes can be estimated roughly in any case which Mr Lenihan produces.

If prima facie the detailed census which Mr Lenihan proposes to set up is not found to be worthy of comparison with the official census it will not be necessary further to notice it, and be like some others here who jump to conclusions

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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respecting Indian affairs, will have been hasty in his judgment, and not, I must think, very kind in his remarks in regard to a deserving officer employed in important work, but for on the other hand Mr. Lenhan's Census is of superior accuracy then the fact should be known soon and I must take my share of the blame.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Albert Malcolm Sproat

Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.896

12040

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
NOV
11
18
BRANCH

Indian Office
New Westminster
28th October 1879.

14
b

Sir,

Referring to my letter to you of the 4th of August last No 294, in reference to the following paragraph of Mr Reserve Commissioner Sproat's "Notes on the Lower Fraser Indians" page 14, accompanying the Census of Indian Tribes Inhabiting Yale, New Westminster, and Coast Districts, 1878-1879."

"These Indians not long since contributed a large Amount of money to build a School House at New Westminster, which is said to be largely attended by their Children. They are rich enough to do

L. VanKoughnet Esqre
Depy Supt General
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

to do this in most of the Villages on the River, and would probably do so if rightly directed."

I have already informed you that there was not the smallest particle of truth in the first part of the above paragraph, as they have not contributed one Dollar towards the erection of a School House at this place,

I should have also added that the statement of their being "rich enough to do this in most of the Villages on the River, and would probably do so if only rightly directed," is also incorrect and is very far from being the truth,

I do not believe, that even under the able direction of Mr Sproat, the Indians of the Lower Fraser Country could be induced to build, at their own expense, a School House to cost any Considerable

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considerable sum, and I also deny their ability to do so upon "most" of the Reserves within the District named.

Two or three Bands of all those named may be able to erect a small inexpensive building to cost say four or five hundred Dollars, if teachers were appointed and paid to take charge of them: but not otherwise.

It is not pleasant to be obliged to contradict any one, much less so distinguished an authority as the Reserve Commissioner, but highly coloured and unguarded statements upon so important a subject, are calculated to give the Department a false impression as to the true position and disposition of those poor people.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
James Lenihan
Indian Superintendent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14.830

G M Sproat Esq
Mo Res Comr.
Victoria
B.C.

2 8/11/79

December ~~Nov~~ 1st 79

Sir/

With reference to your notes on the Lower Fraser Indns page 14 which accompanied the Census of Indian Tribes inhabiting Yale, New Westminster and the Coast Districts for 1878 & 79, transmitted with your letter of the 3 July last, I have to inform you that Mr. Indian Supt Lenihan takes exception to the statements made therein that those Indians "not long since contributed a large amount of money to build a School house at New Westminster which is stated to be largely attended by their children and that they

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

14.830

G M Sproat Esq
Mo Res Comr.
Victoria
B.C.

2 8/11/79

December ~~Nov~~ 1st 79

Sir/

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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they are rich enough to do this in most of the villages on the rivers and would probably do so if rightly directed".

Mr Lenihan alleges that the Indians have not contributed one dollar towards the erection of the School house at New Westminster, but that the same was erected some years ago by the Roman Catholic Missionaries for church purposes

Mr Lenihan adds that a new Indian church has been recently built at New Westminster by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, at a cost of between two and three thousand dollars; and that the Indians contributed the whole amount excepting $900.

Mr Lenihan further adds that the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

the statement that ~~of~~ the Indians ~~being~~ are rich enough to build ~~their~~ School Houses in most of the villages on the River, is likewise incorrect; ~~and he does not believe that they could be induced to build at their own expense a School House to cost any considerable sum and~~ He denies their ability to do so upon most of the Reserves within the ~~R~~ District above described - He adds that two or three bands might however be able to erect a small inexpensive building to cost say ~~400~~ four or five hundred dollars; and that they might be induced to do so should ~~the~~ teachers be appointed and paid to take charge of them, but not otherwise.

Janitz

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

British Columbia

17,935 00266

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN JAN 7 18 BRANCH

Indian Office
New Westminster
18th December 1879.

67/6.

Sir,

I have received from the Indian Department a Copy of your letter of 11th October last in reply to a letter enclosing an "extract" from a letter of mine of 4th August last.

In order that you may the more clearly understand the subject of my letter of which an "extract" was furnished to you by the Department, I think it proper to enclose you a full copy of my letter, and also of a subsequent one on the same subject dated 28th October, by which you will perceive that the Chief cause of my writing was the paragraph of your remarks on the Indians of the Lower Fraser referred to in my letter, in which you inferentially make an attack upon the Superintendent,

When you establish the correctness of the remarks contained in the paragraph to which I have taken exception, I will endeavour to be prepared with facts impugning the correctness of the census, taken under your direction.

I am.
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
"Signed" James Lenihan
Indian Superintendent

A true Copy
Wilmot Sr Capn
18/12/79

G. M. Sproat Esqre
Indian Reserve Comr
Victoria
B. C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

British Columbia 18.910
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria, 9 Feb.
1880

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEB 21 1880
BRANCH

prob by

Sir,

I have received your letter No 14.830 of the 1st Decr last mentioning that Mr. Jas Lenihan takes exception to statements in certain notes respecting the Lower Fraser Indians which accompanied the Census, and particularly to statements respecting Indian Contributions for a School House at New Westminster.

In reply I beg respectfully

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Supt. Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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to say that I have made no such statements, and have no knowledge of the matters referred to.

On investigation I find that the statements which Mr. Lenihan criticises are contained in the notes which Mr. George Blenkinsop the Census Enumerator, has been in the habit of appending to his Census Returns, for the information of the Superintendents, and which are signed by himself and have not come under my Review. That Gentleman

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

to say that I have made no such statements, and have no knowledge of the matters referred to.

On investigation I find that the statements which Mr. Lenihan criticises are contained in the notes which Mr. George Blenkinsop the Census Enumerator, has been in the habit of appending to his Census Returns, for the information of the Superintendents, and which are signed by himself and have not come under my Review. That gentleman

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

who is usually accurate, and is well informed generally upon Indian matters expresses an opinion that by a clerical error, he has mentioned the School instead of the Church.

I have had an interview with Mr Lenihan and explained the above to him.

Though not required to remark on statements not made by me, I may add that the capabilities of the Indians of the Lower Fraser to do a good deal for themselves are shown by the large contributions which, it is said, they have made to the Church

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

18,910

mentioned in your letter, and though this has been a dull year throughout the Province, these Indians, as a rule, get much employment in the salmon fisheries, and on the starting of railway works they will be no doubt more employed by the farmers and share in the general improvement of the labour market.

My impression is that at present they have not much cash in their possession, owing to late bad times and their want of continuous industry and thrift. I judge of this by having heard of some of them being compelled to draw upon old boards. The

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school building question is not
however, a question of cash, but
of the contribution of their
labour. The Indians should
certainly cut, draw and prepare
the timber, and some of them
might build the school house
itself - the Government finding
stove, windows, hinges and
articles requiring cash outlay.

No one would propose to
have schools on each reserve.
The reserves are scattered. Each
group of Indians, so to speak,
might have a school house.

At Gale the Church of
England, I believe, have an
Indian school. Coming down

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

18,910

the river, the Roman Catholics at Hope, have a church to which I think the Bishop told me, the Indians contributed largely by labour, but I do not know whether the Church would permit a sacred edifice to be also used as a school.

Farther down the river, the vigorous chief Alexis at Cheam would certainly build a school if a teacher were found and the Catholic Church approved.

At Chilliwhack, the Indians are not very industrious and ecclesiastically, are split up, but from which, they could

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

certainly largely contribute by their labour towards a School.

The Indians between that place and New Westminster say principally at Langley, Katsie, &c. are backward and not under much Church influence; and probably just at present, would not act in School matters without some pressure.

What the Nekla-kap-a-muks above Yale, of themselves proposed to do in School matters shews the possibilities in that direction.

The Indians like their children to well that proposals for the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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CANADA

8

18,910

children's good form one of
the best channels of
influencing the people generally.

These are matters outside
my land business, but I
sincerely hope that the
numerous bright Indian children
now of school age in this province
whose future characters will be
determined by the next few
years, may have favourable
opportunities of education soon
afforded to them.

I am Sir
Your Obed't Serv't
Gilbert. M. Sproat
Comm'r.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,830)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3695)

File 14,748	Battleford - Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Thomas Page Wadsworth to the position of First Class Clerk in the Indian Department, to the position of Senior Inspector and finally Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 1879 - 1894
File 14,761	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the location of an Indian farm. 1879
File 14,763	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of James Patterson as Farming Instructor at Blackfoot Crossing, his service and resignation. 1879 - 1880
File 14,830	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a census taken of the Yale, New Westminster and Coast District Indians in the years 1879 and 1880. 1879 - 1880
File 14,834	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Agent's office of Treaty #4 from Swan Lake to Qu'Appelle. 1879
File 14,875	Edmonton Agency - Correspondence, reports, memoranda and accounts regarding the resignation of Molyneux St. John, Indian Agent and the appointment and service record of James Green Stewart who replaced him. 1879 - 1881
File 14,903	Onion Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the relocation of Chief Mah-kay-o's Band on the Frog Lake Reserve and retention of their reserve near Fort Pitt as hay land. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 14834

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT OFFICE OF AGENT CHANGED FROM SWAN RIVER TO QU'APPELLE

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 14834

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use
			114	1-2			

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

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CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
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5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 14,834

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH.

1879

W. J. Dickinson
Acting Ind. Supt

30/June Battleford
29/July N.W.T.

Suggesting that the Office of the Agent of Treaty No 4 be changed from Swan River Barracks to Qu'Appelle there being no mail communication with the former place.

W.S.Mor Tel to A. McDonald

114/1-2

1/Aug Tel Lt. Gov Capt. McDonald
2/ Sep Tel " from do
29 " Tel " " Lt Gov Laird
29 " " " " W.P. Clark
29 " " " " J.G. Stewart
29 " " " " A. McDonald
3/Nov. " from do

16.709

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

08343

14.833

Office of the North West
Indian Superintendency
Battleford N. W. T.
30th June, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor to suggest that a change should be made in the Treaty No 4 Agents office. The Mail Route has been changed and the post man does not pass within 110 miles of Swan River Barracks. Grapelle would be the best location for the office in every respect, though there is not at present, so far as I am aware, a suitable building outside of those of the Hudsons Bay Co.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. D. Jackson
Acting Indian Superintendent.

L. Vankoughnet Esqr.,
Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14.834

Capt. Allan McDonald
Indian Agent
Swan River Barracks
N. W. T.

August 1st 1879

Sir,

A recommdn having been made by Mr Dickerson that for Postal Convenience the Indian Agents Office should be removed from Swan River Barracks to Ingapelle I have to request that you will report whether there is a suitable building at the latter place for an Office accommodation & if so at what rate it can be rented

Yours &c

LK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF

States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, O

Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offi

sell House, — Union House, — Jean Cass, Sussex Street.

—St. L. & O. Lower Depot, — St. L. & O. Upper Depot

Stre audiere.

CAPITAL

Conne with

OFFICE

AND CONDITIONS.—All messages are re

ny for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions

on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions

been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, Sec. SIR HUGH ALLAN, Pres.

Sent by Rec'd by

Check 63 Coll 7 & 1630 Dc

No. 151 Time 4.20 Ottawa, Nov 2 no 79

By Telegraph from Swan River Barracks N.W.T. 1st

To L Van Koughnet

I go to Quappelle as soon as I return from Duck Bay send message with despatch & instructions to Mr Hunt to act until my arrival if necessary Indians quiet in agency I have Mr Jones copying paysheets & hope to have them ready with my report for next mail shall I forward them dir

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEGRAPH COMPA

INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER

MONTR States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Euro

CAPF ,000. ffice: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch

— Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Stre

Connect with all Sussex Stree —St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depo

OFFICES I Depot,—Brid Street, Chaudiere.

Par

CONDITIONS.—All messages are received by ...t by ... Rec'd by ...

for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions when agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES OAKES, Sec. SIR HUGH ALLAN, Pres. Check ...

No. ..... Time ..... Ottawa 18

By Telegraph from .....

To .....

to Ottawa

A Macdonald

Indian Agent

Treaty No 8 per

Col

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED [illegible]

CAPITAL $2,0[illegible]0.

Co[illegible]s with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and w[illegible] to Europ[illegible]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd

Sent by

Check

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To W.L. Orde Esq 29 Oct 1[illegible]
Ind Agt, Battleford
W.P. Clark Esq
Ind Agt. Duck Lake
J.G. Stewart Esq
Ind Agt Edmonton.

Should it be necessary to issue provisions to Indians exact work for the same even if unremunerative for the sake of the moral effect & forward monthly Returns shewing provisions given and work done.

PK
R

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Draft

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS

To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office. half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount received for same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any repeated message beyond 200 times the sum received the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in obscure, messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

Time rec'd ____ Sent ____

Sent by ____ Rec'd by ____

Check ____

J. C. SMALL, Secretary. I. D. PURKIS, General Manager. JOHN McMURRICH, President.

Send the following message, subject to the above conditions which are agreed to:

Oct 29 1879

To Capts A McDonald

Indian Agent Swan River

Letter twentieth ult received.

Proceed to Qu'Appelle and take up Quarters there for Winter

Should it be necessary to issue provisions to Indians for work done the same even if unremunerative

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Form No. 2.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To prevent against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office. For repeating one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message beyond 200 times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cypher or obscure, messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Time rec'd ____ Sent ____

Corrections in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

Sent by ____ Rec'd by ____

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

Check ____

J. C. SMALL, Secretary. I. D. PURKIS, General Manager. JOHN McMURRICH, President.

Send the following message, subject to the above conditions which are agreed to:

_____ 187

To _____
(Give address in full.)

Mr Hunt Farming Instructor ~~Agent~~ Chapman
will act under you and
Cooperate with you in issuing
the supplies shew him this
despatch Answer

AM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

125

18.190 10837

Fort Walsh N. W. Territories
September 25th 1879

Sir,

Your letter No 14.834 dated 1st August 1879 has come to hand and in reply I am to state that Office recommendation can be got at Fort Appelle, but as to the date it can be entered for I am unable to state until my return to that place.

I can only say that it will not exceed Twenty Dollars per Month

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
J. M. Dumont
Indian Guide
Treaty No 4

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Dept. Supt. General of
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,834)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3695)

File 14,748	Battleford - Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Thomas Page Wadsworth to the position of First Class Clerk in the Indian Department, to the position of Senior Inspector and finally Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 1879 - 1894
File 14,761	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the location of an Indian farm. 1879
File 14,763	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of James Patterson as Farming Instructor at Blackfoot Crossing, his service and resignation. 1879 - 1880
File 14,830	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a census taken of the Yale, New Westminster and Coast District Indians in the years 1879 and 1880. 1879 - 1880
File 14,834	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Agent's office of Treaty #4 from Swan Lake to Qu'Appelle. 1879
File 14,875	Edmonton Agency - Correspondence, reports, memoranda and accounts regarding the resignation of Molyneux St. John, Indian Agent and the appointment and service record of James Green Stewart who replaced him. 1879 - 1881
File 14,903	Onion Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the relocation of Chief Mah-kay-o's Band on the Frog Lake Reserve and retention of their reserve near Fort Pitt as hay land. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 14875

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT JAMES GREEN STEWART

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 14875

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use
				PERS.			

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Red

No. 14875. 14875

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR.

INDIAN BRANCH.

1879.

148

Order in Council

26/31/July

Appointing James Green Stewart Indian Agent at Edmonton N. W. Territories in place of M. St John who has resigned.

Dec 14657 + 20497.

old

ACTION. Red

30/ Lett to E. Dewdney with enclosures
20/ Aug Let from J.G. Stewart. with
30/ " " do "
2/ Sept " from do. "
12 Sept Let to do "
12 Sept Let to Dewdney "
12 Sept " from J.G. Stewart "
13 Sept Let from do. "
17 Sept Let " do "
" " " J.H. Macdonnell "
19/ Sept " to Courtney "
23 " from J.H. Macdonnell "
25 Sept " to E. Dewdney "
4 Oct Memo by Dept "
7 Oct Let to J.G. Stewart "
13 Oct " from E. Dewdney "
27 Dec " from J.G. Stewart "
24 Jany " to do "
" " W. Smith "
10 Dec " from Sec. Indian Office
15 Jan " " J.G. Stewart
20 " " " Sec. Indian Office
21 Feb " to J.G. Stewart
17 March " from Jos. Wrench
" " " to "

ACTION

1st June Let to Dept
30 " Let from Stewart
" June for Let from do.
12 July Let to Dewdney
13 July Let to Lieut Gov.
16 July " from J.G. Stewart
16 Sept " " do
22 Aug " " do
15 Sept Let from Stewart
17 Sept Let from do
" " Let from do
" " Memo to Sir Alex Campbell
4 Nov. Let to Dewdney
4 Nov. Let to Stewart
5 Nov " from Indian Dept
15 " " to "
" " from Dewdney
27 Dec Let from Indian Office
29 " " to "
" " from Stewart
" " " Indian Office
" " " Dept
" " " Stewart
" " " Dept

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

[illegible] Let to E.H. Hutchings.
[illegible] Inch let from A Strang
March 81 let to — do —
29/30 Inch Ll from Margaret Stewart
[illegible] April 81 let to Dewdney
[illegible] " — " " Mrs Margaret Stewart
28/2 Apl 2 May let from Dewdney
26/ July let from Rev H. Newton
20 " " to do
5/10 Dec let from E. S. Gall-wend
16/ Dec — to E-S. Galt
19 " " to do
27/ Decr 1882 " from do
3 Jany " to do
14 " " to do (A)
21/ " " "
22/23 Inlay let from Marg Stewart
13 " Aug let to do
8/10 Nov Dec let from M L Stewart
22 " " to do
29 Nov 1889, let to J G Baker & Co
29 Nov " let to M Saunders
4/9 Dec let from J G Baker & Co.
18 Dec let to J M Courtney
30 Dec let to C W D Saunders

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1097

08460
14.875

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the* **Privy Council,**

approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL

in Council, on the 26th July 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN BRANCH
JUL
1879

On a Memo. dated 22d July 1879, from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, reporting that Mr. Molyneux St. John who was appointed by Order of Your Excellency, dated 12th February last, Indian Agent at Edmon North West Territories, has resig the appointment; and recommending the appointment of Mr. James Green Stewart of the Parish of Saint Paul, Manitoba to the position vacated by Mr. St. John at the same salary viz: $1200 per annum. Mr Stewa

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Stewart to furnish similar security, viz: himself in $12,000 and two sureties in $6.000 each; salary to be paid from the date Mr. Stewart leaves his present place of residence for Edmonton.

The Committee submit above recommendation Your Excellency's approval.

Certified

J. O. Coté
asst Clk

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14. 875

James Grem Stewart, Esq.
St Paul, Man:

August 4 1879.

Sir,

I have to inform you that H.E. the Gov. Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint you ~~Indian~~ Agent at Edmonton to the Indians located on Reserves in that Section of Territory ~~&~~ covered by Treaty No. 6. in the N.W. Territories vice St John resigned, at the same salary as Mr. St John viz $1200 per annum.

It will be necessary for you to furnish Security to the same amount as was rec'd from Mr. St John, for the faithful performance by you of your duties, that is Say Yourself in $1200 and two Sureties in the sum

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

of $6.000 each.

You will please submit the names of two persons who are able and willing to give the above security: Upon receipt of which, if approved of, a Bond will be sent for execution by yourself and them.

Your salary will be paid from the date you leave your present place of residence for Edmonton.

I am &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

08756

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,0[illegible]0. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street, — St. L. & O. Lower Depot, — St. L. & O. Upper Depot, — Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES BAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by Cen Rec'd by

Check 18 Coll 33 J 189

No 109 Time 4:00 Pm Ottawa, 8 Aug 1879

By Telegraph from Winnepeg Man

To Dept Min of Interior

Mr Stewart appointed to Edmonton has not received? arrived anything from Dept when will his instructions be here?

John Schultz.

Collect

Answ Aug 9/79

The letter to Mr Stewart advising of appointment en route LK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14.875

James G. Stewart, Esq.
Winnipeg
Man.

Augt. 16th 1879.

Sir, I have to ack the
recd. of yr. ~~letter of the~~
telegram of the 12th
Inst, submitting the
names of Mr. Andrew
Strang and Mr. Jno
Williams McDonnell,
as your sureties for
the faithful performance
of yr. duties as Indn. Agt.
at Edmonton, N. W. T.

I now enclose a
form of Bond for
execution by yourself
& those Gentlemen. & for
attestation by the letter as to their solvency
on the forms of affidavit attached
It should be attested
by a witness or
witnesses as to the
execution thereof &
then be retd. to this Office
I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

14.875

James Green Stewart Esq
Indian Agent
Marchmont
Manitoba
August 23rd 79

Sir/

With reference to your appointment as Indian Agent, at Edmonton N.W.T. I have to request that you will proceed to that point with the least possible delay & to enable you to do so I enclose herein Official Cheque No. 282 in your favor for the sum of $200 -

You should take the H.B. Co. Steamer & proceed via Lake Winnipeg up the Sas-Katchewan River

Your duties will consist of looking after the interest of the Indians within your agency - I enclose a ~~copy of a list~~ map shewing the different Reserves within your district - Two Farm Instructors have recently been appointed to these Reserves a Mr. J.J. McHugh and

Reiffenstein please Copy

C Dr Schultz M.P. Winnipeg

The Acctnt will please prepare a cheque in Mr Stewart's favor

Cheque 282

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

and Mr. S.B. Lucas -

You will be good enough to see that the Instructors perform their duties efficiently and that the Indians are encouraged to settle down and till the soil. You should prevent trespasses by Whitemen upon the Reserves.

In order that you may acquainted yourself with the laws of Ind: Matters I enclose herein a copy of the "Indian Act of 1876" as well as of the amendments thereto contained in the Act 42 Vic Cap 34. — and you are hereby authorized to carry out its provisions in any case in which you may consider the same advisable.

The money payable annually to the Indians of your agency will be forwarded to you for distribution when due; and you will be expected to distribute & account for the same in a proper manner. — For this purpose paylists will

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

will be forwarded to you; and you should obtain from the Indian Office at Battleford copies of the paysheets ~~&~~ shewing the ~~[illegible]~~ names of the Indns paid within your agency at the last payment & the number of their families; and you should be guided thereby in regard ~~in the future~~ to future payments ~~to be~~ made by you — allowing of course for natural increase through births or decrease through death, which should be accurately ascertained from the Chiefs of the different Bands before the payments are made to Indian heads of families claiming an increased amount of annuity

Edgar Dewdney Esq. is the Indian Comr. for the N. W. T. & to that Officer ~~[illegible]~~ you should hereafter look for instructions upon any matters connected with your agency & your ordinary ~~[illegible]~~ communications with this Dept. should be conducted through that Officer — Mr. Dewdney is at present stationed at Ft. Macleod. It is probable however that he will be stationed next Spring at some point nearer to your agency or at any rate more

Of Course in the event of of any Emergency and ~~[illegible]~~ Mr Dewdney's ~~place of~~ ~~residence~~ ~~[illegible]~~ absence from his usual headquarters rendering it difficult to reach him You should communicate direct with the Supt General of Ind. Affs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

more conveniently
situated for commun-
-ication by post &
telegraph.

I may state also
that Mr. J. P. Wadsworth
will in all probability
be appointed Inspector
of Indian agencies
& the Farming ~~Instructors~~ operations of the Indians
of the N. W. T. and their Instructors — His
headquarters will
likely be the same
as those of the Comr.
If you will be good
expected to furnish
a report annually
of the condition of
Indian affairs
within your district
& to supply statistics
as to the population,
progress in agriculture,
crops raised &c, &c. &
You should therefore
carefully note full and systematically particulars relative to all matters
~~under all heads~~ of interest
in connection with the Indians
~~matters~~ within your agency.
You should use foolscap paper &
confine
yourself to one subject when
communicating ~~with this Office~~ Officially on Indian business

A despatch Bag & Supply of
Stationery will be sent you at
once which you can take with you
to Edmonton

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
14875

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa Augt. 30 1879.

Edgar Dewdney, Esq.
Indn. Commr.
Fort Walsh N. W. T.

Sir,

I enclose for your information copy & an order in Council of the 26th Ult. appointing Mr. James Green Stewart, Indn. Agent at Edmonton, N. W. T. vice Mr M. St John resigned together with a copy of the letter of instructions addressed Mr. Stewart on the 23rd Inst.

It will be for you to give him any further instructions relative to his duties which you may consider necessary.

AWK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Immediate

14875

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To

Ottawa, 11 Sept 1879.

12/9/78 — No 297

1/ accountant to prepare cheque in favor of James Green Stewart Ind: Agent. Edmonton, for the sum of $250 additional for travelling expenses over land to Edmonton.

2/ Mr. McLean to enclose cheque to Mr Stewart (not on form E) and inform him that the amount now held by him viz $450.00 is to cover all expenses of transport to Edmonton and any horses or vehicles that he may find it necessary to purchase in connection with such transport are to be held by him after his arrival at Edmonton subject to Mr Indian Commissioner Dewdney's directions.

AM

DSG of IG

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MACDONNELL & HOWARD,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.,
WINNIPEG, - - - - MANITOBA.

JOHN M. M[illegible]NNELL. RICE M. HOWARD.

10423

15.982

Winnipeg, Sept 19 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP 25 1879
BRANCH

To Ad Stat

O. Lankevelghuet Esq
Deputy Superintendent Genl of Indian affairs
Ottawa

Recpt given & Acct 27-9-9

Sir

Mr James G. Steinach started for Edmonton on the 17th inst and left with me authority to get from the Post office her your letter to him of the 12th inst and to cash the cheque. Your letter arrived this morning - I have cashed the cheque, and enclose herewith a receipt in duplicate for the same

I am Sir
Your obdt Servant
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Memorandum

Re J Grem Stewart
Agent Edmonton

On 28th August last he received an Official cheque No 282 for $200.00 on account of Navig Expenses to Winnipeg; and on 12th Sept a further sum by cheque No 297 for like purposes of $200.00. in all $400.-

On 9 Sept last a credit of $936.00 in his favor was Established with the Merchants' Bank at Winnipeg to Enable him to pay the wages of farm Laborers.

The Auditor General now transmits to this Office three cheques drawn by Mr Stewart on the Merchants' Bank and paid to the persons in whose favor they are drawn: Numbers 0- Each dated 16th Sept 79 for the under mentioned services

Navig Expenses	14875	$200.00
favor J. M. Macdonell		
Supplies		137.50
do		40.75

both in favor of W. J. Reynolds.

Rob. Sinclair
22/10/79

The Depty Supt
Genl of Indn Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14875

J. G. Stewart Esq
Indian Agent
Edmonton
N.W.T.

Oct 27 79

2 2 / 10 / 79

Sir

I have to inform you that three cheques drawn by you on the Merchants Bank, at Winnipeg in favor of the undermentioned parties and for the following amounts have been forwarded to this Office dated respectively the 16 Sept. 1879.

J. M. Macdonell for travelling expenses $200.00 H. L. Reynolds for supplies $137.50 H. L. Reynolds for supplies $40.75

Inasmuch as on the 28 of August last an official cheque for $200.00 was remitted to you for travelling expenses and on the 12 of September a further sum of $250.00 by cheque was forwarded to you for light like purposes amounting in all to the sum of $450.00, the aggregate amount of the cheques first above named

must

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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must be ~~deducted from~~ Charged against ~~to~~ your salary -

I have further to ~~inform~~ remind you that on the 9th Ultimo, a credit of $936.00 was established in your favor in the Merchants Bank, at Winnipeg, for the ~~sep~~ special purpose of paying farm laborers and you were informed that this amount ~~[illegible]~~ was to be chequed out as required by cheques issued in favor of the laborers.

You will be good enough to understand that the money ~~in~~ last referred to ~~question~~ is to be employed for no other purpose.

Yours &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

17.729 13841

Edmonton.
18th Nov 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
27
1879
BRANCH.

J. Vankoughnet Esqre.
Dept: Sup: General
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

14875

Sir.

I have the Honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th 16th & 18th Sept. last, inclusive.

The cheques for $250. and $450. have been duly received and my travelling expenses are now enclosed, and you will find that I have exceeded a little the amount sent, but as I said before I am willing to have the surplus charged to my account—

The horses, and carts, are here at the disposal of Mr Dewdny, as you directed— One of them (the horses) has just been attacked with what is called mud fever, I hope though to save it.

I beg to acknowledge the information about the farmers money— the mode you direct in the paying of the labourers shall be attended to— as well as a monthly statement sent in.

The Bank Book has not as yet been received neither has the Dispatch Box.

The money shall be used for the purpose alone which you have directed— and a monthly statement sent to the Dominion Auditor at Winnipeg.

I shall also forward a copy to the farming Instructors, a copy of your letter in regard to their erroneous ideas of the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

17,729 13841

surplus of their farms, stock &c.

Indians are going to have a very hard winter, Buffaloes are not to be found – we are doing all we can to get fish to assist in relieving the different bands.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Obedt. Servant.
James J. Thurwt
Indian Agent
No 6.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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14.875

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, 30 Decr 1879

For Examination and report on Mr. Indian Agent Stewart account for his travelling expenses from Winnipeg to Edmonton. (there appear to be many items in his a/c which are questionable charges and the quantities of provisions &c purchased by him appear excessive).

A M
D S G of Ill

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Memo.

Mr Stewart sends no cash statement of his Expenditure of $450.- given him to cover the cost of his journey to Edmonton.

The second paragraph of his letter mentions "cheques for $250.00 and $450.00", which is incorrect; those sent him were for $200.- and $250.- respectively.

The Vouchers Exhibited for his Expenditure amount in aggregate to $512.43 and shew that the funds supplied did not cover the costs of his journey by $62.43

Voucher No 3 is incorrect apparently: the correct addition is $41.09 instead of $91.09 probably the 6th item should be $70. instead of $20.-, but, as it stands, there is a manifest Error of $50.00.

Some of the items appear to me to be quite of the nature of personal Expenses not properly chargeable in an account of this nature — as, for instance:-

Voucher	3.	Boots $4.50 Gloves $2.00	$ 6.50
"	6.	Overshoes $2.50 Mocassins $1-	3.50
		Vest	2.50
"	7	Capot $8.00 Sash $1.00	9.00
			$ 21.50

The remainder of the a/c is made up of

Horse	$20. or $70.- probably	70.-
Mare		125.-
Carts		50.75
Horse collar		3.25
~~Travel Expenses &c &c~~		~~21.00~~
Supplies proper		241.93
	Total	$ 490.93

Mr Stewart in his letter advert~~s~~ to certain

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certain instructions which he had received relative to the funds ($936.00) placed to his Cr to meet the payment of wages to farm laborers; but while he promises to furnish the Dominion Auditor with Monthly Statements of his Expenditure he does not, evidently Consider it incumbent on him to & supply this Dept with similar information and no Statement of his Expenditure on that account has yet been received. Up to this date cheques drawn by Instrument have been returned as follows

$200.- $40.75 $137.50. $91.09 = 469.34 leaving at the credit of his a/c with the Merchants Bank $466,66.

The three first mentioned cheques amounting to $378.25 have been made a charge against Instrument to Salary to 31st Dec 79 $339.73 and $38.52 on account of the March quarter but there is strong reason to believe that the cheque for $91.09 was also drawn for personal Expenses and not for farm labor although until positive information is had, it is charged to "Farm Labor" a/c. Should it appear however that the last cheque is a personal one, then (if the $62.43 overexpended on his journey is to be charged to this a/c) he will have received for Salary

$339.73
91.09
38.52
$469.34
which

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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will be $129.61 on a/c of the ~~June~~ March quarter: Meantime I consider the whole matter is in a most unsatisfactory state

Rob Sinclair
10/1/79

The Dy Supt Genl

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No 1 18.134 00603

Edmonton
10th Dec: 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN JAN 15 1880 BRANCH.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of 27th betr: 79.

In reply I have to state for your information that at the time I left Winnipeg, I had received no official intimation of the second Cheque for $250. but at the same time I informed you that any amount drawn over that supplied by the government for travelling expenses, I was perfectly willing to have charged to my private account.

There was no other way of getting here at that time. All the Freighters had left. The H.B.Co. Steamers were not running, owing to accidents they had met with, The N.I. Consul at Winnipeg informed me that the American boat from Bismarck to Benton had also laid up, or had made her last trip. under these circumstances, I had to come on retirely with my own outfit. which of course was expensive, from the mere fact of my being obliged to start. but I think that no extraordinary expense attended the trip. any body knowing the route could testify to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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this -

With regard to the Farmer's money, no Cheques were issued on that account, till a short time ago, notice of which has been forwarded as you directed -

I was quite aware that, it was intended for the farm labours alone and of course would not be used for any other purpose -

I shall attend to the account of the Postage as directed

I have the Honor
to be Sir
Your Obedt: Servt:
James J. Stewart
No 6

J. Vankoughnet Esqr
Dep: Sup: General
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

18,036

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, Jany 13 1880

Has not Mr Agent Stewart's name been already reported to the Finance Dept for Salary as Indian Agent Edmonton?

A Vankoughnet

No. Not yet

Rob Sinclair

The reason being that Mr Stewart has appropriated to his own uses moneys placed at his disposal for Indian purposes and the amounts taken have been charged against him for salary. See my memo on his account fyle 14875 ~~Not~~

Rob Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14.875 2

D. McArthur Esq
Manager of the
Merchants Bank
Winnipeg
Man

20/1/80

Sir/ Jan 20 80

In reply to your letter of the 6 Instant addressed to the Deputy Minister of the Interior and by him transferred to me, I beg to inform you that there are certain matters connected with Mr. J. G. Stewarts money transactions with this office, that require to be ratified, before his name can be placed on the list of Indian Agents, to whom salaries are payable through ~~by~~ the Merchants Bank, at Winnipeg.

Jam

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

14.875

I.G. Stewart Esq
Indian Agent
Edmonton.
N.W.T.

23/1/80

Pass file to Accpt Sec memo over

R

Sir/ Jan 24 80.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th Ultimo, enclosing accounts for ~~of~~ your travelling expenses from Winnipeg to Edmonton for which the sum of $450.00 was remitted to you by accountable cheques of the 28th of August and the 12 of September last the former for $200.00 and the latter for $250.00.

I have now to inform you that upon a revision of the accounts submitted the ~~following~~ charges allowed against the accountable cheques, ~~are considered~~ in question ~~have been allowed~~ are shewn in the accompany Account Current

The quantities of provisions allowed you were estimated at those ~~rates~~ allowed ~~for~~ as

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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~~for~~ as Mounted Police rations with an addition of one third to those quantities and they are calculated for yourself and two other men.

"for" 60 days. - The balance of the amount of the accountable cheques remitted to you, namely, $81.54, will be charged against your salary -

Tamt

Over

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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MEMORANDUM.

To D. L. & I. A.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,
Ottawa, 26th Jany '80.

It is impossible to say whether or not any salary is due to Agent Stewart The ~~three~~ three first cheques he drew against his credit for Farm Labor amount to $378.25 which amount is held as a charge against his salary which it would pay from 17th Sept '79 to about the 12th January instant. If the last cheque he drew - for $91.09 - was for his personal use and is also to be a charge against his salary, then his salary is paid to about 10th proximo, and if $81.34 - the balance of accountable $450. - is to be a further charge thereon then his salary is paid to about the 4th March. I think however that any permanent entry would be injudicious until the purpose for which the cheques were drawn has been actually made known to the Department

Thos. Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14875

Memorandum,

Re Jas Green Stewart.

There has been sent to this office by the Auditor General, amongst other cheques, three drawn by J G. Stewart in favor of the Hudson Bay Company for "Travelling Expenses" dated respectively Oct: 18 $33.45 3 Oct: 18 $8.25 3 Oct: 24 $50.00 3 and drawn, presumably, against the credit given him for payments of wages to farm labourers. There accompanied the cheques in question a voucher in favor of E. N. Gigot for Sundry Camp Supplies, paid by Cheque No. 3 for $21.39 Those several drafts with others of which mention has been made before, have reduced Mr Stewarts original credit of $936.00 to $358.54 and so far as is now apparent, no part of the money has been spent for the purpose contemplated when the credit was granted — Nor has any statement of Expenditure been given by Mr Stewart.

The voucher in favor of Gigot above-mentioned is the duplicate of one sent in by Mr Stewart with his letter of 18th November last as having been paid from the $450.00 of accountable cheques given him for his journey to Edmonton and on the supposition that such had been the case, he received credit for the amount as part of the Expenditure of the $450.—

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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in question.

As a matter of fact however the voucher was paid by a cheque drawn against his credit for farm labor, so that he has had credit for the amount twice.

There appears to be no doubt that Mr Stewart is quite incompetent to keep even the simplest form of acct. and that, if he is permitted to go on, he will succeed in reducing his affairs to a condition which neither he nor anyone else will be able to unravel.

The amount of the three cheques above referred to together with the voucher have been charged to "General Expenses" and if all the cheques wh have been irregularly drawn by Mr Stewart — Except those for travelling Expenses — together with the balance due on his accountable cheques are to be a charge on his salary the a/c will stand thus

Cheques . . .	$200.00
" . . .	40.75
" . . .	137.50
" . . .	91.09
" . . .	21.39
Bal of acctble cash	81.54
	~~$550.88~~ equal
to 5 3/4 months salary @ $1200	$572.27

The sooner therefore this most unsatisfactory account is closed and Mr Stewart's salary definitely settled the better: the constant recurring to- and looking into the matter is a heavy tax upon time already fully occupied

Robt Sinclair
12-2-80

The Dep Supt Genl

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14.875

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

1 To Accountant.

Ottawa, 17 Febry 1880.

We should hold Mr. Agt Stewarts Salary liable for the amounts referred to in your memo of the 13 Inst: and he will be informed by letter that the same has been done.

I Mr. McNeill to frame a letter to Mr. Stewarts based on the particulars contained in the Accountants memo of 13 Inst herewith and inform him that his salary will be held liable for the amts of the several cheques improperly drawn by him and refer him to his letter of the 10 Decr last in which he stated that he had not drawn any part of the amt. placed at his credit for the payment of farm laborers until a short time previous & that he was quite aware that it was intended for farm laborers & of course it would not be used for any other purposes. Inform him also that a repetition of such irregularities on his must inevitably lead to serious consequences.

D C G of Ally

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14.875

Jas. Grant Stewart, Esq
Indian Agent.
Edmonton.
N. W. T.

Ottawa 21st 1880.

Sir,

In connection with my letter to you of the 20th ult., I have to inform you that three Cheques ~~[illegible]~~ drawn by you in favor of the Standard Bank Co. for "Travelling expenses" dated respectively 18 Oct. for $33.45, 18 Oct for $3.25 & 24 Oct. for $50 have been received at this Office from the Auditor General. These Cheques, it is presumed, were drawn against the credit given you for the payment of Farm Labourers. They accompanied the Cheques in question, a Voucher in favor of E. W. Gigot for Sundry Camp supplies paid by Cheque No. 3 for $21.32. These several drafts with those previously received have reduced your credit of $936.00 to $358.57, and so far as is now apparent no portion of the money has been spent for the purpose

cm

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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contemplated when the Credit
was granted; nor has any
Statement of expenditure
been given by You.
The Voucher in favor of
Leigh in the above mentioned
is the duplicate of one
enclosed in Your letter of
the 18th. Nov. last and states
therein that there been paid
from the $450 of Accountable
Charges given You for Your
journey to Edmonton; and
on the supposition that Such
was the Case, You received
Credit for the Amount as
part of the Expenditure of the
$450. The Vouchers were
however paid by a Cheque
(No. 3) drawn against Your
Credit for farm labor; So
that You have had credit
for the amount twice.
In this connection I have
to refer You to Your letter
of the 10th. Dec. last in
which You state that You had
not drawn any part of
the amount placed upon
Credit for the payment of
farm laborers until a
short time previous, and
that You were quite aware
that it was intended for
farm

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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farm labours and of course would not be used for any other purpose.

A repetition of such irregularities on your part must inevitably lead to serious consequences. to Cox.

The amount of the three Cheques and of the Voucher above referred to have been charged to General Expenses; and all the Cheques irregularly drawn by you — except those for travelling expenses — together with the balance due on your Accountable Cheques have been charged against your salary.

The Account will therefore stand thus:—

Cheques.	$200
"	40
"	137
"	91.09
"	21
Bal: of Acct.ble Cash —	81.54
	$572.27

Equal to 5 3/4 Months salary at $1200 per annum.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To D. L. Gen Supt Indn affs

Ottawa, 18th May 1880

The facts in connection with the acct of Jas. Green Stewart are.—

That, under O.C. of 26 Jy '79 his salary, @ $1200 00 per annum commenced on the date of his departure from Winnipeg for his Agency, 17 Sept '79

There will therefore be due to him to the 30th June 80 less the following charges that is to say

for Sept	14 days	$ 46.66
Oct		100.
Nov		100.
Dec		100.
1880		
1 Jany to 30 June. 6 mos		600.
		$ 946.66

No direct payment on Salary account has been made to Mr Stewart, but he has used for personal purposes, a large portion of the credit granted him for farm labor by cheques drawn thereon, $200. $40.75 $137.50 $21.39 $91.09 $33.45 $3.25. $50.00.

he is also liable for $81.54 disallowed in the account rendered by him for trading expenses.— the whole equal to 658.97

and the balance due to him on 30th June will be $ 287.69

Rob. Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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MEMORANDUM.

To D'y Supt Genl

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,
Ottawa, 18th May 1880

One of Dr Jas Lyon Stewart's cheques. — No 4 of 1st Oct 79 for $91.09 was charged to the appropriation for Farm Labor. it having been supposed that the cheque in Question was drawn to pay a laborer.

It appears that such was not the case and that the amount (used for Travg Expes) is a proper charge against Dr Stewart's salary - and therefore against Vote 169 and not Vote 171 to which it was charged in the Dec'r 79 Statement of Expenditure.

It will therefore be necessary to ask the Auditor Genl to transfer from the Appn for Farm Labor. Vote 171 to that for Genl Expenses Vote 169 the $91.09 above referred to

Rob't Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14.875

J.L. Macdougall Esq
Auditor General
Ottawa

21.5.80

Memo to Mr McNeill within

May 25 80

Sir/

I have the honor to inform you that a cheque was drawn on the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg dated the 7th October 1879 by Mr James G Stewart Indian Agent at Edmonton for $91.09 and it was supposed by this Dept to have been

Until quite recently drawn

against the appropriation at ~~his~~

Mr Stewart's credit for farm labor and was so charged. It now appears however that ~~this~~

such was not the case that the amount was used by Mr Stewart for travelling purposes. And inasmuch as the Dept has given ~~him~~ Mr Stewart the full allowance to cover such expenses it

the overexpenditure of $91.09 becomes a proper charge against Mr Stewart's salary and should therefore be debited to Vote 169 and not Vote ~~171~~ 171 against

LK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa 18

against which it at present appears in the statement for the month of December last from this Office.

Will you be good enough to transfer from the appropriation for farming labor vote 171 to that for general purposes Vote 169 the $90.09 above referred to.

I have &c

Mr McNeill

Please write to Mr. Dewdney conveying the purport of the Accountants memo in respect to agent J. G. Stewart's account with this Office.

D L Gopsill

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14,875.

Edgar Dewdney Esq.
Indian Com
Man & the N.W.T
Shoal Lake
N.W.T

~~May~~ 1st June 1880.

Sir.

~~For your information and guidance~~ I beg leave to acquaint you with the following facts in connection with the Account of Mr James Green Stewart:-

By Order in Council dated 26th Jany 1879 the salary of Mr. Stewart was ~~made~~ fixed at $1200. per annum to commence from the date of his departure from Winnipeg for his Agency, which was on the 17 Sep. 1879. There ~~will~~ would therefore ~~have been~~ due him on the 30th June 1880 on account of salary ~~less the Charges that~~

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

~~that followed~~

For Sept. 14 days $46.66
" Oct 100.00
" Nov. 100.00
" Dec. 100.00
" 6 mos from 1st Jany to 30 June '80 600.00 = $946.66

No direct payment on account of salary has however been made to Mr Stewart ~~but~~ he having very improperly used for personal purposes a large portion of the Credit granted him for farm labor by Cheques drawn therein for the following amounts:-

$200.00 $40.75 $137.50
$21.39 $91.09 $33.45 $3.25
$50.00. His salary is also liable for $81.54 disallowed as over expenditure in the ap rendered by him for travelling expenses: the whole equal to 658.97

Thus the bal. due him on the 30 June will be $287.69

Provided he ~~may~~ do irregularly not anticipate ~~any~~ some portion of the same before that date

Sam &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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MEMORANDUM.

Extract from Telegram

To E. Dewdney

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, July 12th 1880.

Suspend Stewart and appoint another Agent provisionally

D L M

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Immediate

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr McLean

Ottawa, July 13 1880

Write to Auditor General & request him to be good enough to instruct the Bank at Winnipeg to omit Mr Indian Agent James G. Stewart's name from the Pay-list of Officers of this Dept to whom salaries are payable from the 1st Instant

A. Vankoughnet

To Acct

See Memo of 7th July

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

22,088

Dr. 6

				$	c	$	c
Feby	26	To Peter Ballendine	Ch: No 1	63	00		
"	26	" " " per McRae	" " 2	13	18		
"	—	Laurence Clarke	" " 3	100	00		
March	15	Mrs. Stewart	" " 4	100	00		
"	15	P. R. Young Per J. Mowat	" " 5	40	00		
"	29	R. S. Donaldson	" " 6	6	50		
"	29	Lodge No (21) Frees.	" " 7	9	00		
		Thos. Dewan	" " 8	196	75		
		By Deposit in Merch's Bank					
				$	528	43	

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT 1874

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,088

Edmonton
June 16th 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 16 1880

Sir

I have just received a copy of a letter from, Mr D. McArthur of the Merchants' Bank Winnipeg. regarding my not being on the list of Agents at that Bank.

I enquired in Winnipeg and also at Battleford when and how I was to obtain my salary. I was informed that it was to be from the Merchants' Bank, and in consequence I did so. I should sincerely wish to be informed how I am to act with regard to this for after this letter I am quite at a loss how to do it right.

I enclose List of Cheques drawn by me on the Merchants' Bank for your information.

Hoping to receive a satisfactory answer

I have the Honor
to be Sir
Your Most Obt. Servt
Jas. J. Stewart

The Honorable
The Superintendant General
Indian Affairs
Ottawa
Ontario

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

14.875

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch, affairs

To Accountant

Ottawa, 7 July 1880.

For report on the statement made in Mr. Agent Stewart's letter of the 1 Ultimo to the effect that he had drawn no cheques on the amount at his credit for paying for farm labor for any other purposes. The accountant will observe that in his memo of the 18 May he states that Mr. Stewart had used for personal purposes a large portion of the credit granted him for farm labor.

A M
D S G of Ia

Mr Stewart means, I suppose, that he has not used any of the farm labor credit for personal purposes since the Departmental letter of 21st Feby 80 was recd by him. A denial of the fact stated in my memo of 18th May amounts to nothing - the cheques and Mr Stewart's admissions speak for themselves. I have no knowledge of the cheques - a list of which we compare his letter of 16 June last but I presume they were drawn in the vain attempt to get his salary from the Bank. See memo of 18 May last. N.S.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14,875

Memorandum

Re James Green Stewart

Mr Stewart was granted a credit of $936.– in 79–80 to enable him to pay for farm labor.

From the lists of cheques which he has drawn against this ~~purpose~~ credit (both for his own and for legitimate purposes) it appears that he has overdrawn his Cr a/c by $720.93. to cover which it is recommended a fresh credit on a/c of 79/80 should be applied for.

Mr Stewart has never furnished this Department with any vouchers for payments made by him on farm or other account – the information respecting his transactions has been gleaned partly from the cheques as they came in – partly from the lists herewith to which reference is made above. Mr Stewart has never, from the first comprehended the nature of his Bank acct, he had forgotten the amount of his credit – supposing it to have been $700 – instead of $936.– and in a variety of ways shewing his incompetence.

Mr Stewart was suspended from duty by wire on 13th July last – there is no acknowledgement on this file from Mr Dewdney to say that the suspension had been carried into effect, but I find that Mr Stewart had gone on drawing cheques up to the 24th July. Eleven days after his suspension – without any credit in the Bank on wh he was authorized to draw – and that the sum of those cheques still unprovided for – is $212.54 and it is recommended that, as the cheques may be floating and the asst Auditor at Winnipeg and the Bank

Certificate 214 for $720.93
do 215 – $212.54

The Auditor General says that Credits to cover the sums of $720.93 & $212.54 may be established ~~in Mr Dewdney's favor~~ to meet Mr Stewart's cheques. The matter of payment of Mr Stewart's salary must stand until Mr Dewdney heard from

Sept 16/80 L Vankoughnet
Dy Ins Gen

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bank could not be aware of Mr Stewart's suspension - that the issue of credit of like amount - viz $212.54 be asked to cover those cheques.

Mr Stewart complains — see his letter of 16 June '80 that he has not been able to obtain the balance of his salary.

My memo of 18 May last shews that, after deducting all the cheques irregularly drawn by him and the overcharge in his travelling expenses from Winnipeg that there would be a balance due to him on the 30th June '80 of $287.69. This condition of his salary acct - for the past year, remains unaltered

Rod. Sinclair
16 Sept 80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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Rod. Sinclair
16 Sept 80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14875

23.833

Edmonton
Septr 19. 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 11 1880

Sir

Owing to the Secretary's action in obliging us a man to take my place, without any warning, it behoves me to defend myself and my actions, in this Agency during the past year:

To begin: On my arrival here last Fall, I found that the Government had promised the Indians relief in case of starvation - also that they should be fed, regardless of any such unforeseen event arising - The latter promise can be fully substantiated by the Dickinsons, Mr L. Clarke H.B.C. & by Mr Palmer Clarke at present in the Agent at Carlton -

Such was not my own idea and I was determined, that only in rare cases should such aid be forthcoming -

Provisions were also made to the Indians, that clothing would be supplied also that provisions should be given only with seed grain & potatoes to enable them to be more self supporting & independent than they were upon the Treaty -

It was also promised that cattle should be supplied in place of those they had already received (for in many cases they had been supplied with wild cattle)

The Hon. Superintendent
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

from Montana) & in the Treaty at Tail Creek the indians had refused the cattle supplied for food run:—
It was also promised that Implements should be given them (according to Treaty) such implements only coming in of the three years waiting & then only in part—to wit: Lac La Biche implements did not come at all, till this spring a few were sent up from Ft Pitt too late for use—
They were faithfully promised that everything should be here for Treaty payments this summer, they have not arrived yet & the payments made without them—
As to the first viz: retaining the indians I set my face against it at once; but owing to a winter unprecedented in the annals, of this part of the country, we were obliged to feed to a large extent, the plain indians especially, who are not able to hunt as other wood indians and also those around Edmonton, who are not able to hunt—with the exception of a few—being composed of all the unfortunates from every band in this Agency: the sick, the blind, the maimed &c had to be fed.
The Edmonton band proper did more work than any other band and in a great measure paid for the provisions

The Hon: Dep: Sup:
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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sound out to them:

It is advanced, that I gave more provisions to this band than any other; I certainly did, but they worked for the greatest portion of it—

This band has some good hunters in it; but they are badly clothed and in many cases almost naked; it was impossible for men in such a condition to hunt even if the weather had been propitious, the cold was intense without any let up—

If any person from Ontario had seen the poor destitute wretches, surrounding the Indian Office, clad as they were, with the thermometer at 50° — or more, there is no doubt, we should have heard about it; even the pittance they got was very little to keep soul & body together I am not at all afraid to leave it to the people of Edmonton whether we issued too much or not — letters coming in every day asking for relief from all quarters—

Even the H.B.Co had to open a soup kitchen along side of the Agent, besides the Missions and every settler in the place had to assist—

A man travelling through the country at a favourable time of year cannot take in all the circumstances of the case: very different from him who has to stand the brunt of it the whole year round: the former sees nothing but bouchers and of course wonders why there are so many:

The Hon Sup: Sup: General
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Why is it that the present tenders are so large, from Edmonton & Victoria and how is it, that he disallows the wages of a clerk ($100) to me, and at once engages a Bookkeeper at $50.00 per month? The Clerk I mention was sent up by Hon. J. C. Schultz, perhaps that may be the reason.

I have now to pay that sum out of my own pocket –

I did without an Interpreter to examine the rations for this man were disallowed and the rations for the Storekeeper knowed & hawed at – no wonder my living account is so large and at the prices here, it comes heavy for me to supply everything on my own account –

No credit is given me for the extent of seeding & no inspection took place of what the indians had done: had the payments been made at Edmonton, I do not think that even the farms would have been visited –

The Commissioner will see one of the farms on his way to Battle River and had he not hunging in that direction, he would not have seen even that –

My buying cattle to go on with the work in spring is another point:

One of the Chiefs (Bob Tail) had never received a hoof though the man has taken the Treaty and is the Head Chief in the plains:

It is said that cattle have been bought in Ontario for this purpose, granted

The Hon. Bob Sup: Genl
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

23.83

but by the time they get here (if at all) would be useless after their long journey.—
We can get cattle here, quite good enough for the purpose & animals acclimated & ready for work at once, on purchase—
I could not do otherwise & admit that had the communications been open, I should not have done so without orders, but under the circumstances, I feel quite justified, as I had asked the Bursary about it, but had received no decided answer—
I promised the Indians, that the Freight this year would be forthcoming—I mean implements &c but these things have not got arrived—though private freight comes through on time.
It is an actual fact that not a scythe is here to enable the Indians to cut hay—the few we got, were borrowed from the H.B.Co—even sickles are not to hand which might have taken the place of scythes—
Is it at all surprising that the Indians are tired waiting—they lose confidence in the Government and their Officials are looked upon with distrust & even contempt—
I was not working for the present (I mean regarding the farming of the Indians) but was laying the foundation for the making of the Indians self supporting, which would eventually be a saving to the Government of a large sum of money, though the expense now appears to be great.
See the plain Indians who had never worked

The Hon. Dep. Sup. Genl.
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

before & who are so much averse to labour made an excellent beginning: indeed their fields look well and are well fenced. Is it not impolitic to check this growing spirit, just in its bud: I understood the Government intended to encourage farming and I acted upon it:—

The Indians were furnished seed & provisions to put it in with; now I am told that the farms are not wanted and that I should not have encouraged it so much: what do the Government want? that is what I should like to know.

In my report I suggested that a certain monthly or quarterly sum, should be given to the Agent for relief or other purposes; same to be accounted for in the usual manner? I again suggest it as I think, it would be satisfactory to the Government, in not spending more than they can afford & to the Agent, enabling him to act with a certainty which at present he cannot.—

Another cause for expenditure (which I did not authorise, was payment for Houses rails & Logs at Saddle Lake by the farmer Mr S. Donelly — It had been going on for some time before it came to my knowledge.—

It appears that early in Winter Mr Cole sent up instructions to Mr Donally to pay so much for each of the above commodities — without notifying me on the subject, so that before I was aware of it a great quantity

The Hon: Sup: Sup: Genl: Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

23.333

of provisions had been issued ~~before~~ in that way and of course we could not put a stop to it at once –

You will say this all right & so it is at first sight, but although I gave orders that no provisions should be given without labour being exacted for them – the Indians got started cutting wood & ea and deserting the fisheries – for had they only got provisions when there were no fish to be had no such expenditure would have been made.

There is one thing I have omitted to revert to – I mean Reserves – The Commissioner in dealing with the Edmonton band, wished to curtail their reserve, which ended in the Surveyor being turned off – there are as I said before a great many widows & orphans belonging to this band besides stragglers – these widows have children male & female, who are no doubt entitled to their portion as well as the rest; it is not fair to deprive these people of this right nor is it politic to make small reserves all over the country, as settlers are much averse to living near an Indian Reserve – this will cause more difficulty than is imagined, for their children will grow up.

I have prolonged this sufficiently much more could be brought forward in favour of what I did since last Fall

The Hon Dep: Sup: Genl:
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

I have the Hon
to be Sir
Your Obdt: Servt:
Jas J. Stewart

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

23.834

Edmonton
2nd Sept: 1880

Hon: Deputy Minister
of the Interior
Ottawa

Sir.

14875

I was very much surprised when Mr Dewdney showed me a letter of yours, concerning Cheques which I had drawn on the Merchants Bank.

Indeed at first I, could not make it out, but after thinking the matter over, it flashed upon me that you have all this time been, under the impression that I had been using Farm labour money for private Bills. Now Sir not for one moment, did I understand what was meant by you correspondence during the winter, for as I shall prove to you now, you have been labouring under a false impression altogether and have thus caused me to send in my resignation which I need not have done had I known what really was the matter.

The action taken regarding the payments made me aware that something was wrong but it never once occurred to me that I was under such a bann as the matter about the Cheques.

When you wrote to me that I had no right to draw Cheques on the Merchants Bank. I immediately

telegraphed

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

telegraphed to Mr Orde, at Battleford in order to find out where or on whom I should draw. his answer was as follows

Battleford 19th Febry /80

Your salary Merchants Bank your travelling Expences in Triplicate to me.

Signed W. L. Orde.

On showing this to Mr Dewdney he replied that Mr orde had no authority for such a statement: but in a general letter from Mr Dewdney Sept 16/79 the following instructions were. "Any information in reference to Financial or other matters, that you want to get, write to Mr Orde at Battleford.

I think that I had a right to act on this Telegram.

You say that I draw cheques on the Merchants Bank, knowing that I had no credit at that Bank.

You sent two cheques to Winnipeg one for $200/ which if I remember right had arrived previous to my leaving, the other for $250 had not arrived so that, I could draw for the sum of $450. and which I did. I also stated to you that anything over that sum should be charged to private account.

You will also find that all cheques drawn on private account

are

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

are marked "per Salary" those on the Farm labours money are marked Farm Instructors or Farm labour

So that there could be no mistake about it for I acted in drawing private Cheques on the information received from Battleford from the gentleman authorised by Mr Dewdney to give it.

An account of the Cheques drawn for farm labour was sent down to the Department twice so that there could be no mistake about that.

I did make a mistake about the amount in substituting $750 for $936.00 which makes the sum over drawn much less than we put it in our accounts. I also notified you that we should require a further credit to be placed in the Bank as we had already over drawn. I also sent the amount i.e. reckoning at the former sum.

I consider the imputations are very unjust and the whole matter could have been explained had I understood what was meant. Perhaps it is my own stupidity or never giving the matter sufficient thought arising from a constant worry here during the whole winter. Otherwise most certainly I could not

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

23,834

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 1880

not have let the matter pass in that way.

I hope that after the receipt of this you will exonerate me from the myodious impression which you seemed to have formed with regard to this matter.

I should, certainly not have sent in my resignation under any other, circumstance and beg to withdraw it.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your Obedt. Servant

James J. Stevens
Indian Agent

Hon. Deputy Minister
of the Interior
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

This has been wrongly addressed
but I have not time to have it
copied as the mail is going out.
HH

23.834

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~23825~~

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Rt Honble Sir John Macdonald P.C.K.C.B.
Superintendent General of Indn Affs

Ottawa, Oct 12th 1880.

I forward herewith letters from Mr Commissioner Dewdney dated at Edmonton the 1st & 4th ult. respectively - having reference to Mr Stewart's overexpenditure also letters of the 2d & 7th ult. - from Mr Stewart relative thereto.

The Superintendent General will observe that Mr Stewart withdraws his resignation. It is nevertheless respectfully recommended that he be informed that from the date of the acceptance by Mr Dewdney of the same he ceased to be an Officer of the Department and cannot be reinstated

L. Van Koughnet
Deputy of Sy Ld

approved
J.A.M.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

23.825

J. G. Stewart Esq
Edmonton
N. W. D.

15.10.80

Oct 15 80

Sir,

Your letters of the 2 & 7 ultimo relative to matters connected with your late agency at Edmonton have been received at this Office & I am directed by the Hon the Supt Genl of Indian Affairs to inform you with reference to ~~the withdrawal~~ ~~of~~ your resignation & the withdrawal thereof conveyed in your letter of the 2 ultimo that from the date on which you resigned & Mr. Dewdney accepted the same you ceased to be an Officer of the Dept & ~~you~~ cannot be reinstated.

I am &

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

No. 23.864

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Edmonton 4 Sept. 1879

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 1880

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 30th June, No 14575. referring to cheque drawn by Mr Stewart for personal purposes on his credit for farm labor

I beg to state that Mr Stewart informs me that the cheques drawn were on account of his travelling expenses on his way up and that the cheques for $200. and $250. respectively which he was notified by letter dated 27th Oct./79 were sent him from the Department previous to his leaving Winnipeg, never reached him, and in reply to a telegram received this day the Bank state that they have no knowledge of such cheques

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obt. Servt

Edgar Dewdney

Indian Commr

The Right Hon

The Superintendent General of Indian affairs

Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy -

No. 23.833

Office of the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
North-West Territories,

Edmonton Aug 31st 1880

Sir

I am in receipt of your letter of this date in which you tender your resignation as Indian Agent for this District - After inspecting your accounts and vouchers I intended to have communicated with you on the subject of your administration and had it not been for your resignation I am sorry to say, that in the public interest, I should have been obliged to suspend you, pending the decision of the Govt

I am aware your position has been a trying one this Winter, but not worse than what has been experienced by other Agents: the irregularities on your part have been so numerous, and your expenditure, from the day of your arrival in your District, so much and uncalled for, both -

Lt Col J.G. Stewart
Edmonton

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

both after being notified by Mr Clerk, and subsequently by telegraph from me, prohibiting any further expenditure, unless authorized by one, that I could have taken no other course but recommend your removal -

You will be kind enough to make out a statement of all Govt property in your hands and hand the same over to Mr Vankoughnet together with all books and papers connected with the Agency

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Edgar Dewdney
Indian Comr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy

Edmonton 30th Aug 80

Sir

Finding that I have failed to give satisfaction to the Canadian Government in the capacity of Indian Agent I beg leave to tender you my resignation

I cannot but say that for my own part my proceedings could hardly be otherwise under the circumstances the severity of the Winter and the utter destitution of the Indians necessitated an expenditure which to those not present seems beyond what it ought to be - My own conscience and the people of Edmonton will bear me out in this, and on mature retrospection I can not blame myself

I may have misunderstood the wishes of the Government but otherwise I do not see what other course I could have pursued

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Signed Jas J Stewart

Hon Edgar Dewdney
Indian Commissioner
N W Ty

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No. .....

File 14,875

Office of the

23.835

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Edmonton Sept 1st 1880

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. OCT 11 1880

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the resignation of Mr J G Stewart Indian Agent of the Edmonton Agency and my reply to the same =

I find upon enquiry and investigation that the Agency has been most grossly mismanaged and an expenditure incurred to a very great extent unwarranted =

I directed Mr Wadsworth on his arrival at Edmonton to enquire whether anyone could be found who could act temporally, and his reply was that no one could be obtained there, I consequently engaged a Mr William

The Right Honble
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa
Ont

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Mr. William Anderson whom I have known for many years, and who has had the advantage of dealing with Indians on the other side of the mountains: He is a man of good judgment and most reliable

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Edgar Dewdney
Indian Comr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Refer to 14875
23835
23827

Memorandum,

With further reference to the personal account of James Green Stewart with the Indian Department

I am unable to identify any of the entries on the debit side of the account herewith submitted by Mr Stewart except the first - for $200.- the second $200.- has nothing to do with this account - having been - it is presumed - part of the $450.- advanced for travelling expenses.

In case this matter should be inquired into again - and in answer to the request for a report on Mr Dedneys letter on file 14,875 in which he alleges Mr Stewart's denial of the receipt by him of either of the cheques sent him as an advance on account of travelling expenses - it will perhaps be considered sufficient to submit in refutation of that denial the cheques themselves Nos 282 and $200.00 and $250.-00 respectively; the first bearing Mr Stewart's endorsement - the second that of his attorney Mr Macdonell.

Mr Stewart accounts for the expenditure of this $450.00 in acc current, file 14875 and was allowed to take credit for the following sums as properly chargeable

— See letter of 4th Inst. from Dewdney on file 14,875 - in re —

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

thereagamst —

Horses carts, & harness	$249.00
Supplies for the road	119.46
	368.46
the balance of $450.00 —	81.54

being considered a payment on a/c of his salary as he did not refund the amount and he expressed himself satisfied with that arrangement as see his letter of 28th Mch '80 — 14875. — This closed the transaction of the advances: and, following that, Mr Stewart received a credit with the Merchants' Bank of $936.00.

The first seven cheques drawn against this credit were all used for Mr Stewart's personal account and he has from time to time been informed of the receipt by the Department, from the Auditor — of those cheques and that they would be held as payments on a/c of his salary. See Dept letter of 27 Oct '79 and Mr Stewart reply of 10 Dec 79 assenting — also further letters on file 14875. On the receipt of cheque No 7 — the last of the series of cheques drawn for personal purposes — so far as is known at present — the account stood thus:

		Credit		$936.00
Dr. Cheque	Not Numbered		✓ $200.00	
	favor J. McDonell			
"	1 "	H. L. Reynolds	✓ 137.50	
"	2 "	do	✓ 40.75	
"	3 "	W. Gigot	✓ 21.39	
"	4 "	Hud Bay Coy	✓ 91.09	
"	5 "	do	✓ 33.45	
"	6 "	do	✓ 3.25	
"	7 "	do	✓ 50.00	577.
	leaving of the credit			$358.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

untouched - the remainder having been withdrawn by cheques given in payment for Supplies and Camp Equipage.

To this sum of $577.43
must be added 81.54
the balance of his advance acct - and thus his indirect payments on Salary account become 658.97 which was communicated to Mr Dewdney in a letter on 14875 under date 1st June 1880.

In his account, herewith, Dr Stewart assumes that his Salary commenced on 13th Sept 1879 - this was not the case; the order in Council of 26th July 1879 creates that Salary should commence on the date of his departure from Winnipeg and this took place on 17th Sept. From 17th to 30th Sept is 14 days at $100.- per month = 46.66

From 1st Oct 1879 to 30 Augt 1880 the date of Dr Stewart's resignation is 11 months @ $100.- per month = 1100.00

$ 1,146.66

From which deduct as above 658.97

and the balance due is $ 487.69

487.69
331.68
156.01

plus any travelling allowances while on duty to which he may be entitled

Dr Stewart claims - See Cr side of his account $ 250.00 for such allowances but as the items are utterly un-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

by any Evidence whatever they are hardly worthy of consideration at present.

Of the $250.- claimed by Mr Stewart as travelling allowance were added to the $487.69 about which there does not appear to be any doubt- the whole sum would be $737.69 whereas Mr Stewart claims only $521.57 as the balance due him. The whole cost is however, quite unreliable, nothing is known here of cheque 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 with which he charges himself - they do not agree in amount with any of those of similar numbers on page "2" of this Memo: or with any of those of similar numbers drawn later on in payment for farm labor.

A great deal of time has been given at various periods to this person matter of Mr Stewarts - but no representations of his can alter the facts herein set forth, and it will perhaps be considered unnecessary to go over the ground again.

The Auditor General will be glad to have the two cheques 282 + 297 again when they are no longer required

R.O. Sinclair
20/10/12

The D/ Supt Genl of
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa 18

14.875

Edgar Dewdney, Esq.
Indian Commr.
Winnipeg, Man:

~~Oct~~ Novr. 4 1880.

Sir,

I have to ack: the recd. of yr. letter of the 4th ~~ulto~~ September reporting in regard to Cheque drawn by Mr. James Green Stewart for personal purposes on his credit for farm labor; and to inform you that none of the entries on the debit side of ~~Mr. Stewart~~ an account recd. under cover of a letter from him dated the 7th ~~ulto~~ September can be identified, except the first for $200. The second $200 has nothing to do with this account; it having been, it is presumed part of the $450 advanced for travelling expenses. With regard to

LW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to the Statement contained
in Your letter that Mr. Stewart
denies the receipt by him
of either of the Cheques sent
him as an advance on
account of Travelling Expenses,
I have only to say that the
Cheques themselves No. 282
and 289 for $200 and
$250 respectively, the first
bearing Mr. Stewart's endorsation
and the second that of his
Attorney Mr. Macdonell
have been returned and are
of record in the Depart-
ment.

Mr. Stewart has accounted
for the expenditure of this
$450 - He was allowed to
take Credit for the following
Items properly chargeable
against the same, viz: -
Horses, Carts & Harness. $249.00
Supplies for the road. 119 46
Total - 368 46
Leaving a balance of $81 54
which was treated as a payment
on account of salary, - when it
was found that Mr. Stewart had
not

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CANADA

Agent's No.
In your reply refer to
(C)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa 18

not refunded the same; and Mr. Stewart in a letter dated the 28th March last expressed his satisfaction with that arrangement.

Fyle 14875

This closed the transaction upon the advance. And following that, Mr. Stewart received a credit with the Dauphin Bank of $936.50 for farm labor. The first seven Cheques drawn against this credit were all used for Mr. Stewarts personal account; and he has from time to time been informed by the Dept. of the receipt by the Dept. of these Cheques, and that they would be held as payments on account of his salary. On the receipt of Cheque No. 7, the last of the series of Cheques drawn for personal purposes, so far as is known at present, the account stood thus:—

Dft

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Dr. Cr

Cheque not numb. in favor of J. McDonald $200. $936

" No. 1. H.L. Reynolds 137.50
2. — do — 40.75
3. W. Gigot ... 21.39
4. H. Bay Co ... 91.09
5. — do — ... 33.45
6. — do — ... 3.25
7. — do — ... 50.00

$577.43

Leaving of the Credit -- $358.57 untouched; the remainder having been withdrawn by Cheques given in payment for Supplies and Camp equipage;-

To the above sum of $577.43 must be added - - - - 81.54 the balance of Mr. Stewart's Advance Account. And thus his indirect payments on acct. of salary become $658.97, as stated ~~to~~ ~~you~~ in letter addressed to you on 1st June last.

In the Account first above referred to, Mr. Stewart assumes that his Salary commenced on the 13th Sept. 1879. Mr. Stewart is wrong in this assumption, as the Order in Council under which he

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Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa 18

he was appointed sets forth that his salary should commence on the date of his departure from Winnipeg, and this took place on the 17th Sept. 1879.

From 17th Sept. to 30th Sept is 14 days which at $100 per mo: is = $46.66

From 1st Oct. 79 to 30th Augt 80, the date of Mr. Stewart's resignation is 11 months @ $100 per month = $1.100.00

Total $1.146.66

From which deduct as above - $658.92

Leaving a balance of $487.69

plus any travelling allowances while on duty of Stewart to which Mr. may be entitled.

Mr. Stewart claims $250 for such allowances: but as the items are utterly unsupported by any bouchers or evidence whatever, they are hardly worthy of consideration at present.

[illegible]

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If the $250 claimed by Mr. Stewart as travelling allowance were added to the ~~$[illegible]~~ $487.69 about which there does not appear to be any doubt the whole sum would be $737.69; whereas Mr. Stewart claims only $521.67 as the balance due him -

The whole account is. however unreliable. Nothing is known here of Cheyenne Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 with which Mr. Stewart charges himself. They do not appear ~~with~~ in Ann: with any of those of similar numbers above quoted or with any of those of similar numbers drawn ~~later~~ subsequently on farm labor account -

I may add in conclusion that a great deal of time has been at various periods given to this personal matter of Mr. Stewart's, but as representations of this can alter the facts stated in this letter.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

24,123

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. NOV 5 1880

Ottawa Novr 5th 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Cheques of Mr Jas G. Stewart, Indian agent at Edmonton, N.W.T. which have been paid by Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, per Manitoba Statement of Expenditure for week ended 30th September 1880. as follows.

No 7	W.H. Lyon	$ 13.18
" 5	John Foley	25.
" 18	John Foley	60.
" 26	Rev P. Blanchet	25.10
		$123.28

I beg to state that Cheque No 7, as above, dated Feby 26, 1880, has not been included in the List of Mr Stewart's Cheques issued previously to 30 June 1880. furnished by your Department as outstanding on 27th Sept. last, and which were charged to account of 1879-80 by Entry Warrant of that date. I also find that Ch. No. 26 is entered in the List of Cheques outstanding referred to as for the sum of $35.00 instead of for $25.10 the latter proving to be the Correct Account.

I am

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Supt. Genl.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

In consequence of the error in rendering the amount of Cheque No 26 as $35.00 instead of $25.10, in the List of J.G. Stewart's Cheques outstanding 27 Sept 1880, the account for Indians Man & N.W.T. for 1879-80 is overcharged $9.90.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to issue your cheque for the sum of $9.90 against Mr. Stewart's Credit in the Merchants Bank Winnipeg and deposit same in said Bank to the Credit of the Receiver General, on account of Indians Man & N.W.T. 1879.80. As soon as advised by you of the issue of such Cheque I will instruct the Manager of the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg to honor same as against Mr. Stewart's Credit.

CK 1114 of 11 Nov 80 $9.90

I would also request that you will ascertain the reason why Cheque No 2 has not been included in the List of J.G. Stewarts' Cheques outstanding on 27th Sept. last and inform me of the result, Meantime I will permit the amount viz:- $13.18 to remain as a Charge against "Indians" for the current year. It is necessary that a requisition from your Department for a Letter of Credit to cover this amt. should be made on this Office.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. M. Dougall
Auditor General.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

14.875

Nov 4/80

Accountant.

To prepare a cheque for the sum of $9.90 being the account referred to in the Auditor General's letter of the 3rd Inst. placed herewith with a view to the same being deposited as requested with the Merchants Bank of Manitoba to refund an overcharge of that amount against Mr Stewart (late Indian Agent at Edmonton)

Please also state why cheque No 2 also referred to in the Auditor General's letter, was not included in the list of J. G. Stewarts cheques outstanding on the 22nd of Sept. last?

D S G I A

Cheque No 114 of 11th Nov 1880 has issued to refund to the Receiver General the sum of $9.90 overpaid the Bank. It will be necessary for the Manager of the Merchts Bank to send the usual certificate to this Dept as soon as possible in order that the refund may pass into the accounts of 1879-80.

Cheque No 2 was not placed in the list of Mr Stewarts outstanding cheques because he did not include it in any of the Statements of withdrawals from Credit placed at his disposal for Farm Labor made to this Dept: and as the cheque is in favor of W. K. Lyon, a grocer in Winnipeg it is doubtful whether it is a proper charge against that Credit. The reason why the cheque was not included in Mr Stewarts Statements can only be ascertained by referring to that Gentleman or the Auditors information

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Meanwhile, although there is no Voucher - it will be charged against 1880.81 Vote 177 for Genl Expenses - but I would suggest that application be made to Messrs Lyon & Co for an invoice of the goods for which the cheque was given in payment.

A credit to cover the Cheque has been applied for by Cert No 233 of this date

RS
11 Nov 80

INDIAN BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr McNeill

Ottawa, Nov 12th 1880

Ack Auditor General's letter of 5 Inst. and inform him in terms of Accountant's Memo adding respecting Chk No 114 that it has been handed into his Office by the Accountant this day with a view to the same being forwarded for deposit in Bank as requested

(B.) Write to W H Lyon Winnipeg inform him of date & amount of Check in his favor & ask him to forward an invoice of the goods for which it was given in payment.

H. Vankoughnet

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

to this Office

of Withdrawals from the Credit placed at his disposal for farm labor ~~and other~~ ~~Exp.~~ and as the Cheque is in favor of W H Lyon a Grocer of Winnipeg it is doubtful whether it is a proper charge against that Credit. Application will have to be made to Mr. Lyon for an Invoice of the goods for which the Cheque was given in payment. In the meantime the amount will be charged in our books against Vote 171 for 1880-1 "General Exp."

W H Lyon Esq.
Winnipeg, Man
Nov 13th 1880

Sir, I have to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

with an Invoice of
the Goods for which
a Cheque amounting
to $13 18/m ~~and dated 26th~~
~~Feby 1880~~ was drawn on the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg
in your favor by Mr.
J. G. Stewart, late
Indian Agent at
Edmonton on the the
26th Feby 1880.
Saml C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

175

J. Lorne McDougall Esq
Auditor General
Ottawa

Nov 15th 1880

Sir

I have the honor to
ack the rec^t of yr letter of
the 5th Inst with the
Cheques described therein,
and to inform you that in
compliance with your request
a Cheque (No. 114) has issued
to refund to the Rec^r Genl
the sum of $9.90 overpaid
the Merchants Bank at
Winnipeg and that the
same was handed into
your office by the Acct
of this Dept. on the 12th
Inst, with a view to its
being forwarded to the Bank
named as proposed by yr
As regards Cheque [illegible]
it was not placed in
the list sent from this Dept of Mr. Stewart's outstanding Cheques on the 27 [illegible]
he did not include
in ~~any~~ any Statement

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

*No.*_____

FORM D.

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN BRANCH.

Ottawa, _____ 188____

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the

on the subject of

The matter in question belongs to the Agency of

resident at

Your letter_____

therefore returned in order that, should you so desire, you may put yourself in communication with that officer, who is the person most competent to give correct information on the subject, and the only channel through which (to avoid confusion between the Head and Local Offices) such matters can properly be brought under the notice of the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Accountant

Ottawa, Nov 26 1880

Send the Dept and any previous notice of the outstanding Cheque of Wm Stewart placed herewith & dated June 14th 80 in favor of James Bapo for $17 30/100 for farm labor?
I suppose a covering Cheque will have to be sent

A Vankoughnet

On the 16 Sept a credit was established in the Merchants Bank Winnipeg of $720.93 outstanding cheques of Mr Stewart up to 30 June for that amount - the last No of such outstanding cheques being 30 —

Over

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

To.....

Department of Indian Affairs,

.....Ottawa,.....188 .

Since then it was ascertained that the late Agent J. S. Stewart, between the 1st July and the period of his dismissal had drawn further cheques in payment of farm labor &c to the amount of $225.72 as follows—

Norris & Logan —	N°31 —	35.20	80.59
do	32.	31.47	
"	33	13.92	
L. Mippising	34	14.85	
J. Bangs	35	17.30	
"	36	16.35	
A Stonise	37	25.00	
M John	38	22.50	
A Car	39	22.50	
J Bangs	40	13.45	
W. H Lyon	2	13.18	
		$225.72	

this so far as is known covers all the cheques drawn by the Ex Agent their appregate amount is 225.72 & that amount was covered by two drafts established in the Merchants Bank Winnipeg

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa,.....188 .

---

to meet those cheques on the 16 Sept - 222.54
" " 11 Nov. 13.18
225.72

the last bank statement of the Finance Dept shows a balance of available funds of 552.81 - so that there exists no reason for the refusal of the Bank to cash the Cheque

Rob Sinclair
per C Scott

2/12/85

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa,.....188 .

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Rob Sinclair
per C Scott

2/12/80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

W. H. LYON.
Importer and Jobber in
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
100, 102 and 104 McDermott Street.

25.021

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV
29
1880

Winnipeg, Manitoba Nov 22nd 1880

L. VanKoughnet
Deputy of the Superintendent General Of Indian affairs
Ottawa Canada

Dear Sir —

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of date Nov. 15th (No. 14875) and contents carefully noted — Regarding the Check for $13.18 Dated Edmonton February 26th 1880 and Signed by J.G. Steward Indian Agent — I am unable to furnish an invoice as it was given in payment of goods furnished or service rendered by Peter Ballendine of Battleford N.W.T. The Payment was first made by check of same date and amount to the order of Peter Ballendine and was sent by Ballendine to me by mail with other checks and currency in payment of his account with me + Ballendine neglected to endorse the check payable to my order . and as the form of the check was not Official — Mr. Stewart not having signed it as Indian Agent — the auditor here would not pay it — I then had the check which you refer to filled out as Official and made payable to my order — to save the time that would be required in forwarding it to Ballendine for his endorsement + and sent it to J. G. Stewart for his signature — and on receiving it from him properly signed it was

(over)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

H. LYON,
...r and Jobber in
PROV...IS, GROCERIES,
W... LIQUORS, &c.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
100, 102 and 104 McDermott Street.

N V

28.021

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 188

promptly paid - I then cancelled the Original check for the same amount payable to the order of Ballendine and returned it by mail to J. G. Stewart of Edmonton N. W. T. on the 23rd of August 1880 with a letter explaining the case in full. -

Trusting that this explanation will be satisfactory — I Remain my Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant
W H Lyon

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

23,123

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 1 1880

To the
Right Honorable Sir John. A. Macdonald K.C.B. &c.
Premier of the Government of Canada
and Minister of the Interior.

Right Honorable Sir.

We, the Settlers and inhabitants of Edmonton in the North West Territories of Canada, humbly pray your attention to, and consideration of, the matter hereinafter set forth.

Circumstances in the Indian Department to our great regret have induced Mr. J. G. Stewart the agent of that Department for some time past in this district, to send in his resignation of Office to your Honorable Commissioner, which we trust it may be found fit by him, on the part of the Government to refuse.

Believing that the Governments policy of economy may have led to this Step on the part of Mr. Stewart, we beg to present our accords in the view that a course of overstretched economy, may be not only unfair to the good faith of the Government in its object, but extremely hazardous to the safety of life and property here, in its result; and we beg you to consider the matter from the Standpoint we take, as men long versed in Indian matters, and of some understanding regarding the issue to be expected from the future evident policy of the Government.

That the Indian is to be taught labour, that he may gain his livlehood; and the conditions of the Treaty made with him are to be fulfilled, with the exercise of the most saving principles, are the main points of your Indian policy, we believe;-

We know that there is little or

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CANADA

no Game in the country; that the Indian has not seen the fulfillment of our Government's promises, and that of clothing, food, amunition, and the means of procuring them, he is alike utterly destitute.

During the past winter, one of hardships and privation perhaps unprecedented in this district, the Indian Department has had an agent in Mr. Stewart, who has stood in the relation of friend and master to the Indians, whilst economizing to a greater extent than appeared practicable to those who witnessed the unhappy destitution of the native, and almost incompatible with the promise of aid in case of famine made in the Treaty by our Government, the relief given was so slight under the circumstances which existed

Standing between the Indians and Starvation, dispensing relief with a judicious hand, your Agent, averted the worst ill that threatened them, and no deaths were reported, though the economy exercised threw a heavy burden upon us, of which however we do not complain.

What a different tale, Right Honourable Sir, there might have been to tell, had a less able hand directed matters. Not a single outrage occured on Settlers property, not a word of unpleasantness or threat has been heard, until a very recent date, with the one exception of the Head Chief of the Plain Crees "Bottail" who after considerable menace and even actual warlike declarations, accompanied with warnings to his friends to leave the Settlement; came back in a days time to acknowledge his error, make amends, and a closer renewal of amicable relations.

The accords of your Agents with the Settlers and Indians is perhaps of greater weight, and of probable future saving to our Government, than it may cursorily appear.

With this knowledge that the Indians have had a friend and master, in one so long versed in Indian

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

25.123

Indian affairs as Mr. Stewart, whilst we believe the Government has had a most efficient Agent, we trust that means may be taken to give us in the event of troubles which we fear may be the result of a mistaken and overdone economy, one, who like Mr. Stewart has the experience to conceive, and the tact to execute, a local policy which our experience assures us is the only safeguard to our property, and honourable course for the Government to pursue.

Name	Name
	William Calder.
	Latabe Bellrose.
	P. Heiminck
Wm R. Brereton	Jos Lamoureux
Wm O. Fowler	J. A. Macrae.
J. H. Mojeau	W. J. O'Donnell.
Elzear Pagé	A. Doyle.
Augustin Bérard	John Foley.
Joseph Gray	George Ellefore
Thomas Logan	J. J. McAuley.
George Gr Gnon	H. Goodridge
William Cust	Alex. Taylor.
	F. Sache.
E. F. Carey	A. D. Patton.
A. R. Lang	Fak. T. Hay
James Rowland	Daniel Maloney
P. Ballendine	James Gullin

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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25,123

Name.	Name.
Lawrence Garneau	
John Fraser.	
James Moren	
Simon Fraser,	
George Gullion	
Alixes Gladuie	
Thos Hourston,	
R. Logan	
Francis D. Wilson	
Geo Whitman	
Donald McLeod	
William Lenney	
Saml B. Lucas	
G Slack Wood	
John Morris	
Joseph Paquet	

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Ottawa. Jany 8th 1881

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith two Cheques issued by J. G. Stewart late Indian Agent Treaty No. 6, on 15th March last, which have been charged in the Manitoba ~~Statement of Expenditure~~ for week ended 30th November 1880, and have been repaid the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg on the 21st ultimo viz:—

Ch. No. 3 favor Laurence Clarke or order $100.00
" " 4 " A B & Co. or bearer $100.00
$200.00

As these Cheques were not included in the List furnished by your Department on 29th September last, of Mr J.G. Stewarts Cheques outstanding at that date, they were not provided for by the Letter of Credit for $720.93, issued to meet his outstanding Cheques.

Will you be good enough to ascertain the reason why these Cheques were not included in the List referred to, and communicate the result to me at your earliest convenience.

In the meantime I have written the Auditor at Winnipeg to instruct the Merchants Bank, to pay such Cheques only, issued by Mr Stewart ~~as~~ from the balance of the List rendered by your Department, I have furnished him with a List of same, unpaid at date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
J. McDougall
Auditor General

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Supt General
Dept of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Immediate

MEMORANDUM. 25,894

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Accountant

Ottawa, Jany 8th 1881

For report on matter referred to in Auditor General's letter of this date placed herewith

A Van Koughnet

The reason why the cheques accompanying the Auditor General's letter of the 8th inst and respecting which he asks for information is that the Department was not aware of their Existence. Mr Stewart did not advise the Department that they had been drawn - they were not included in any list so far as I am aware, furnished by him of cheques drawn - no invoices for goods have been received from the Hudson's Bay Company corresponding to those cheques so far as I know and therefore they could not be included in the list of Mr Stewart's cheques outstanding which was furnished to the Auditor General on 15th Sept last. I know of no reason why those cheques should be charged to the indian appropriation for the North West, and, in the absence

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa,.....188 .

of precise information as to the nature of the supplies for the payment of which they were issued and the use to which such supplies were put it is not apparent how they can be exchanged

It may be proper to remark that if the Bank at Winnipeg had been notified immediately after the 15th Sept last to pay such cheques as were included in the list furnished by this Dept and not on others, the payment to the Bank of $200 would not have been necessary and the matter would have then become one to be adjusted by the Department with the Hudson's Bay Coy

Robt Sinclair
11 June '81

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Immediate

Mr McNeill - Ack Auditor General's letter & information in terms of Acctnt's memo (with the exception of the concluding paragraph).

Return the Checks —

A. Vankoughnet

Jany 11/81

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14875

Immediate

J. Lorne McDougall Esq
Auditor General
O. O. O.

January 15th 1881.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8th inst. I am directed to inform you that the reason why the Cheques enclosed therein are not included in the list furnished you on the 22nd Sept. last of Mr. J.G. Stewart's Cheques outstanding at that date is that the Dept. was not aware of their existence, Mr. Stewart not having advised the Dept. that they were drawn and no invoices for goods having been rec'd from the H.B. Co. corresponding to the Cheques in question.

There does not seem to be any reason why the Cheques should be charged to the Indian appropriation for the North West; and in the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

the absence of precise
information as to the
nature of the supplies,
for the payment of which
they were issued and the
use to which such supplies
were put, it is not apparent
how they can be so charged.

The Accounts are
returned herewith.

I have &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

26.192

26.192

Ottawa Jany 19th 1881

Accountant

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reply to mine of the 8th inst. enclosing certain Cheques issued by Mr James G. Stewart, late Indian Agent Treaty No. 6, which were paid by the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg on the 23d November last, but were not included in the List of Mr Stewart's Cheques outstanding, furnished me by your Department in September last.

In reply to your Statement that there does not seem to be any reason why these Cheques should be charged to the Indian Appropriation for the North West, in the absence of precise information as to the nature of the supplies for the payment of which they were issued, and the use to which such supplies were put, I beg to say that as a balance of $605.04 remained at the Credit of Mr J. G. Stewart's Letter of Credit account in the Merchants' Bank at Winnipeg on the 23d of November last when these Cheques were presented for payment, the Bank, in the absence of instructions to the Contrary, could not refuse payment thereof.

I

L. Van Koughnet Esq.
Deputy Supt. General,
Dept of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Ottawa 1880

I had not been notified by your Department that it was probable that Cheques had been issued by Mr. Stewart other than those contained in the list of Cheques outstanding referred to, and therefore did not send a Copy of that List to the Auditor at Winnipeg with instructions to Countersign such Cheques only.

Under these circumstances I must permit the Accounts of Mr. Stewart's Cheques of Nos. 3 - $100.00 & No 4 $100.00 returned me on your letter, as above, to be Charged against the appropriation for Indians N.W. Territories.

In the meantime I have written the Auditor at Winnipeg enclosing a List of Mr. Stewart's unpaid Cheques outstanding per List of 27th September 1880, and have instructed him to withhold his Countersignature from such of Mr. Stewart's Cheques as may not be Entered therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. McDougall
Auditor General.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, Jany 19th 1881

Copy

Sir,

The instructions conveyed in my letter of the 8th instant are intended to apply only to Cheques issued by Mr J G Stewart prior to 1st July 1880

Below, I beg to add a List of his Cheques issued subsequently to that date, which have been taken into account by the Department of Indian Affairs, and payments of which you will please authorize by your Countersignature, in addition to the Cheques described in my previous letter on this subject viz:-

No. 31	$ 35.20
32	31.47
33	13.92
35	17.30
37	25.
38	22.50
39	22.50
40	13.45
42	13.18
Total $	194.52

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) J LMcDougall
Auditor General.

A M Drummond Esq
Auditor,
Winnipeg,
Man.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

26.263

1

List of Cheques given on account of Travelling Expenses Fall '79 by James J. Stuart viz

No 1. Septr: 14/79 H. L. Reynolds ✓ $ 40.75
{the above ought to be charged to private Account.} H.

No 2. Septr: 14/79 H. L. Reynolds
travelling expenses ✓ $ 137.50

No 3. Septr: 20/79 E. W. Gigot
for Lee Lee as pr: acct: ✓ $ 21.39

No 4. Octr: 1/79 Fort Ellice ✓ $ 91.~~19~~ 09
Horse $70.00 reached Estate
died at Horse guard.

No 5. Carleton a Octr: 18/79 ✓ $ 33.45

No 6. Do Octr: 19/79 ✓ 3.25

No 7. Battleford ✓ 50.00

$ 377.~~53~~ 43

Add amounts paid in Winnipeg viz:
L. Benson for Mare 125.00
Gordon for Costs 50.75

$ 553.28

I had no harness belonging to the Department and the Horse that drew the cart from Bro-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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Winnipeg to Fort Ellice was
my own - at that place I
was obliged to get another
in case of the one in the
carts giving out - the horse
and mare reached here;
the former died at the
horse guard but the Mare
is still here -
I cannot find the Memo:
of Gordon's carts so I have
left it out as they have the account
at Ottawa -
I should say, that, as the Department
are so strict with me, I should charge
them with horse hire to Fort Ellice
and also for the use of my horses
right through to Edmonton.

E. E.

Edmonton
December 20th '80 } James J. Stewart

+ I found the price of the carts - this
leaves a Balance of $103.28 - one
and above the $450.00 } [illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

2/

List of Private Checks drawn on Salary supposed to be at Merchants' Bank - said supposition arising from Official Telegram from Battleford dated 19th Feby: 80 viz:

Cheque No 1. Peter Bellendine pr Los: McLellan pr trip Fall '79, Feby: 24/80 $ 63.00

- No 2. Peter Bellendine pr Mr S. A Macrae. Feby 24/80 $ 13.18

No 3. Lawrence Clarke H.B.Co. Mar: 15/80 $ 100.00

No 4. Mrs Stewart, March 15/80 " 100.00

No 5. Peter R. Jenny pr James Monet. Mar: 15/80 $ 40.00

No 6. H. S. Donaldson Mar: 29/80 " 6.50

No 7. No 2 Lodge Mar: 29/80 " 9.00

$ 331.68

× No 8. Thomas Dewan pr goods as pr account Cancd ~~$ 194.75~~

× No 9. Thomas Dewan pr goods not before charged - July 13/80 Cancd " ~~45.21~~

Making a Total of $ 573.64

Deduct " 241.96

Amount Brot: Forward - $ 331.68

Ben

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Checks Nos: 8 & 9 in favour of Thos: Dunn were dishonored and I was sued by him in the Battleford District Court for the amount and Interest - this I paid into Court with money received from K. Harding Esq:

Total Amount drawn by me on Salary deducting Dunn's Checks	$ 331.68
Deduct Interest charged me on 1st Cheque	7.00
Do Do on 2nd Cheque	1.50
	$ 8.50
Leaves the full amount drawn	$ 323.18

E. E.

Edmonton
21st Dec: '80

James J. Stewart

14875
Acct
26.263

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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CANADA

Account of Travelling Expenses allowed at the rate given by the Commissioner viz $2.00 for self: Man.^{n}: 75 = $2.75 for day is as stated: indeed if all the time was charged it would amount to more. As I wrote to the Chief Commissioner as to how much was allowed, and the answer was so long delayed, I fully expected no allowance at all was to be allowed, for, it appeared as if the Edmonton Agency should be cut down as much as possible, from the simple fact that I was the Agent. As to vouchers for travelling allowance if I was aware, who, was to give me vouchers for my own travelling I should certainly have sent them.

They could have been made out here while the Commissioner was here and he can do it even now and should do so I think, for there is no doubt I am entitled to allowances as well as other Agents.

James J. Stewart

Edmonton,
20th Nov: 80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

26,263

Edmonton
20th December '80

To Assist
Jany 21/XIX
(81)

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of No 14,875 - and again enclose a copy of the amounts drawn by me both for travelling expenses and private account -

I do not understand how it is that the checks from 1 to 8 do not agree with the Amounts; I now enclose a list made by myself and they certainly are correctly taken from the Stubbs -

Nos 8 & 9 private cash in favor of Thos: Dwan respectively for $194.75 and $45.21, were dishonored and Dwan sued me in the Battleford Court for the amount and interest which I had to pay, for the man was out of his money and put to considerable inconvenience - this was caused by his not being willing to part with his bacon on any other condition than that I should take the whole of his stuff with it - We could not do without the bacon so I took the other stuff on private account and gave him the Cheque No 7 - : When

The Supt: Supt: General
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

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Col: Richardson came up he told me Duncan had made a mistake in the account and that to the amount of the 2nd Cheque #8 which I sent to him by Col: Richardson - these amounts should be deducted from the total -

I cannot see why you still mire up the farm labour money with my account, for Mr Dunchy at once saw the mistake when I showed him his own instructions, and he promised to set that right with you -

I copy again for your information extract of his (Mr D's) letter of Septr: 4th '79 Battleford - "Any information in reference to financial or other matters, that you want to get, write to Mr Ode at Battleford" - to which after several applications to Mr Ode I received the Telegram dated Battleford 19th February '80 - "Your salary Merchants' Bank, your travelling expenses to me in triplicate -"

I should say this is quite enough for any man to go upon - the Cheques also are marked Salary and farm

The Hon: the Dep: Sup
General
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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farm labour on the different Cheques
our ink it is true was bad, being generally
frozen every night, but you will find it
there -
I sometimes fancy that this is done
on purpose but can hardly imagine
such a thing possible - it is very annoying
and I hope that it may not be found
necessary to recur to this again -
You say that I am mistaken with
regard to the date of my departure - I
left my own house on the afternoon of
the 13th the departure (final) was on
the 17th from St James' - however let
that pass -
In regard to travelling allowance
I should imagine that the word of
The Commissioner is sufficient
authority for my putting in a claim
of what was allowed for day viz $2 00
for self and 75 cts: per man while going
to different parts of the Agency on duty -
I have enclosed Mr Dewdney the full
account of the days and requested him
to send brochures (for I have none)
and the time the Mail remains here
does not allow of my doing much copying -
I consider that I have been unfairly
dealt with right through and insulted
without cause - had I not considered

The Hon: Dep: Sup: General
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

that such was the case I should not have sent in my resignation but there are things which no gentleman can put up with –

I have the Hon
to be Sir
Your &c
James J. Stewart

The Hon Dep: Sup Genl
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

I have not mentioned the $200.00 from Mr McArthur nor the $200.00 from J. M. McDonnell as that has already been settled – JJS –

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Memorandum

Further Re Jas Green Stewart

I have looked over the several letters placed with this fyle since the date of my previous Memo — 20th Oct 80 — and [redacted] find nothing in Mr Stewart's statements which in any way modifies the conclusion then arrived at: on the contrary his letter of 20th Decr last makes the case somewhat stronger against himself.

$269.50

The Memo: above quoted shews that, so far as was then known the balance due by the Dept to Mr Stewart was $487.69 plus any travelling allowance to which he might — of right — be entitled for Expenses incurred while absent, on duty, from his Agency.

The statements of cheques drawn by Mr Stewart which accompanied his letter of 20th Decr above referred to have been Examined: the first of those, marked "1" is Correct Except in the omission of a cheque — unnumbered — for $200.00 in favor of his attorney J. M. McDonald. This cheque was cashed — and was paid by the Government to the Bank and it is therefore, a proper charge: the second statement marked "2" is a statement of cheques drawn to meet ~~travelling~~ personal Expenses in addition to those already placed to his debit. They are numbered from "1" to "7" inclusive: dated in Feby and March 1880 and amount in the aggregate to $331.68

If, as is supposed, those lis

inclu

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

include all the cheques for which Mr Stewart has made the Government responsible his account — for a final settlement will stand thus. —

Cr

By Salary from 17th Sept 1879 to 30th Augt '80 $1.146.66

" travelling Expenses incurred while on duty within agency approved by Commissioner 269.50

1.416.16

Dr

To cheques drawn as per Statements "1" $377.43

"2" 331.68

" cheque in favor of J.M. McDonald 200.00 909.11

balance due Stewart $507.05

less

deducted for overcharges in his statement accounting for Expenditure of advance of $450.00 81.54

Net bal: due Stewart $425.51

less as per Bro Dewney letter of 14 Feb 81 3 $425.51 22.00 $403.51

The above supposes — of course — that no cheques other than those herein mentioned shall be paid by the Govt: and to reduce this to a certainty I beg to recommend

1st That a further credit be asked to cover cheques No 1 $63. 3 $100. 4 $100. 5 $40. 6 $6.50 and 7 $9.00 (a credit to meet No 2 $13.18 has

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

has already been applied for by
Cert 233 of 11th Novr 11.80) to give the
1 Auditor a list of those cheques
and to ask him to instruct the
Bank to pay them in addition to
lists already sent and no others.
and to advise Mr Hutchings of
2 Winnipeg - whose letter of 18th
ulto was answered on the 26th
that his cheque No "7" for $9. will
now be honored on presentation

Rob Sinclair
9/2/81

The Dy Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs

Approved
D Vankoughnet
Dy Sup Genl

Mr McNeill please write
as recommended to Mr Hutchings 1.2/
HM

Feby 19/81
List of cheques for auditor
No 1 - $63.
3 - 100.
4. 100.
5 40.
6 6.50
7 9.00
308.50

Jo 69
21/2/81

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...ly refer to

...ddress
...of Indian Affairs

Draft

Ottawa Decr 19th 81

E. T. Galt Esq
Asst Indian Comr
Winnipeg Ma:

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4751 of 5th instant Enclosing an Order of the late J. G. Stewart formerly Indian Agent at Edmonton for the payment to the Hudsons Bay Coy of the sum of $664.00, "being the amount "due Mr Stewart by the Dept".

In reply I beg to say that the Department is not aware of any such indebtedness but would gladly be informed as to the facts and the manner in which the amount was arrived at.

So far as the Department knows Mr Stewart's account stood as follows when finally examined for settlement in February last — payment of the balance being deferred at that time in order that the Commissioner or Mr Wadsworth might, on a future visit to Edmonton, have the opportunity of determining whether or not the Department was liable

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

liable for any accounts unsettled contracted on its behalf by Mr Stewart previous to the general notification given to traders and others at Edmonton that he had no further authority to incur indebtedness on behalf of the department.

Dept of Indian Affairs
in account
With J G Stewart

	Dr.	Cr
By Salary from date of leaving Winnipeg (17th Sept 79) to date of resignation (30th August 1880) being 11 months fourteen days at $1200. per annum		1146.66
" Travelling Expenses. (a/c approved by Comr)		269.50
To Cheques drawn on account of Travelling Expenses and on private account disallowed the amount properly due for travelling being credited above	377.43	
and	331.68	
" Cheque in favor of J.M. McDonald	200.00	
overcharges in Statement of accountable cash	81.54	
" Annuity Money refunded by Indians and retained by Mr Stewart	22.00	
" Balance	403.51	
	$1416.16	$1416.16
By Balance		$403.51

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,875)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...ly refer to

...ddress
...l of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa 18

So far as is known here no circumstances have arisen since the transmission of my letter to the Commissioner on the 4th Novr 1880 to alter materially the condition of this account

I am Sir &c

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3695)

File 14,748	Battleford - Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Thomas Page Wadsworth to the position of First Class Clerk in the Indian Department, to the position of Senior Inspector and finally Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 1879 - 1894
File 14,761	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the location of an Indian farm. 1879
File 14,763	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of James Patterson as Farming Instructor at Blackfoot Crossing, his service and resignation. 1879 - 1880
File 14,830	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a census taken of the Yale, New Westminster and Coast District Indians in the years 1879 and 1880. 1879 - 1880
File 14,834	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Agent's office of Treaty #4 from Swan Lake to Qu'Appelle. 1879
File 14,875	Edmonton Agency - Correspondence, reports, memoranda and accounts regarding the resignation of Molyneux St. John, Indian Agent and the appointment and service record of James Green Stewart who replaced him. 1879 - 1881
File 14,903	Onion Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the relocation of Chief Mah-kay-o's Band on the Frog Lake Reserve and retention of their reserve near Fort Pitt as hay land. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 14903

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT LOCATION OF CHIEF MAK-KAY-O'S BAND

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 14903

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

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REGULATIONS

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12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 11903

ACTION.

211/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

Department of Indian Affairs,

188 4.

E. Dewdney

12/ Aug Agent

Recommends that Chief Peak-kay-o's Band be allowed to locate on the Jarvis Lake Farm, and also that the Reserve surveyed for them near Fort Pitt be obtained.

23 Aug. Let. to Ind. Comm.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

292.

14903

Office of the
Commissioner of Indian affairs

Regina. Aug 7. 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to report that a Reserve, one short time prior to the year 1881, was surveyed for Chief Mah-Kay-O, adjoining and immediately to the westward of that of Chief Peekaskootch situate 12 miles from Fort Pitt. This Reserve was never settled upon or in any way occupied by Mah-Kay-O's band, as the land did not like it owing to the scarcity of timber there. The band, once it settled down to farming, has occupied land some twelve miles from their Reserve and about eight miles from Frog Lake. This shot was considered too far from either Instructors of Farms 14 or 15, so an endeavor was made, as they would not occupy the land allotted to them, to prevail upon them to take

The Right Hon
Sub-t General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

take the land of the Frog Lake home farm (no 6) and work it.
This has been successful and the Indians are now working it and have abandoned their old location. The farm, as you have advised, is to be included in Os-see-how-hays Reserve, and I see no difficulty in the way of allowing this band to remain and cultivate the land, as the Reserve contains about sufficient land for the Indians of Os-see-how-hays, Mah-kay-o and Pusk-e-ah-see-win's bands who are now on it.

The fact of this band removing to Frog Lake will be of benefit both to the Indians themselves, as they will be more immediately under the supervision of the Instructor, as well as offer an example to some of the more lazy ones in the neighborhood.

I would therefore recommend that the Indians of Mah Kay o s band be allowed land along with Os-see-how-hays, but at the same time, in view of the fact that the number of cattle is fast increasing and that the government will need all the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

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the hay land they can get, that their old location be still kept as a Reserve if only for the amount of hay to be found there, Mr Instructor Mann stating that it will be hard to get enough hay for all the stock on Farm 14 and Onion Lake Reserve.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedt servant
E. Dewdney
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14903

Hon E. Dewdney
Indian Comr
Regina
N.W.T.

August 23 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to
ack the rect of your letter
of the 7th instant No 292
requiring the circumstan-
ces in connection with
the settlement of the
Band of Chief Kah-kays
on the Frog Lake Home Farm
as a Reserve and recommend-
ing that in addition thereto
the land surveyed for them
as a Reserve in 1881 near
Fort Pitt be retained for their use
as hay land and in reply I
to inform you that in view
of the reasons given in favor
of both for the occupation
by those Indians of land
along with O-see-kow-kays
Band and for the retention
for their use of the Reserve
originally surveyed for
them the Department
approves of your recom-
mendation in each case

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,903)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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File 14,924 — Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence and reports on the destitute condition of Indians in Manitoba and the plan to give Short Bear, Yellow Quill and Na wa witchecapo (NAH-WEE-CHEE-WAY-KAH-POW) reservations in the same neighbourhood with a farming instructor to assist them. 1879

File 14,942 — Blackfoot Agency - Papers supplied by Jean L'Heureux, Interpreter to the Indian Department at Blackfoot Crossing regarding the ethnological and astronomical customs of the Blackfoot tribes (drawings, sacred dances; ancient sacrificial stone, a relic of the Mound Builders). 1879 - 1884

File 14,977 — British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Edward Stephens to the position of surveyor on one of the British Columbia Indian Reserves. 1879 - 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 14924

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT REPORT OF THE CONDITIONS OF ENDIANS ON RESERVE IN N.W.T.

FROM

TO

REFERRED TO	BY	REFERENCE	DATE	PA OR BF	BY	DATE	FOR RECORD

FILE NO. 14924

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

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CANADA

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

4-8-7

No. 14,924

ACTION.

Se Ro 11683

27/Sept/84 Let from Dr Ogletree

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR.

INDIAN BRANCH.

1879

Dr D. M. J. Hagarty.

2.17/30

4/Aug

Remarks on the destitute condition of Indians suffering from attacks of illness. Suggests that "Short Bear" "Yellow Quill" & "Pa-Wa Wiche-Cappo" be given Reserves in the same Neighbourhood. - Recommends placing a number of Bands in juxtaposition whereby a great saving would be effected.

Aug 13 Let to Dr Hagarty re Dr Ogletree

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INDIANS OF BAND, VACCINATED.

14,924

PLACE.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	REMARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
AUG
4
1879
BRANCH.

The Right Honble
The Minister of the Interior

Sir

If you would not consider it foreign to my duty, I would like to offer some information regarding the Indians of this Province particularly, and of the Country generally. The Indians of this Province when suffering from illness, are the most destitute people in the world, are actually starving. Last winter those who were very ill from vaccination as well as those who were ill from natural causes and the visitations of God, were utterly destitute of the necessaries of life. I supplied them in many cases from my own scanty means; but my donation was only a drop in the bucket; also I had often to call on Mr. Francis Operteer, Indian Agent of this place to come to my assistance in order that the sick ones might have the common necessaries

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

INDIANS OF BAND, VACCINATED.

14,924

PLACE.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	REMARKS.

of life. After giving the matter due consideration I would suggest, that the Bands of Short Bear, Yellow Quill, and Na. Wa Watche Capo, be given Reservations, in the same neighbourhood and that a practical farmer be sent to instruct them. By cultivating the land, under skilled supervision, the Indian would no longer be a pauper, depending on the Government for assistance, and on the charity of his neighbour, but would in one year be self sustaining. The Indian sees the necessity of looking to the soil for his maintenance. Hear the speech of one of the Headmen. "The Canadians have shaken away, the Bears, the Buffalo, and all our wild game; and nothing now remains but the land. We would like to get a living from it; but we have neither means nor skill to do so." For example. At Sandy Bay the Indians have plenty of plows, harrows, spades,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PLACE.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	REMARKS.

Ethnol

hacs and axes, while they have only one ox and no Cows. I know a good deal of the Indian situation, and this I do hold, that sending out implements to the Indians, without some person to show them the use of them, is like throwing the money paid for these implements into the fire.

Again, I hold, that, by placing three bands together, or in the same neighbourhood, that, one farmer could instruct the three bands. By following this course, in two years, starvation would be a thing unknown among the Indians. By placing a number of bands in juxtaposition, a great saving would be effected, and, what now threatens to be a serious matter, would resolve itself into one which would be very easily handled. The same course should be pursued with the Indians in the Territories. I think the Indians in the Territories were admitted into treaty long

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INDIANS OF BAND, VACCINATED. 14,924

PLACE.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	REMARKS.

before there was any necessity. I am of opinion that we should as yet be paying the Indians Westward as far Fort-Ellice or Touchwood Hills; and that the bands West of the latter place should be taken-in as the Railway was pushed Westward. This is my Candid opinion, notwithstanding, that reports to the contrary have been made. The conduct of the Indians, which caused these reports to be made, was not the natural outcome of the Indians; but was conceived and brought to maturity in the minds of interested parties; however, now that we have them, the course that I suggest, I think is the proper one to follow.

I have the honor, Sir,
Your most Obt Servant
Dill Hagarty
Encl. Ind Supt. N.W.T. to Man

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

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05487

Report Shewing
270 Indians
Vaccinated in
the the Province
of Manitoba
within a few
weeks.

D. W. Hagarty
Med Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

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14.924

Dr. D. M. J. Hagarty
Medical Attendant
Portage La Prairie
Manitoba.

August 13th 79

Sir/

I have to ack the receipt of the 4 Instant of your letter ~~of the~~ without date remarking upon the destitute condition of the Indians suffering from attacks of illness and suggesting that the three Bands of Short Bear Yellow Quill and Na-wa-wiche-Cappo be given Reserves contiguous one to the other and a person employed to instruct them in agriculture also suggesting that the same system should be followed in the allotment of Reserves to Indians in the North West Territories and stating that in your opinion the Treaties were made too soon with the Indians in the Territories and that the Bands west of the Touchwood Hills should be admitted into Treaty

as

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as the Railway is
pushed westward, I
have to inform you
with regard to this
latter statement
that all the Terri-
-tory within the
fertile belt is now
covered by Treaty.
With regard
to the suffering from
want of necessa-
-aries of life, stated
by you to be endured
by sick Indians I beg to state that
Mr. Skeltree the
Indian Agent, at
the Portage is allowed
to requisition for
such supplies as
may be necessary for
in such cases and
supplies are from
time to time sent
him to meet the
requirements of
sick Indians.
With respect to your suggestion as to
placing the 3
Bands mentioned
by you on Reserves
near one another with
a view to their being more easily taught farming
I have to inform
you that the Reserves
have already been

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Selected ~~surveyed~~ & it would be difficult now to change them. Mr Ogletree was recently placed in an improved position so far as salary is concerned on the understanding that he ~~should~~ would afford the members of these Bands instruction in agricultural pursuits & it is for him to make known what the requirements of these Indians are in farming implements & cattle & to shew them how to use both.

You should therefore confer with Mr Ogletree on this subject.

I am &c

F Ogletree Esq
Indian Agent
Portage la Prairie
Manitoba
Augt 13th 79

Sir/

I enclose herein Extracts from a letter received from Dr Hagarty on the 4 Inst. in

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in which he suggests that the Bands of Short Bear, Yellow Quill and No: wa wiche-cappo be given Reserves near each other, & that a practical farmer be sent to instruct them in cultivating the land & in the use of farming implements.

I have to refer you to the present letter from this Office advising you of the increase in your salary which also informed you that you ~~are~~ were expected to impart instructions to the Indians in Agricultural pursuits. There can therefore if you have carried out ~~and~~ these instructions properly and continue to do so be no necessity for appointing another person to do so that duty -

I shall be obliged to you for a Report upon the suggestions & statements contained in the Extracts now forwarded to you.

Jam[illegible]

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1

13.503 09612

Portage La Prairie August 25th 1879

Sir.

In reply to your letter of the 13th Instant and numbered 14924. inclosing extracts of Letter from Dr. Hagarty recommending that the Bands of Indians under Short Bear, Yellow Quill, and Nah-wee-chee-way-kah-pow be given Reserves near each other in order that a practical Farmer might be sent to instruct them in farming. I might say that if Dr. Hagarty had given the matter the least consideration He would not have made the recommendation as it would be impossible to give these three Bands of Indians Reserves adjacent to each other and at the same time give them good farming Land as the only Land available would be at the Head of Lake Manitoba adjoining the Sandy Bay Reserve, or on the north side of the Assiniboine River joining the Reserve of Short Bear. the former is altogether too Low for agricultural purposes. and the latter is a ridge of Land Hills. and had these places been any thing like good agricultural Land they would have been settled long ago. for the past three years the Sandy Bay Reserve has been so wet that it is only here and there a dry patch can be got to raise a few Potatoes and other root crops, but it cannot be supposed for stock raising and fishing and on that account the Indians are well satisfied with it and could not be induced to leave it. Dr. Hagarty states in His letter the Sandy Bay Indians got a number of farming implements and only one Ox (true they have but one Government ox) and no cows, but if you would be kind enough to turn to my report of

September

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN SEP 1 1879 BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,924)

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September the 26th 1878 you will see that the Sandy Bay Indians at that time had Sixteen oxen fifteen in their own right and one Government or they were given two oxen in the year 1873 but one of them strayed away immediately after them getting them and they never received any since. You will also see by my report that they had twenty two cows, fifty seven Horses, and forty six head of young cattle, all these are in their own right. And when I send in my report for this year I am inclined to believe there will be a considerable increase in the stock. In reference to the letter I received some time ago informing me of the increase of my Salary and also informing me that it would be expected of me to impart instruction to the Indians under my Charge in Agricultural pursuits. I have to say that before and after receiving such instructions I gave and still continue to give them all the instructions I can in putting in, and taking care of their crops and cattle and Keeping their implements in order I do not think it is necessary to appoint any other person at present as I can give them all the necessary information required I presume the recommendation was made in the interest of some person who is anxious to get the position. The only crops that the Indians can cultivate to advantage at present is Potatoes and other roots and a little corn as there is no use whatever in sowing the small Grains in isolated places in this County on

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13,528

On account of the Blackbird being so numerous and destructive on Grain. no person but one who has experience can have any Idea of the Amount of Grain that is destroyed every year. last year the Indians were supplied with a few Bushels of Wheat, and Barley, and Peas, and the Crop looked remarkably well when out in ear but before it was ripe the Grain was all taken by the Black Birds. This year I recommended nothing but Potatoes. Corn. and small seeds such as Turnips. Carots. and onions. to be sown. I am pretty extensively employed and know by experience that it will be useless for the Indians to sow small Grains until the Country gets more thickly settled and more extensively cultivated, it will be better for the Indians to turn their attention to Stock raising. with a little Potatoes. corn. and other small roots to supply their wants.

I am
Sir
your obedient Servant

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Superintendent
General of
Indian Affairs

Francis Oglethorpe
Indian Agent

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-File 14,924 — Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence and reports on the destitute condition of Indians in Manitoba and the plan to give Short Bear, Yellow Quill and Na wa witchecapo (NAH-WEE-CHEE-WAY-KAH-POW) reservations in the same neighbourhood with a farming instructor to assist them. 1879

File 14,942 — Blackfoot Agency - Papers supplied by Jean L'Heureux, Interpreter to the Indian Department at Blackfoot Crossing regarding the ethnological and astronomical customs of the Blackfoot tribes (drawings, sacred dances; ancient sacrificial stone, a relic of the Mound Builders). 1879 - 1884

File 14,977 — British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Edward Stephens to the position of surveyor on one of the British Columbia Indian Reserves. 1879 - 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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BLACK

FILE NO. 14942

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT REPORT 1884

BLACKFOOT (L'HEUREUX)

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

BLACK K 14942
FILE NO. 14942

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
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8	
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10	

REGULATIONS

1. **This cover must not be folded under.**
2. **File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.**
3. **Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.**
4. **All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.**
5. **ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.**
6. **Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.**
7. **Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.**
8. **Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.**
9. **Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.**
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12. **Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.**

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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CANADA

MEMO.

M. 16. 26. 8. 84
12 VB. 1 5-84

No. 14942

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

Hon. E Dewdney
14 Aug Regina

Telegram asking
time when Indian Papers
can be obtained from
J. L. Hervey on Customs,
Religious & Astronomical
ideas of Blackfoot Indians
to be read before
British Association.

23 Aug Tel. from Ld. Dewdney.
26 Aug let from J. L'Heureux
27 " " " " R.J. Haliburton
" Thirty cuts.
Sept. 10 let to Ind. Comr.
13 Sep. let from R.J. Haliburton

ACTION.

1041

ACTION CONTINUED.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

FORM 37.

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. This Company shall ~~not be responsible~~ for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT.	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

To Hon. E. Dewdney 14th August 1884.

Regina, N.W.T.

British Association very desirous to receive paper from L'Hereux on customs, religious and astronomical ideas of Blackfeet. He has material ready. Meeting twenty seventh Instant. Answer. Can it be got

R.S.

Chas Dep 7 S.A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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15037 (Form 2.)

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

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Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager.

ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

Rec'd No.	From	Sent by	Rec'd by	Time	Check
15	N	T	Ho	10 30	10 Coll 100

This Telegram has been received upon the above conditions.

No. 44 Ottawa, Aug 22 1884

By Telegraph from Regina NW T 21

To R Sinclair

Papers rec'd from L'Hewreux mailed today to your address

E Dewdney

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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15107

Blackfoot Crossing
Augt 18th 1884.

Honorable E. Dewdney
Lieut-Governor of N.W.Ty
Regina.

Honorable Sir.

I have the honor to forward You herewith the papers Your Honor requered from me by your telegram of Regina Augt the 15th last. It has been impossible for me to sent you them before to day as there was no eastern Mail from Gleichen to Regina but to morrow.

I ask your forgiveness for my rapid writing and spelling as I was obliged to copy them from my French copies.

In any time you wishes any such services, I am entirely at your disposal and it will always be a great plaisure to me, to do it.

With many thanks for past favor

I have the honor, to be
Honorable Sir
Your obedient Servent
Jean L'Heureux

Rec'd Aug 27 1884
Rec'd Aug 27 1884
Rec'd Aug 27 1884

H. G. Haliburton, Esq. Q.C.
British Association
Montreal,
P. Q.

Get file

August 27 1884

26/8/84

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith Ethnological notes on the Astronomical Customs & religious ideas of the Blackfoot Indians of the N. W. T. & on the ancient Sacrificial Stone a relic of the Mound-builders found at Red Deer River District of Alberta 1882.

These papers have been prepared to be read before the British Association by Mr ~~[illegible]~~ Jean L'Heureux Interpreter to the Dept of I. A. at the Blackfoot Crossing & have been forwarded by him in response to

Mr Benson Please see memo under

[illegible] 26/8/84

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to the telegram
from you to Comr
Dewdney sent through
this Dept on the —— (Get date)

I shall be glad to
receive your acknowledgment
of these papers.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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Copy

The Kekip-Sesoators or ancient sacrificial stone of N.W.T. Canada.

Ethnological studies, tradition, language and architectural remains furnish data by which to trace the migration of ancient peoples. It is now an established fact admitted by most eminent Ethnologists of America that the Hue hue Tlapalan or the primitive habitation of the ancient Toltecs was situated in the far West and that the whole of the Nahuas tribes were one of the primitive race that once peopled the North West at a remote period.

It is not improbable that the Nahuas of old while few in number arrived at our North western coast where they found a home until they became a Tribe of considerable proportion. Thousands of their newly explored tumuli in Oregon and British Columbia speak more of permanent sojourn than of a migratory residence. Crossing the water-shed between the sources of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers, a large portion of the Tribe found its way to the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, where under the name of Mound-building people they

laid

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laid the foundation of a wide-spread empire. The remainder of the Nahuas instead of crossing the mountains, migrated Southward into Utah establishing a civilization, the remains of which are seen all over the San Juan valley in the cliff dwellers which abound in that region.

An ancient site of the Western branch of the Mound-builders appears to have been the head waters of Missouri River, whence they spread themselves North as far as the South Saskatchewan and its tributaries, establishing numerous colonies all along the Eastern base of the Mountains and away South to the head-waters of Rio Grande by the South Pass of the Rockies.

The scattered remains of Mound-builders' works in the North West Territory are connected by a similar chain of works at James River in North Dakota with the great artery of the Missouri Mounds, and show more of a migratory movement than of a fixed residence

The most important of those ancient relics of the past are principally found in the Alberta District, close to the International boundary among which are the more Northern works are the defence works of Blackfoot crossing, the ruins at the Canantzi Village

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Village, the Omecina pictured rocks, the Graded Mound of the third Napa on Bow River, the Tumili of Red Deer River, the walled cely of the dead in the inland Lake of Big Sandy Hillon the South Saskatchewan and the Sesvators or sacrificial stones of the country, to describe one of which is the object of the present paper.

The recorded traditions of the ancient civilized nations of the Pacific States corroborate to some extent the tradition of the Indian Tribes of the North West. The Kannes of the Zuiché mourn over a portion of their people whom they left in Northern Tullan. The Papol Vuh speaking of the cultus of the morning star amongst the ancient Toltecs or Nahuas states that they were drawing blood from their own bodies and offering it to their stone God Zohil whose worship they first received when inhabiting the North. The Napa's tradition says that "in the "third Sun (Notse) of the age of the "earth in the days of the Bull of the "hill, the third Napa of the Chokitapea "or the plain people when returning from "the great river of the South caused to be "erected in the sacred land of the Napas (Alberta District) upon certain high "hills of the Country, seven Sesvators

or

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"or sacrificial stones for religious
"services amongst his people."

The religious idea in man whether observed in the darkest heathenism or partially enlightened civilization has always associated a place of worship with condition of elevation and separateness. These high places of worship of the Napa's tradition were the ever open sanctuaries of a migratory people at whose shrines the worshipper was himself first victim and sacrifice in the rites; and point to the belief of an eodage, not entirely forgotten by the remnant of the race whose remains of ancient works seem to sustain the claim of our Indian traditional lore.

A constant tradition of the Chokitapia or Blackfeet Indians, a powerful Tribe of remote Nahua parentage inhabiting at the present day the Southern part of the North-West Territory of the Dominion of Canada has always pointed to a high hill, situated on the South side of Red Deer River opposite to Hand Hill two miles east of the Broken-Knife Ridge as the side of one of those ancient cities of the bygone days of the primitive race.

Elevated two hundred feet above the level of the surrounding plain

Ke Kip-Kip

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Ke Kip. Kip Sesoators the hill of the Blood sacrifice stands like a huge pyramidal mound commanding an extensive view of both the Red Deer and Bow River Valleys. A natural platform of about one hundred feet crowns its lofty conical summit. at the north end of this platform resting upon the soil is the Sesoators a rough boulder of fine grained quartzose hemispheroidal in form and hewn horizontally at the bottom measuring fifteen inches high and about fourteen in circumference. Upon its surface is sculptured half an inch deep the crescent figure of the moon with a shining star over it. Two small concave basins about two inches in diameter are hollowed into the stone, one in the centre of the star-like figure, the other about seven inches farther in a straigth line with the star figure. Around them are traced strange hieroglyphic signs bearing some likeness to the hieroglyphs of the Davenport tablet and the Copan altar. Interwoven all over are numerous small circlets which remind one of the sacrificial stone of Mexico.

At the time of great private or public necessities when extraordinary blessings are much

sought

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sought after such as the successful return of a long absent war expedition the cure of invetarate disease or the absence of game in the hunting grounds of the Tribe. The altar of the Temple of Nature is thronged by many devoted worshippers the deputies of the family the clan, the tribe and in certain emergencies of the whole nation.

The Sun is disappearing behind the snow top of the mountains in the West, the shadow of night has already encompassed the Indian Village in the Eastern valley of the river. Behold! a voluntary victim bearing in his hand the instrument of his own sacrifice clothed in festive attire in religious silence is slowly ascending the well smoothed path of the hill. Building the sacred fire on the top of the platform, the novel Isaac of his race sits gazing wistfully in the far East for the coming of the Star God of his Ancestors. It is the vigil of the Warrior hero. Lo! the first ray of the morning star lights the distant horizon and the faithful watcher has fallen prostrate on the ground doing homage to the war God of the Nation. Laying a finger of his left hand on the top of the stone he cuts it off leaving the blood to flow into the

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the basin. Throwing the sacrificial knife on the ground he with his right hand seizes the severed finger and presents it still bleeding toward the morning star crying "Hail O Episoos Lord of the night "Hail Hear me regard me from "above. To thee I give of my blood "I give of my flesh. Glorious is thy coming all powerful in battle, "Son of the Sun, I worship thee, "hear my prayer. Grant me my "petition O Episoos". Putting the severed finger into the basin of the star-like figure the devoted visitor to the shrine of the Napa of old retraces his stately steps toward the lake at the foot of the hill where alone he stoically attends to the dressing of his self-inflicted wound. With the return of the Sun in the East the Messenger to the God enters his own village where triumphant honours and well earned public ovation await him. Amongst the Blackfeet these self-inflicted wounds ranked equal to those received in the battle field and are always mentioned first in the public recital of the warriors great deeds in the

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the national feast of Ocan. It is
the cross of the "Legion d'honneur"
of the red men.

(Sd) I. L.

KeKip - Sesvators or Ancient

Sacrificial stone

of the

Relic

of the

Mound-builders

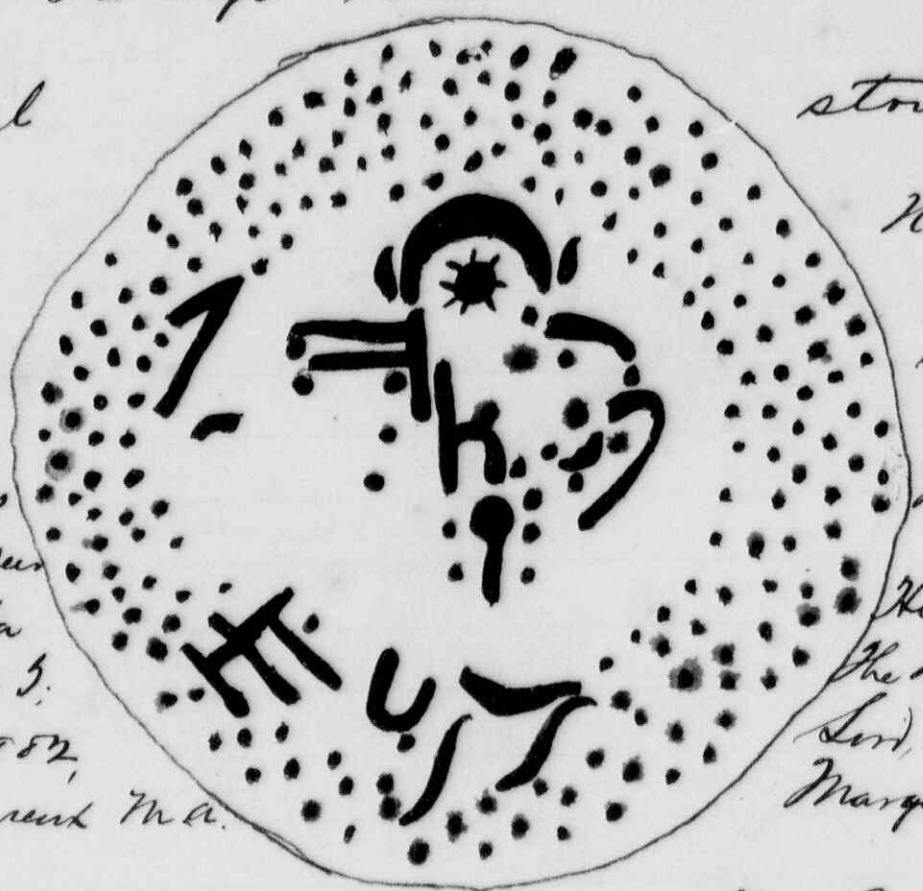
Found at Red Deer

River, Alberta

District N. W. T.

May the 10th 1882,

by Jean L'Heureux M.A.



N. W. T.

Presented

by I. L

July the 20th 1882

to

His Excellency

The Most Noble

Lord

Marquis of Lorne

&

Her Royal Highness

Princess Louise

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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Ethnological Notes on the astronomical customs and religious ideas of the Chokitapia or Blackfeet Indians, Canada.

The Sabeism has been the primitive mode of worship of the Chokitapia: they know and observe the Pleiades, and regulate their most important feast by those stars

About the first and the last days of the occultation of the Pleiades there is a sacred feast amongst the Blackfeet. The mode of observance is national, — the whole of the Tribe turning out for the celebration of its rites, which include two sacred vigils, the solemn blessing and planting of the seed. It is the opening of the agricultural season. The rites celebrated remind one of the Hebrew Passover and some of the mysteries held by the Ancients in honor of Ceres.

The Blackfeet call the

(1.)

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the Pleiades the "Seven one" (Okit-si-kumo); but, as the root word for "perfect" or "perfection" is contained in the word, the meaning is the "Seven perfect ones".

In all highly religious feasts the calumet or pipe is always presented toward the Pleiades, with invocation for life-giving goods. The women swear by the Pleiades as the men do by the sun or the morning star.

The feast of "Innis-si-man" at the disappearance, and the "Mon-toki" feast of the women at the re-appearance, mark amongst the Blackfeet the period of occultation of the Pleiades. "Innis-si-man" means the "grave" or the "burying of the sun"; "Mon-toki", the meeting of the absent one. Both feasts are lost in the antiquity of Indian traditional lore.

On the last day of the occultation there is a women's festival called the

(2.)

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(2.)

the Manis-tam, or flag pole dance. This rite is very ancient and of Toltec origin. The women that take part in it are all vestals of the sun, and are the same class of women who alone figure in the sacred feasts of the nation. At the feast of Ocan they preside over the presents to be distributed to the warriors. Ocan, from Aztec word ocal a building, is the feast of building or the harvest or storing in the crop. It is celebrated sometimes in October and always accompanied by the feast of the dead, which feast is not only tribal but confined to kindred race. It is called Ita-pas-can, the dance of the dead, and is of Aztec origin. It begins at sun set and ends at daylight.

In time of scarcity of food seven vestals of the sun dance alone in a circle invocating the starry heaven for food for the needy. It

(3.)

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It is always a nightly dance and keeps for seven nights duration.

Emita-stok-sis, dog face, is Sirius; Magri-satis, hunter belt, the belt of Orion; Sta-mixe-tomo, the bull of the hills, Hyades; the Milky way is called Makoye-osokoy, or the wolf way. The Chokitapia have inherited from their ancestors twenty groups of constellations which are their zodiacal signs.

The Blackfeet have seven classes of warriors, dividing the stage of initiation to the mysteries into three degrees. All medicine men must be initiated into those three degrees. Their ordeals are mostly connected with the numbers three, seven or ten. They have passes and signs known only to the initiated. In the incantation of the medicine men many words not belonging to their language are used; some of them appear to me Sanscrit words.

The

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The triangle (cohan) is a sacred symbol. It is called the Arrowhead of the great hunter, Bull of the Hills, Orion.

The earrings of the medicine men are made of shell from the Pacific in form of a triangle. (See fig.)

In the religious purification of the medicine men, a hole in form of a triangle is dug in the ground; seven heated stones are thrown into it, and cold water poured over them for a vapor bath. When this bathing, invocation is made to the Pleiades for assistance in curing body diseases. Seven brass ball buttons are worn by them as a talisman against fever.

The T, or tau cross, is a sacred symbol used in the consecration of medicine men. It is painted in blue upon the breast of the newly initiated as a sign of power. It is

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is connected with the gift of healing.

The Blackfeet believe the number three a lucky one, four a bad one, and seven and one hundred perfect numbers.

The sacred dance of the Matic class of warriors, for the general meeting of all the clans of the nation, is supposed to represent the celestial dance of the seven young men personified by the Pleiades above. They are called the Crow, the Partridge, the Eagle, the Owls, the Crane, the Swan and the Yellow or Golden Bird, also named Pokina or Chief Bird who was the leader. They were all brothers and nightly guards to the field of the sacred seed. To keep the sleep away in the long hours of night, they were dancing around the field.

Episors, or the morning star, was so pleased with them that he caused them to be

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be transported into heaven and rejoice all the stars by their perpetual dance.

Numerous traces of the Mayar Toltec & Nahuas cosmogony and religious belief are found amongst the Blackfeet. The third Napa, a great prophet of the third age, Natose & the third sun of the world, is supposed to be buried in their country in a large pyramidal mound on the Bow River about seventy miles east of Blackfoot Crossing. It is a graded mound that has not been opened yet. Five years ago a stone tablet with the engraved figure of the sun, with seven arms and hands around it was found in its vicinity. (See fig. 2.)

Close to mounds & tumuli for religious purposes, you will often see the figure of a man with extended arms from one hand to extend to the other, in a circle of

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of loose limestone, passing above the head of the figure. (See fig. 3.)

The Legend of Coes-sa in the second sun or age of the world stated that the second Naha replaced all the misplaced members of their bodies, and taught them the way to use them aright. This is certainly an interesting story of imperfect creation!

The Hades of the Chokitapsa is said to be situated in the great water where the sun set and where the god is, — a mysterious island in the Pacific where there are many sandy hills. They have no hell but only paradise in their Hades. They all expect to go there after death. Shatikoy-etapo is the word used by them to say a dead person, — "He is off for the sandy hills."

The Thunderer is supposed to be an immense bird with green feathers,

the

(S.)

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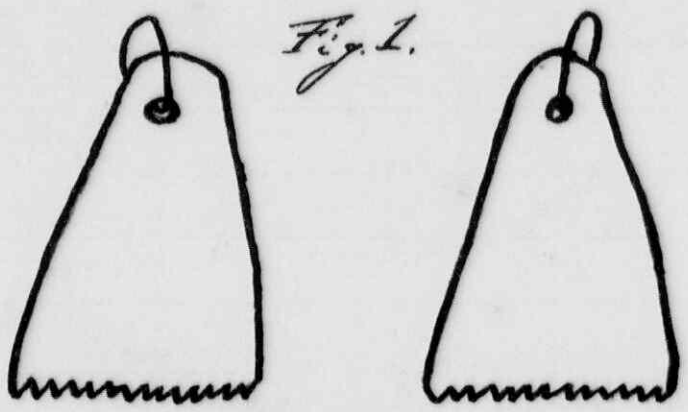
the lightning he produces with the fire of his eyes and the thunder by the noise of his wings. His return on the spring of the year is celebrated with rejoicing & and a sacred dance in his honor. He is supposed to grant to the warrios the gift of invisibility in the fight.

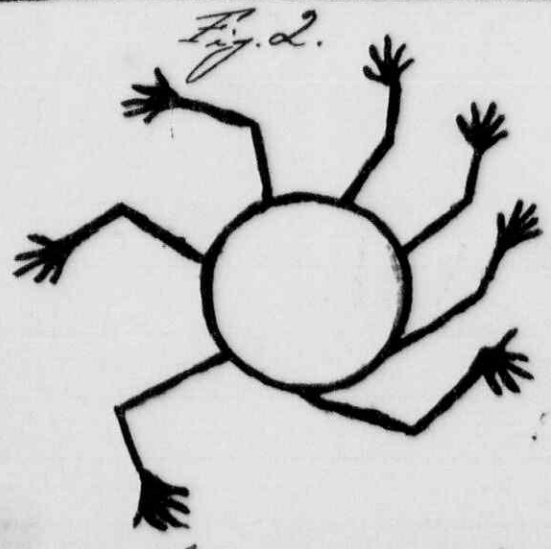
(sgd) J L.

Fig. 1.



Earrings of medicine men natural size

Fig. 2.



Sun tablet.

Fig. 3.



Figure of man with extended arms close to tumuli

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Fort Macleod
April 13th 1879.

Copy

Dear Major

Having come to Fort Macleod a week ago, and being somewhat disappointed by not finding you here in order to communicate with you verbally, I now undertake to forward you this letter containing some facts relative to the condition of the Indians, and some of my views thereon.

You are aware, Dear Major, that I have always abstained from meddling, either publicly or privately with anything pertaining to the political economy of these N.W. Territories, although others perhaps far less versed than myself in Indian affairs, have vauntingly, and very often erroneously advanced their opinions on every subject; and worked hard to have these opinions adopted; and, I am not afraid to say it, most of the time having some private end in view.

For my own part I have always confined myself to explaining to the Indian, from a Christian point of view, the relation existing between the whiteman and himself, and to giving to the whiteman the information which to my mind seemed necessary for the proper

government

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government of the Indian. The former I still continue to do, it being a part of the duty attached to my position, the latter I had resolved to abandon forever, seeing with what bad grace some information I gave last fall was received by some of our head officials.

However, this extreme resolution has been changed by a circumstance; Since I came to Macleod this time, I have talked considerably with some of the Officers on the Indian question, and as they think it my duty to make a statement thereof, and have pressed me strongly to do so, I now reluctantly undertake the task; and knowing, Dear Sir, that nobody has the interest of the Indians more at heart than yourself, I address this statement to you.

In speaking of Indians in this paper I refer exclusively to the Blackfeet proper so called, the Bloods, the North Piegans, and the Sarcees, all of whom comprise the great Blackfoot nation.

Now, in the van of my statements stands this all important question, which to my mind is the pivot on which all others revolve. Did these Indians, or do they now, understand the real nature of the treaty made between the Government and themselves in 1877? My answer to this question is unhesitatingly negative, and I stand prepared to substantiate this proposition.

It may be asked: If the Indians did

not

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not understand what the treaty meant, why did they sign it? Because previous to the treaty they had always been kindly dealt with by the Authorities, and did not wish to offend them: and although they had many doubts in their mind as to the meaning of the treaty, yet with this precedent before them, they hoped that it simply meant to furnish them with plenty of food and clothing, and particularly the former every time they stood in need of them; and besides this, many outside influences were brought to bear upon them; but I repeat, they were not actuated by any intuitive comprehension of what they were called upon to do.

Again: What was the cause of the Indians not understanding the treaty? The immediate cause was the absence of competent Interpreters, although they could have been procured, and I myself did recommend some long before the treaty. The remote causes were many, such as the dullness of the Indian mind which cannot comprehend a thing until after many repetitions. It is true, Crowfoot, who, beyond a doubt, is considered the leading Chief of the Plains, did seem to have a faint notion of the meaning of the treaty, as his last Speech would go to shew. If you remember, his speech ran thus: "Great Father! take pity on me with regard to my Country; with regard

to

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to the mountains, the hills, and the valleys: with regard to the prairies the forests and the waters: with regard to all the animals that inhabit them, and do not take them from myself and my children forever!"".

All the other Chiefs followed Crowfoot, and the substance of their speeches was that they agreed with him in all he had said.

Then followed the signing of the treaty, and if you remember, Crowfoot would not touch the pen. This recalls to my mind a conversation between him and me last fall. After the payments, I and my companion travelled with the Blackfoot Camp until late in October.

Crowfoot one day asked me what was the meaning of making the Indians touch the pen at the treaty. I explained to him that when making a bargain, the contracting parties draw it up in writing and sign their names so as to make it binding, and as the treaty was a bargain between the Government and the Indians, and the latter could not write they were made to touch the pen which was equivalent to signing their names. "Ah! said he, they are out there, for I did not touch it." Of course I explained to him that he had taken the money and that was enough, but I dare say after all, the old gentleman

still

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still had his own opinion.

It is now important to consider what the Indians think of the treaty, two years having already elapsed since it was first made. Being very superstitious, they often attribute to the white-man any misfortune that may befall them shortly after they have had any dealing with him: and so the death of three of their Chiefs during the first-year, alarmed them considerably, and was looked upon as a very bad omen for the future. This bad omen is now being realized amongst them. Since the conclusion of the treaty the decrease of the buffalo has been more apparent than ever before, and during the winter just past, the sufferings of the Indians from hunger have been something unparalleled heretofore in this section of the country.

This of course to the Indian mind, is the terrible consequence of the treaty.

I have now been acquainted sixteen years with the Blackfeet. I have seen them in all their phases - in their days of prosperity and opulence; when their braves mustered double the number they can muster now: when they were entire masters of the immense prairies from Benton to Edmonton, and the terror of their enemies on every side, North, South, East and West. I have seen them in those days mourn the

loss

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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loss

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loss of numerous relatives fallen in deadly combat against their foes. I have seen them later on, when reduced to the last stage of poverty and disorganization from the effects of intoxicating liquor, but through all these stages I have never seen them so depressed as they are now; I have never seen them before in want of food: last winter for the first time have they really suffered the pangs of hunger, and for the first time in my life have I seen a Blackfoot brave withdraw from his lodge that he might not listen to his crying children when he had not meat to give them! Such, Dear Sir, has been the state of the Blackfoot Indians last winter. They have suffered fearfully from hunger. Two poor women on Elk River, fell victims to the scourge, a thing never heard of before amongst the Blackfeet. Many sustained life by eating the flesh of poisoned wolves, Some have lived on dogs; and I have known others to live several days on nothing else but old bones which they gathered and broke up, wherewith to make a kind of soup.

This state of affairs has disheartened the Indians wonderfully. They can no longer live together in big camps under the control of their Chiefs. They have been, during the Winter, and are now, scattered

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scattered all over the country. They are in utter dejection, and from a state of dejection, if they continue to suffer, I have no doubt that there will be a transition to a state of desperation.

In fact hunger has driven them to commit many acts of dishonesty which they always abstained from before, around the posts. Many of those whose skeleton horses were able to plod through the deep snow hastened around the settlements in order to live. The consequence is, they have become a burden and a cause of anxiety to the settlers. They have begged and stolen all they could, and got into the way of helping themselves to white-men's cattle. The Mounted Police were not prepared for the emergency.

The Mounted Police have done what they could to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians but

White-men, farmers, are becoming disgusted. There is now at Fort Macleod, an industrious hard working man from Calgary on his way across the line. He is leaving the country because after working hard all last Summer and raising a magnificent crop, he could get no market for his produce; and the Indians have been robbing him all Winter. If things continue without a change, others will do the same.

Men will begin to think of driving their Stock across the line for security, as many Indians are now thinking of crossing it in order to get something to eat

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eat from the American agents.

It is an undeniable fact that there is in the country a money-making monopoly; the members of this monopoly will, of course, put up with a great deal, in order to hold their grasp, but the poor hard working man, the bone and sinew of the land, will not be inclined to linger where there is no security for his property.

In my opinion, give us another Winter like the past, and we are done for. We shall either have to provide for the Indians or fight them; there is no other alternative.

The sooner they are provided for then, the better, and of course the best way to provide for them is to teach them habits of industry.

It was with a view to this that I wrote to Lieut Gov. Laird last fall, at the request of the Blackfeet and Bloods, and asked him to grant me a breaking plow and some seed potatoes.

With this help I intended in the Spring to work with the Indians on their reserve at the Crossing, and put in twenty five or thirty acres of potatoes. The Indians would all willingly have worked with me, and in the fall, would be able to enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

This would encourage them for next year, and others would join in with them, and so the Government would see a great good done amongst them with very little expense.

I was

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I was willing to give my time and labor to forward the work, but imagine my deep regret when I received the Governor's answer with a refusal to my request on the plea that I am not an "Indian Agent" forsooth! that the Indians might not wish to have me upon their reserve, and that he would require to know more about it before he could recommend the affair to the Dominion Government. Is it not strange that the Dominion Government who can endow a man with power to hang another for murder, has not endowed the Lieut. Gov. with power to grant so paltry a thing as the above, which might be the means of saving a few Indians from starvation!

And then, as to my going upon the Reserve !!! The Lieut. Gov. must know that I lived amongst the Blackfeet long before there was any thought of bringing law into the Country, and was kindly treated by them when it was not safe for other white-men to travel through their country. And even now they make an important distinction between those who sacrafice their lives for their benefit; and those whose principal object amongst them is lucre.

But the Piegan Indians, according to the treaty are entitled to farming implements and seed, and now is the time they should be using them — yet they have received neither,

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neither, nor has their reserve even been surveyed.— Surely this is too much procrastination at a time when the Indians are in extreme want.

It will now be another year before the Piegans can use their farming implements; and when they do get them, I suppose they will be useless flimsy plows without Colters &c. Such as have been sent to the Stoney Indians, whereas they ought to be furnished some good strong breaking plows, Strong Hoes &c such as one would suppose Government paid for.

And now, Dear Major, I am done for the present on the Chapter of the Indian question. In the course of this letter I have stated facts and given my views with entire freedom. It is far from my intention either to flatter or offend. What I have written, I have done so with only one view, and that is to be useful to both the white-man and the Indian, and the country at large.

Knowing, Dear Major, your unswerving love of justice and Order, and your indefatigable efforts for the welfare of every grade of Society in the country, I send this communication to you with the request that you make it known at Ottawa, hoping if not palatable it may at least be useful; for I can assure

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assure you I have written it with all frankness.

In the mean time I shall retain a copy myself, in readiness for publication, if circumstances should require it.

With Kindest regards
I remain Dear Sir
Your humble Servt.

(Sgd) Constantine Scollen
Miss. Prst. O.M.I.

(Major Irvine
Asst. Comm.
N.W.M.P.)

Forwarded for the information of the Houble The Minister of the Interior

Fort Walsh
4th May 1879

(Sgd) A. G. Irvine
Asst. Comm.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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CANADA

14942

/B/

Copy

Fort Walsh Cypress Hills
4th May 1879

220
4

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, a letter I received this day from the Reverend Constantine Scollen, Roman Catholic Missionary, relating to the Blackfoot Tribes; also a letter from Sub-Inspector Denny, enclosing a communication from one Jean L'Heureux, who has lived among the Blackfeet for twenty years, referring also to these Indians

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obt. Servant
(Sgd) A. G. Irvine
Asst Comr

The Hon: The Minister of the Interior
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,942)

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Calgary
10th April. 79

Copy

Lt. Col. Irvine
Ft. Walsh

Sir

I have the honor to state that in answer to L'Hereux letter, I immediately sent him down word that any Indians that were really starving, if they came or sent here, I would give them food, also to tell the Chief that their confidence was well placed. I told him to be careful in sending Indians here, as a great many would take advantage of others starving to get something themselves, although they could do without. I have the honor to state that I think, from later reports from below, the Indians are better off than they were, as I hear that Buffalo are now passing from the North through that District, although not in large numbers, sufficient for the time being

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sgd) C. E. Denny
Comdg Ft Calgary

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Old Sun Camp
Bow River
March 27th 79.

C. E. Denny N. W. M. P.
Comg Ft. Calgary.
Dear Sir

I have the honor to write you these few lines to let you know that circumstances of grave nature have obliged me for sometime to postpone my intended trip to Battleford. In the mean time as the greatest distress prevails in the Blackfoot Camp on Red Deer River on account of the absence of Buffalo, I have received from the Chiefs a pressing request to inform the Government and ask immediate relief for the most destitute. I humbly refer these things to you knowing the strong interest you always feel for our Blackfeet, and the great confidence the Indians place in You.
Send me by Bearer a word of what is to be done in such an emergency, for I dont think the Government will refuse such a legitimate request, and I do confide the whole matter to you.

The

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The Indian Chiefs words are, write to Major Irvine (Oh, maxis.-Stomix) and S. J. Denny (Hix-to-ke-somax) that our people are starving; to help us for some of us have nothing to eat, and many of us can can find none nowhere.

We heard of the daughter of the Big Mother being now on this side of the Big Lake,. She has her mother's heart, let her know that women and little children asked her to give them life for her Great Mother's sake. She is good and will hear us and save us, too many other people eat our Buffalo, Sioux and Halfbreeds, and we have nothing to eat ourselves. Please write me what to say to them, also if a party of the most destitute, headed by our Head Chief could come and get some assistance at Calgary.

For me if I did not bind my words to the Blackfeet at the Treaty not to leave their Country, and remain a voluntary exile, and live among them, I say that if I did not bind myself I would be thinking of leaving them now, for nothing is so heart breaking as the daily sight of an affliction that you cannot relieve. This starving life process by slow degrees is a very lonesome busines and I will consider it a great favor if you will send me some reading matter to support it easier.

(Sgd) Jean L'Hereux

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Copy

Sub Inspector Denny
Calgary 10th April 79

Enclosing a letter from
Mr L'Hereux who reports
~~that~~ the Blackfoot Indians
in his locality are in extreme
want, and asking Mr Denny
to issue food to them

Recd 4th May 1879

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-File 14,924	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence and reports on the destitute condition of Indians in Manitoba and the plan to give Short Bear, Yellow Quill and Na wa witchecapo (NAH-WEE-CHEE-WAY-KAH-POW) reservations in the same neighbourhood with a farming instructor to assist them. 1879
- File 14,942	Blackfoot Agency - Papers supplied by Jean L'Heureux, Interpreter to the Indian Department at Blackfoot Crossing regarding the ethnological and astronomical customs of the Blackfoot tribes (drawings, sacred dances; ancient sacrificial stone, a relic of the Mound Builders). 1879 - 1884
File 14,977	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Edward Stephens to the position of surveyor on one of the British Columbia Indian Reserves. 1879 - 1880

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CANADA

MEMO.

No. 14,977

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

187 9.

A. De Cosmos

2 3 / July Victoria
5 / Aug B.C.

Requesting that Mr. Edward Stephens may be employed on the staff of the Indian Reserve Commission B.C.

ACTION.

see file 19113

ACTION CONTINUED.

27 / 21 Aug. Let. to De Cosmos
" / " Aug. " from " others
22 Apl Let to " do

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14.977

Victoria B.C. July 23. 1874

14.977

06646

My dear Col. Dennis.

I asked Sir John to provide employment on a Surveying on the Indian Reserve commission for Mr Edward Stephens, Esq. a surveyor. Sir John has his credentials. They are first class. I presume Sir John has forgotten it. Now you will do me a personal favor if you will put Stephens on, - no matter who goes else - altho I believe there is plenty of employment for him if appointed without putting any one off. But put him on the staff. I vouch for him. I know I am asking a great deal; but I believe it can be done by you, if it can be done at all

very truly Yours

A Deboismor

Col. Dennis
Dep. Min. of Interior
Ottawa.

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14,977

A. DeCosmos Esq
M.P.
Victoria B.C.

Augt 27 79

Sir

In reply to Your letter of the 23 Ulto, addressed to the Deputy of the Min: of the Interior requesting that Mr. Edward Stephens Surveyor, should be appointed to the charge of one of the parties surveying the boundaries of Indian Reserves in British Columbia beg to inform you that the Parties in question were all in the field before the receipt of your letter and that in the absence of the Right Hon: the S. G of Ia. the extreme measure suggested by you of recalling one of the surveyors & appointing Mr. Stephens in his stead could not be taken adopted

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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04444

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APR 9
1880
BRANCH

Ottawa. March 31. 1880

Sir,

I understand that Dr I.W. Powell has recommended the employment of three Surveyors in connection with laying out the Indian Reserves in British Columbia,

I, therefore, have the honor to recommend the appointment of Edward Stephens, C.E. as a competent and suitable person to act as Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission.

I have the honor,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A Deleosmos

Rt Hon. Sir J. A Macdonald,
Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.

We Concur in the above recommendation.

W. J. Macdonald
Hugh Nelson

A. Bannister
D. Thompson

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19,993

Enclosed in letter from Supt. I. W. Powell, of 25 Mch 80 on File 19113

Buckley Orchard
Victoria 27th March 1880

Sir

I have given to Mr. De Cosmos a memo: setting forth the different works on which I have been employed in substance as follows

Ordnance Survey of England & Scotland
Reconnoissance of Asia minor
Surveyor to European Commission of the Danube
Surveyor to Boundary Commission British Columbia
One of the first sworn Surveyors for B.C.
In private practise here since 1860
Employed on several surveys for the Dominion Govt.

To
I. W. Powell Esq M D
Superintendent Indian affairs

In

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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In charge of Harbour
improvements Victoria Harbour
when first commenced –

I have now the honor to
apply for the position of Surveyor
to the Indian dept.
My record is good for the
several works enumerated
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Edward Stephens

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch.

To .....

Ottawa, 13th April 1880.

two letters attached this day

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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14.977

A DeCosmos Esq M.P.
House of Commons
Ottawa,

21.4.80

Sir / April 22 80

I am directed by the Right Hon the S. Gof Ill. to ack the receipt of your letter of the 31 Ultimo, recommending the employment of Mr. Edward Stephens C.E., as surveyor to the Ind Reserve Comm. B.C.; which recommendation is concurred in by the Hon W. J. Macdonald & Hugh Nelson, Senators, & messrs A Bunster & J. C. Thompson M.Ps. I beg to inform you that your recommendation will receive due consideration.

I have

Sir Maingy

Place Mr. Stephens name of list of applns for agencies in B.C.

Wont April 24 1880

[signature] S. Gof Ill

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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E. Stevens C.E.
Victoria B.C.

Strongly recommended by Mr. de Cosmos for employment on Indian surveys - 18 June 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 10 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3695, File 14,977)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

File 15,040	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints made by Chief Crowfoot regarding the issue of supplies and rations to the Blackfoot Indians. 1884
File 15,051	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding repairs to buildings at Blackfoot Crossing and Peigan Reserves and the construction of a new home for the Indian agent. 1884
File 15,176	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of a road on Indian Reserve 35F, Lake of the Woods. 1884
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File 15,266	Blackfoot Agency - A report by Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General on the conditions prevailing on the reserves at Blackfoot Crossing, Peigan and Blood Reserves where he found the Indians in a desperate state due to lack of food. Chief Crowfoot and his head chiefs complain of the Sioux Indians preventing buffalo from living in their territories (address by Chief Crowfoot and Chiefs confirming allegiance to the British Crown). 1879 - 1881
File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15040 SEE 14624

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT CROWFOOT. COMPLAINS OF RATIONS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

BLACK FILE NO. 15040

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

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REGULATIONS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

MEMO.

No. 15040

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

N. W. Wadsworth

Calgarry

14/22 Aug

Reporting interview with Chief Crowfoot - which that Chief Complained of small quantity of flour issued to his Indians and also that the men who cut up the meat for distribution were not paid a salary as on other Reserves.

27 Aug. Let. to C. Dewdney

24/29 Sep Let from C. Dewdney.

Ottawa 14624

ACTION.

104

ACTION CONTINUED.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15040

Duplicate

Calgarry Aug 14th 1884

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that when I was at the Blackfoot Crossing Crowfoot was rather upon his "high horse" and came into the ration house and quite excitedly complained of the small quantity of flour that was being issued: the quantity did appear small - about 5 oz's per soul - but as there were no complaints whatever from any other source, and as the Indians did not in anyway back Crowfoot up, I attribute his outbreak of temper, to his wish to shew off before his Indians, and to shew that his trip East had not destroyed his powers of speaking out, and looking after their interests:

After the rationing he came again with a number of his men, and he informed me that he wished his Reserve to be placed upon the same footing as the Bloods, that the men (Indians) who cut up the meat there were paid $13.00 per month for doing this, and he wished his men to be paid the same: upon my asking him why he had not submitted this to you when he was at Regina, he replied that everything he said to you

Hon E Dewdney
Indian Commr
Regina

Dr Benson Request to give his opinion as to the advisability of employing Indians as Meat Cutters on the Blackfoot Reserve RJ 22 Aug 84

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 22 1890 OTTAWA

you was not interpreted, that he asked you to give him a letter of instructions for the Agent, and he did not get it, and that he did not get enough presents, he also said more, that is not worth repeating: I informed him that I would lay the matter of paying the men for cutting up the beef before you = I beg therefor to say in this connection that in my opinion it would be well to adopt a uniform system of receiving supplies, and issuing them upon the Reserves, and in doing this Crowfoots request might be granted to the extent of paying two Indians at the Crossing, and one at the North Camp: in addition to the duty of cutting up the meat after it is received in the Ration house, they should be made to collect the offal, cleaning the fat from the entrails &c from the different animals whilst they are being skinned and dressed, if this is well done much more would be saved than their wages would amount to: Generally the system has prevailed of calling the offal 35 lbs each animal, whereas, from tests made personally at several killings upon the different Reserves

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15040

I estimate the offal from different animals will average as follows

1 Heart	6 lbs	
1 Liver	18 "	
1 Paunch	25 "	
1 Tongue	6 "	
Belly fat	16 "	
1 Head	15 "	issued in lieu of this quantity
	86 "	@ $14 = $12.00 per

animal as against 35 lbs = $4.90

I have suggested to the Agents to see that the above average is accepted as a guide by the Isur'rs of Rations, thereby saving $7.14 per animal to the Department over the old system: if the entrals are not cleaned of the fat it is lost to the Department altogether, therefore if you consent to pay these meat cutters they can be made to easily save their wages to the Depa'tment by collecting and cleaning the above and making them in fit condition to issue along with, and in lieu of beef =

Should my suggestions in these matters to the Agents be approved by yourself, I beg to recommend that they may be embodied in a circular letter, over your signature, to each Agent in this Treaty

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T P Wadsworth

Insp'r. In Agencies

N.B. The Agent at the Crossing should be advised promptly if the meat cutters are to be paid or not

T.P.W.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15040

Hon E. Dewdney
Indian Comr
Regina
N.W.T.

August 27 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to report as to the advisability of employing Indians as Meat Cutters on the Blackfoot Res. as referred to in Mr Inspectors

Wadsworths report to you of the 14th inst.

The Dept cannot see any reason why the weight of the offal of an ox should not be ascertained ~~weight~~ as readily as the weight of the four quarters, ~~& that~~ it would seem that if Mr Wads worths statement is correct & an average weight of 86 lbs has been called 35 lbs that there has been some room for improperly disposing of an equivalent weight of beef.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

15690

No. 764.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 29 1884

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Feb 24 1884

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo nº 15040 I have the honor to inform you that I have instructed Mr Sub. Agent Begg to employ two Indians at the Blackfoot Reserve at the issue of beef rations, when the offal will be cleaned, weighed and issued in the same manner as the rest of the animal

I have the honor to be,
Sir
your obedt servt
L. Dewdney
Commissioner

The Right Hon:
Supt General
of Indian affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,040)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

- File 15,040	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints made by Chief Crowfoot regarding the issue of supplies and rations to the Blackfoot Indians. 1884
File 15,051	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding repairs to buildings at Blackfoot Crossing and Peigan Reserves and the construction of a new home for the Indian agent. 1884
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File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15051

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT AGENCY BUILDINGS BLACKFOOT AND PEIGAN RESERVES N.W.T.

FROM

TO

REFERENCE

Referred To	By	Remarks	D

DISPOSAL

P	Da	Use

FILE NO. 15051

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMO.

R.R. 3. 9. 84.

No. 15051

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

ACTION.

104/4

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

J. P. Wadsworth

14/
22 Aug

Recommends that Agent be instructed to have found crop instead of shingle placed upon building at Blackfoot Crossing; also that a house be built for Instructor at Pagan Reserve and present building be used as a Storehouse &c &c.

28 Aug let from C. Dewdney
2 Sept
9 do let to do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15051

Duplicate

Calgary Aug 14th 1884

Mr Benson ask Comr Dewdney to favor the Dept with his views on the subject treated of in this report Rs 22 Aug 84

Sir

I have the honor to submit the following for your consideration

In view of the fact that the present buildings at the Blackfoot Crossing are subject to being flooded when a freshet occurs in the river and therefore their occupancy as store-houses by the Department must be limited I beg to recommend that the Agent be instructed to place upon them board roofs instead of shingle as the boards would be available for other purposes when no longer required upon the roofs =

With reference to the Agency buildings on the Piegan Reserve: there is not one worth a shingle roof, I would therefore recommend that a comfortable dwelling be built for the Instructor, and the present house turned into a storehouse for which purpose it is well adapted: I have come to the conclusion that it does not pay the Department to attempt the erection of buildings (barring stables or other small buildings) with the hands upon the Reserves, and that it is a mistake to keep on a large

Hon. E Dewdney
Indian Commr
Regina

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

large force of workmen during the Winter, as was done on this Reserve, under the belief that they are engaged in getting out timber for buildings, the men being unused to this kind of labor, each stick costs double what it is worth: I am also of the opinion that frame houses can be erected at less cost than of logs, particularly as the Department has a special rate for lumber according to its Contract with Wm McLaren the purchaser of the Departments Saw and Grist Mills =

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Wadsworth
Insp. Ind. Agencies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15222

Calgary N.W.T.
August 14th 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following for your consideration.

Copy

In view of the fact that the present buildings at the Blackfoot Crossing are subject to being flooded when a freshet occurs in the river and therefore their occupancy as storehouses by the Department must be limited I beg to recommend that the Agent be instructed to place upon them board roofs instead of shingle as the boards would be available for other purposes when no longer required upon the roofs.

With reference to the Agency buildings on the Peigan Reserve; there is not one worth a shingle roof, I would therefore recommend that a comfortable dwelling be built for the Instructor and the present house turned into a store house for which purpose it is well adapted: I have come to the conclusion that it does not pay the Department to attempt the erection of buildings (barring stables or other small buildings) with the hands upon the Reserves, and that it is a mistake to keep on a large force of workmen during the winter, as was done on this Reserve, under the belief that they are engaged in getting out timber for buildings, the men being unused to this kind of labor,

Hon E. Dewdney
Indian Commr
Regina.
N.W.T.

Each

F.C.C.
5

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Each stick costs double what it is worth:

I am also of the opinion that frame houses can be erected at less cost than of logs, particularly as the Department has a special rate for lumber according to its contract with Mr McLaren the purchaser of the Departments Saw & Grist Mills.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
J.P. Wadsworth
Inspr Indn Agencies

Sgd

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15222

In your reply refer to

No. 233.

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. SEP 2 1884

Regina, August 28. 1884.

Mr Benson
Ack receipt and say that the action taken with respect to both recommendations made by the Inspector is approved
RD 2 Sep 84

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr Inspector Wadsworth reporting on the buildings at the Blackfoot Crossing and ~~Sarcee~~ Piegan Reserve and with reference thereto to State that I have instructed Mr Pocklington to have the Blackfoot buildings boarded instead of Shingled for the reasons given by the Inspector. and that no action should be taken regarding the ~~Sarcee~~ Piegan buildings at present as it is contemplated to erect a house for the agent this fall at that place.

The Right Hon
Supt. General
of Indian affr's
Ottawa.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Obt Servant.
E. Cheney
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15051

Hon E Dewdney
Indian Comr
Regina
N.W.T.

Sept 9 84

Sir

I have the honr to ack the rect of your letter of the 28th ultimo enclosing a Copy of a letter received from Mr Inspector Wadsworth reporting on the buildings at Blackfoot Crossing & Pagan Reserve & stating that you had instructed Mr Agt Pocklington to have the Blackfoot buildings boarded instead of shingled for the reasons given by Mr Wadsworth & that no action should be taken regarding the Pagan buildings at present as they contemplated to erect a house for the Agt this fall at that place and in reply to inform you that the action taken in the respect to both recommendations of the Inspector is approved

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,051)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

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File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

FILE NO. 15176 BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT ROAD LAKE OF THE WOODS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15176

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMO.

No. 15176

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

129/8

E. McColl
Winnipeg
25/
29 Aug

Enclosing copy of a letter from H. J. Bulmer & Co. asking for permission to put a road through the Indian Reserve 35 A. on Lake of the Woods. Treaty 3.

4/ Dept. Tel from McColl
5. tel. to McColl
6 Any letter do.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy:

15176

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AUG 25 1884

Rat Portage Aug. 20th. 1884.

The Supt. of Indian Affairs
Winnipeg

Sir,

This winter we intend to carry on lumbering operations at Crow Lake, Lake of the Woods and to get in our supplies have to cross over Indian Reserve 35 D. we now write you to respectfully ask permission to cut a road through this reserve to get to our work. The road will be about half a mile long and will run through small poplar brush all the way so no damage will be done to any timber. Kindly reply

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
(sgd.) D. D. Dulmer & Co.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to
No. 8554
also to the date of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency,

Office of the Inspector,

15176

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 29 1884

Winnipeg, 25th Aug 1884

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your consideration, a copy of a letter dated the 20th instant from F. J. Bulmer & Co. asking for permission to cut a road through the Indian Reserve 35 F. on Lake of the Woods. Treaty No 3.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

E. McColl

Insp^r of Ind. agencies

per. Jno P. Wright

Clerk in Charge

Mr Benson Say that before the question of cutting a road through the Indian Reserve 35 F. on the Lake of the Woods can receive any consideration a sketch of the Reserve showing the Proposed Road should be submitted and the consent of the Proposed Road away the Reserve in question to the surrender of the Proposed Road and Reg^d would have to be obtained in subsec 37 of the I.A. 1880

29. Aug 84

The Right Honble
The Sup^t General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM 37.

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed of it in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT No.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

To E. McColl, 5th Sept, 1884.

Inspector of Indian Agencies, Rat Portage.

(To be forwarded to Mr McColl if he has left Rat Portage.)

If convinced that road will not injure Reserve, and Indians consent, may grant permission

(1.)

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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FORM 37.

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No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT No.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

188

To .....

Permission asked for.

A M

(2.)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15255

(Form 1.)

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager.

ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

Rec'd No.	From	Sent by	Rec'd by	Time	Check
57	n	G	Ho	12.50	71 Paid

This Telegram has been received upon the above conditions.

No. 133 Ottawa Sept 4 1884

By Telegraph from Rat Portage Sept 4

To L. VanKoughnet
Dept Sup General

Bulmer and Co want permission to cut waggon road through thirty five 7 Indian reserves across portage from Sabaskabay to Crow Lake advance of about one half mile for getting in supplies to their timber limit would recommend permission granted

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

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CANADA

15255

(Form 2.)

The Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies' Lines,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager.

ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

Rec'd No.	From	Sent by	Rec'd by	Time.....	Check.....

This Telegram has been received upon the above conditions.

No. _____ Ottawa, _____ 188

By Telegraph from (2)

To

as it is impossible
to get a road
to limit elsewhere provided
no valuable timber is
destroyed by said road
they want an order
at Earliest Convenience men
and teams waiting

E McCall.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

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CANADA

15176

E. McColl, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian
Agencies & Reserves,
Winnipeg, Man.

Draft
5/9/84

Sept. 6/ '84.

Sir/

The following telegram from you dated at Rat Portage the 4th Inst. has ~~been~~ received at this Office ~~yesterday~~:—

"Bulmer & Co. want "permission to cut waggon "road through Thirty five "'F' Indian Reserve across "Portage from Sabaskabay "to Crow Lake advance "of about one half mile "for getting in supplies "to their timber limit. "Would recommend permission "granted, as it is impossible "to get a road to limit "elsewhere provided no "valuable timber is "destroyed by said road. "They want an order at "earliest convenience — men "and teams waiting."

To the above I replied ~~[illegible]~~ by wire on the 5th Inst as follows:

~~on the 5th Inst~~

"If

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

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CANADA

"I convinced that
"road will not injure
"Reserve, and Indians consent,
"may grant permission
"asked for."

Be kind enough
to report the result of
~~your~~ if any taken by you
action in this
matter if and the results

I am, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,176)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

- File 15,040	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints made by Chief Crowfoot regarding the issue of supplies and rations to the Blackfoot Indians. 1884
- File 15,051	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding repairs to buildings at Blackfoot Crossing and Peigan Reserves and the construction of a new home for the Indian agent. 1884
File 15,176	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of a road on Indian Reserve 35F, Lake of the Woods. 1884
File 15,249	Fisher River Agency - Correspondence regarding collusion with traders when making treaty payments by Agent Angus MacKay. 1879 - 1880
File 15,266	Blackfoot Agency - A report by Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General on the conditions prevailing on the reserves at Blackfoot Crossing, Peigan and Blood Reserves where he found the Indians in a desperate state due to lack of food. Chief Crowfoot and his head chiefs complain of the Sioux Indians preventing buffalo from living in their territories (address by Chief Crowfoot and Chiefs confirming allegiance to the British Crown). 1879 - 1881
File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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BLACK

FILE NO. 15249

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT CHARGING N. W. AGENTS WITH ACTING IN COLLUSION WITH TRADERS WHEN MAKING TREATY PAYMENTS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE

Referred To	By	Remarks	PA or BF	DISPOSAL Date	DISPOSAL Destruction Authority

FILE NO. 15249

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
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10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEMO.

No. 15,249

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

187 0

Newspaper Clipping

Charging North West Agents with acting in Collusion with Traders when making Treaty payments

ACTION.

√ Acknd Let & E. McColl w enclosure
√ 27/4/Dec A. from E. McColl w'nd.
√ 9/Dec " " Dy. " " —

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

15.249

Ebenezer McColl. Esq
Inspector of Indian Agencies
Winnipeg
Manitoba
August 26/79

Sir/

I enclose herein a copy of a newspaper clipping in which ~~the~~ a charge is made against the Indian agents in the N.W.T. of collusion with Traders when making Treaty payments and quoting, from the Selkirk Inter-Ocean ~~the~~ a report that the agent in the Lake Winnipeg District had arranged matters so that he and a trader ~~who~~ should outstrip the general body of Traders and make ~~the~~ the payments & sell the goods in a secluded spot; also that the agent who pays at Selkirk had shewn favoritism

to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

to a Trader by
giving him the
advantage of
accompanying
him on the same
Day Steamer and
gathering the
Indians on board
& there making
the payments &c
&c.

You will be
good enough to
closely investigate
these matters &
report the result
for the information
of the L.G. of I A.

I am Sir

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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15.249

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
AUG
20
187
BRANCH

Loud complaints come from the North-West respecting the manner in which the treaty payments are made to the Indians by the Government agents. The Selkirk *Inter-Ocean* gives a couple of instances. It appears that the agent making the payments in the Lake Winnipeg district arranged matters so that he and a trader, who had chartered a steamer, should outstrip the general body of traders and make the payments and sell goods in a secluded spot. This manœuvre was successfully carried out by the agent commencing to pay at four o'clock one afternoon and continuing throughout the night. Another case occurred at Selkirk. The regular traders assembled on an island designated as the place where the annuities would be distributed. The agent arrived on a tug, with a favourite trader on board, visited the island, and gathered the Indians on board, and then made the payments. The trader, of course, conducted a brisk and profitable business. There is a strong feeling in the North-West that these tricks practised by Indian agents under the late Dominion Government should be prohibited, as the invariable result is that worthless goods at exorbitant rates are palmed off upon the red men.

Secretary of State Evarts has invited the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

17,318

Memo

Copy

Shewing the dates of payments in Treaty No 5.

Island Bands	16th July
Fisher River	18 do
Berens River	25th do
Norway House	30th do
Cross Lake	4th Aug-
Grand Rapids	19th do —
Cumberland	3rd Sept-
Thebas	8th —
Moose Lake	11th —
	10th =

Jas F Graham
Actg Ind. Supt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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WEEKLY.
$2.00 PER ANNUM
IN ADVANCE.

Office of THE INTER-OCEAN.

ALL KINDS OF
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE.

Manitoba Avenue, Selkirk, Manitoba.

JAMES WEIDMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

Selkirk is the Railway Centre of the North-West.

17,248

November 25. 1879

Mr. McColl,

Dr Sir

I intended to call at your office when in Winnipeg last week, but heard you were very ill. Therefore I now write to inform you that my object in publishing what I believed to be the truth in regard to the conduct of Mr. McKay, Indian Agent, during last Treaty payments, was simply in the interest of the Selkirk traders, who I believed were unjustly treated, and for the future protection of traders who may wish to trade with the Indians at such times. I had no malice in making the statements I did, and related the facts as furnished me by Mr. Hugh Campbell, who was acting salesman for Messrs Jas. Colcleugh & Co. of Selkirk. I would also refer you to Mr. Geo. Cowan, Selkirk East, and Mr. William Pruden, salesman for Mr. F. R. Gemmel. Selkirk.

Respectfully Yours

James Weidman

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Winnipeg 27th October 1879

E. McColl Esq.
Inspector Indian Agencies

Dear Sir

With regard to your enquiries concerning certain complaints preferred against Agent W.C.Ray with alleged collusions with a certain trader on Lake Winnipeg during the payments of annuity last Summer to the Indians of that district. I beg leave to State for your information

1st That I am the trader mentioned as being on the Jug and in collusion with the Agent W.C.Ray

2nd That I was on the Jug when she arrived at Sisters River about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th July 1879.

3rd W.C.Ray as soon as he got his tent up and Indians Goods unloaded commenced to pay the Indians and continued the payment till about 8 or 9 o'clock of the same day.

4th That W.C.Ray had no interest whatever in my Stock or Sales.

5th That I made no arrangement of any Kind with W.C.Ray as to his time of paying the Indians.

6th He left Sisters River on the following Monday morning and arrived off Moosy Island sometime in the afternoon, when about two miles from the Island the Jug ran aground

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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and was detained about two hours before getting into deep water. Mr McNicken then refused to further attempt landing on the Island where the Indians and some traders were waiting, giving as a reason that it would not be safe to remain in that vicinity over night as the coast was dangerous and no harbour in the vicinity. Agent McKay arranged then with the Chief who accompanied us from Doghead that this portion of his band should come out in canoes and be paid on board the Tug, which was done, the Tug kept on its way during the payment and upon reaching their Village about Ten Miles from where the payment was to have been made the Indians went on shore in their canoes.

7th There was no attempt made by anyone to prevent the Indians (after being paid) leaving in their canoes and dealing with the other traders who were following us in their York Boats.

8th I heard Mr McNicken at Doghead offer to tow the other traders to Fisher River and other points at a price which I did not consider exorbitant, they refused to accept his terms.

9th If the wind had been favorable the traders would have arrived in ample time for the payment at Fisher River.

I have the honor to be

Yours very respty

S. J. Jackson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Re Complaints against Agent McKay

Mr. Geo. H. Kerr, assistant states that the Tug, Lady Ellen in Charge H. G. McMickers, Captain, left Fisher River on the morning of the 21st of July to pay at Lock Fish Head that evening when within a mile and a half of the reserve she ran aground. After a great deal of trouble got her off, when she ran on ground the second time. The Captain then told Mr. McKay that it would be impossible for him to run ashore with the tug as the water was so shallow asking him at the same time, if he could pay the Indians on board the tug as it would be

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

impossible for him
to land. Mr McKay
answered that if he
could not land, and
if the Indians consented
to be paid on board
he had no objections.
Mr McMicken thought
it would be better
for the Indians
as the distance from
where the Indians
were camped was
about 10 miles from
their village, and
by the time they
were paid they
would reach their
village. Word was
sent to the Indians
asking them if they
were satisfied to be
paid on board as
the tug could not
land, and they said
that they were

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

impossible for him to land. Mr. McKay answered that if he could not land, and if the Indians consented to be paid on board he had no objections. Mr. McMicken thought it would be better for the Indians as the distance from where the Indians were camped was about 10 miles from this village, and by the time they were paid they would reach their village. Word was sent to the Indians asking them if they were satisfied to be paid on board as the tug could not land, and they said that they were

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Then Indians all then started in their canoes to the tug, and were paid on board. By the time they reached their villages all were paid. Mr. S. I. Jackson, the trader referred to being on board the tug, as a passenger, as Mr. Mackay & assistant were. In loaning his goods on board a sailing vessel sailing towed by the tug. The Indians being paid went on board the vessel where they purchased their goods, and so far as he Mr. Kerr knows Mr. McKay was not directly nor indirectly in collusion with Mr. Jackson in the sale of his goods to the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Indians whatever. Mr Kerr further states that he saw a copy of the "Inter Ocean" newspaper referred to, and read the article alluding to Mr Mackay, and denounces the whole article as incorrect from his personal knowledge.

E. McCall
I.T.O.

The above is a correct statement of my answers to Mr McCall's enquiries of me regarding the matter in question

G. H. Kerr
Assistant

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

Selkirk Nov 9th 1879

Mr E. McColl
Inspector of Indian Agencys

Dear Sir

In reply to enquiries made by you about the payment of Government treaty money made by Mr McKay last Summer. I would say that there was nothing fair or just in the way he acted towards the traders with the exception of those on board Mr McMicken's boat

At Dog Head the Indians and traders were all

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

Selkirk Nov 4th 1879

Mr E. McColl
Inspector of Indian Agencys

Dear Sir

In reply to enquiries made by you about the payment of Government treaty money made by Mr McKay last Summer. I would say that there was nothing blair or just in the way he acted towards the traders with the exception of those on board Mr McMicken's boat

At Dog Head the Indians and traders were all

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

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camped waiting for the
day; when the boat came
they anchored away out
from shore and called
the Indians off and took
them about Ten miles
away well knowing that
the traders could not
reach the place in time
without they paid an ex-
-orbitant towage Mr. McMeken
wanted one hundred dollars
for towing three York boats
from Dog Head to Fishers
River a distance of about
forty miles which shows
clearly that they were determined
that they would have no
opposition if they could help
it. Hoping you will see
justice done I remain

Yours very truly
J. W. Irving.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Selkirk
October 23rd 1879

E McCall Esq
Inspector of Indian agencies
Winnipeg

Sir

On reply to your enquiries respecting alleged favoritism by the Indian agent Mr Mackay in payment of Treaty annuities on Lake Winnipeg Obeg to say-

1- That I was in the employ of James Colclough & Co Traders and took a stock of their goods to attend the payment of annuities to Indians at St Peters Brokenhead River. Fort Alexander. Dog Head Fisher River and Mossy Island

2- That one H. G. McMicken Master of the Tug "Lady Ellen" which conveyed Mr Mackay the Indian Agent to Dog Head. Fisher River Jack Head and Berens River had an interest in the trading firm of Higgins Young & Jackson whose goods were conveyed in the said Tug and a small schooner which she had in tow.

3 That Mr McMicken told me he

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

had an interest in the same trading
firm and expected to derive a
profit from the sales of their goods
4 Thats at Fisher River I was told,
by the chief of the Jack Head Indians
and the agent Mr Mackay
that his band were to be paid
at Mapy Island which place
I and other traders made an
extraordinary effort to reach and
arrive before the Sug made her
appearance. She did not land
at the Island but kept a short
distance out and signalled the
Indians to come on board, moving about
Lake till they had all reached
her in their canoes and preventing
several attempts of the other traders
to reach her She then steamed
off out of sight
5 Thats at Fisher River the Indian agent
arrived about six oclock in the
evening and contrary to usual
custom of paying after the Indians
had had their Pow-wow began
at that hour which it was im-
possible for other traders to have
arrived in time and remained
two days after thus giving the
trading firm engaged in the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Guy an unfair advantage
6 That Mr McNicken would
not agree to tow Fork Boats
of other traders except at
a figure so exorbitant they
could not entertain
7 That as an evidence of an
intention on the part of Mr McNicken
to deprive them of an opportunity
to sell their goods I am prepared
to prove that he, said he had a special
grudge against one of them
and ~~[illegible]~~ used that means
of satisfying it
8 With regard to payment of
annuities on an Island near
Selkirk. there must be some
mistake - We saw nothing
irregular in payment any-
where this side of Dog Head
I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
Hugh Campbell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

Copy

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Mr E McColl
Inspector of Indian Agencies

Agent McKay was a passenger on board the Jay Ellen it was impossible to remain at Jack Head as there is no harbour for 30 miles the payment had to be made in the Steamer or not at all. no goods were sold by Mr Jackson during payment & it was only at the urgent requests of the Indians after payment that goods were sold & then the prices were as low as Winnipeg prices. I would like to have the parties who made the Complaints swear to it - as they were not within 20 miles of the place and all their ~~statements~~ are lies and the snarling cries of a pack of unscrupulous traders who could not have things their own way. before going any further in the matter I would like to know if the Government wish to become the Champion of the Traders or not for by noticing the Report at all it seems to me that there is some wire pulling some place the Com-plaints itself shew a falsity for how

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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how could Agent Young be mixed up with a locality 150 miles from where his Territory ceases

I am

Sir

Yours &c

(Sd) H McMicken

Captain Str Lady Ellen

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Winnipeg. 12th Dec. 1879.

Sir

In reply to your enquiry regarding the statements of Mr J.B. Irving, of Selkirk, and others in the matter of alleged "collusion" and "favouritism" &c. during the Treaty payments in Treaty 5. I beg to state, for your information.

1st That the statements of Mr J.B. Irving of Selkirk is altogether incorrect.

2nd That "at Dog Head" the Dog Lady Ellen was anchored out from the shore" as stated by Mr Irving, but I did not call, nor take the Indians off two miles to pay them.

3rd That at Dog Head I made the payments in my tent, which I had for the purpose placed in the midst of the Indian Camp.

4th That at Dog Head the tent of Mr Irving was one of the nearest trading tents to that of my pay-tent.

5th That had it been my desire, or intention to favor the Traders on board of Mr McMicken's Boat" or to work against the other Traders, I would have proceeded at once to Jack-fish Head, and payed the few families there, before any of the other traders could get there, and would not have remained two days at Sicker River after completing the payments there, as stated by Mr Hugh Campbell.

6th

E. McColl Esq.
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
Winnipeg Man.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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6th That at Fisher River. I never told McHugh Campbell. or anybody else, that any Band or part of a Band of Indians. were to be paid at Mossy Island.

7th That I mentioned to James Sinclair Comr of the Island Band. and in the hearing of several others. That I would try to pay those of the Indians staying at Jack-fish Head at any ~~any~~ place where I could get them together at. or about the Jack fish Head.

8th That it was quite immaterial to me with whom the Indians traded, nor did I advise. nor direct them to trade with any trader in particular, nor show any favouritsen whatsoever. to one trader more than to another.

9th That I arrived at Fisher River on the 18th of July 2. P.M and commenced the Indian payments on that day according to instructions.

10th That I did not consider it a part of my business. nor the interest of the Department. to spend any time in waiting for the convenience of Traders - Especially when taken into consideration that it was costing the Government about $21.00 per diem for every day I was out on that trip.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

N. Mackay.

Ind. Agt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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CANADA

2951

17,318

Winnipeg 18th September 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
4
1879
BRANCH

private

Liberty given by Mr. McKay to make public use of this document — E. McColl

Sir

On my arrival here after completing the Treaty payments in Treaty No 5. I was handed a copy of the Inter-Ocean, a newspaper published at Selkirk, in which a malicious misrepresentation appeared, purporting to be an account of what had actually taken place at one of the Indian annual payments in Treaty No 5.

In justice to myself, and to the position which I occupy in the Indian Department. I consider it my duty to give you a simple, and true statement, of what really has taken place, at the payments of the Island Band, and what did occur in connection therewith.

On the 8th of July last I made an agreement with Mr. H. McMicken for means of conveyance from Winnipeg to the several places of payment in Treaty 5. it was arranged that Mr. McMicken would man and equip a York Boat for my use, and be ready to start for the first payment — which was to take place at Dog Head on the 16th July — on the 10th July. I was not ready to start at the time appointed, and Mr. McMicken did not think it advisable to detain the York Boat any longer than that date, so he offered me a passage on board of his Tug, the "Lady Ellen" which was to start from Winnipeg on the 14th, and in the mean time, send on the crew with the York Boat, allowing a few days in case of storing weather so

as

E. McColl Esq.
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
&c &c &c.
Winnipeg. Man.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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as to be on time at Dog Head. I accepted the offer. as it gave me time to get all the necessary preparations ready for the payments, we started out on the 14th according to arrangement, and got as far as the mouth of the Red River on the next morning, where we overtook several other boats laying at anchor and wind bound. on account of the stormy weather which had prevailed for some time past. We were also stormbound here, until the evening of the 16th of July, when we started out, on the morning of the 17th we overtook our York Boat which had been storm bound. and had been laying in harbor for several days. Mr. McMicken took the York Boat in tow, to Dog Head, where we arrived that same day. I commenced to make the payments that same evening, and next morning I finished payments, and the distribution of Implements &c. then started out for Fisher River at once. as it was the day appointed for the payments at that place, whilst at Dog Head — the appointed place of payments for all the Island Band — I ascertained the fact, that twelve families of this Band had been unable to reach Dog Head to receive their payment, on account of the great distance to traverse the Lake, which had been very rough for several days. I could not wait any longer as I was already somewhat behind time. I arrived at Fisher River on the afternoon of the 18th July. I commenced the payments that same day according to instructions. and finished making the payments, and the distribution of provisions, and implements on the next day. I then started out on a tour of inspection of the whole Reserve, which took up all the balance of that day. the next day (20th) being sunday, we of course did not start out.

At.

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At Dog Head Mr. McMicken generously offered to send on the York Boat to Berens River, and proposed to give me a passage on his Steamer to Fisher River, as I was now one day behind time, on account of the stormy weather on the Lake. I accepted his offer, in order to get to the place of payment in time, and being fully aware that it was impossible to get in time to Fisher River in the York Boat. Mr McMicken — it appears — had previously made an arrangement with Mr S. Jackson, to tow his trading boat to Fisher River and from there to Berens River, he informed me he had made the same offer to other traders but that they declined the offer. Mr McMicken also towed the Mayo - the Supply craft - into Fisher River. On Monday we started for Berens River. Mr McMicken consented to go by way of Jack-Fish-Head where the few Indians of the Island Band - who were unable to get to the place of payment — were Camped, and where their Reserve is. Mr McMicken's agreement with me, did not oblige him to go by the way of Jack-fish-head - as it was understood that these Indians could have reached Dog Head with the rest of the Band, and where they always have been paid — but he agreed to go out of his Course, and go by a very dangerous Coast in order to oblige me, and to satisfy the few Indians who had not been able to get to Dog Head, and who were Camped there; When nearing a point within a short distance from Jack-fish-Head, the Lady Ellen struck a shoal, where she stuck fast for over an hour and a half, before she

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sae could get away again, the coast on the west shore of the Lake being very dangerous for navigation Mr. McMicken refused to go nearer the shore at this place. but agreed to go as near the shore as possible at the Jack fish Head where the Indians were camped. here he managed to get within two hundred yards of the shore and anchored his boat in four feet of water. the Indians who saw us ~~xxx~~ anchored. came out to us from shore. and requested to be paid on board the steamer, to which I objected. but Mr. McMicken fearing a storm. and the great distance from the harbor. ("Cat Heads") would not agree to stay here for any length of time. and the urgent request of the Councellor. and few Indians who could not get to the place of payments (Dog Head) I had no choice in the matter. I was obliged. either to pay them on board the Dug. or not at all. so I concluded to pay them on the boat. rather than not pay them at all. as I considered it would be a great hardship to the Indians were they obliged to go without their annuity money this year. for my trouble in trying to do my duty towards the Department. and in satisfying the Indians. I have been falsly accused of "Collusion with traders in making Treaty payments" and other equally as absurd and false statements. made by some disappointed traders. who made this malicious and untrue statement to an obsequious. and obtrusive Editor. who took the trouble to have it published in a newspaper.

For the confirmation of this statement I would beg to refer you to the following gentlemen

who

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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who were present during ~~dressing~~ the whole transaction G. H. Kerr Esq. Assistant at Treaty payments. H. J. McMicken Esq. owner of the Tug "Lady Ellen" and to S. J. Jackson Esq. all of Winnipeg. and also to James Sinclair Councillor, of the Island Band, all of these Gentlemen can testify to the correctness of this statement.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

A. Mackay.

Ind. Agt.

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CANADA

12951

17.318

Winnipeg, Manitoba.
November 27th 1879.

No 233

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
4
187
BRANCH

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of the 26th August last, No. 15.249, enclosing a copy of a Newspaper Clipping, in which a charge is made against the Indian Agents in the North West Territories of Collusion with Traders in making Treaty Payments, and quoting from the Selkirk "Interocean", a report that the Agent in the Lake Winnipeg District had arranged matters

The Right Honorable
The Supt General
Of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

&c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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So that he and a [17.8] Trader should antedate the general body of Traders, make payments to Indians, and sell them goods in a secluded spot: Also that the Agents when pass at Belleisle had shown favoritism to a Trader by giving him the advantage of accompanying him on the same, Tug Steamer, and gathering the Indians on board, and then making the payments &c. &c.;
And requesting me to be good enough to closely investigate these matters, and report for the information of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Owing to the absence from the City of Agent Mackay, and the time it has taken to receive Replies

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replies from the Traders and other parties communicated with, on the subject, in addition to my personal investigation into the charges preferred against the Agents by the editor of the "Interocean", I have been unable to reply sooner to your letter.

I now enclose statements from the following parties.

1st - Mr. Agent Mackay. two letters dated the 18th September and November the 12th 1879, respectively.

2nd Mr. H. G. McMicken, owner and Captain of the Tug, "Lady Ellen".

3rd - Mr. Hugh Campbell. a person in the employ of Jas. Colclough & Co, Traders.

4th - Mr. J. W. Irving Trader at Selkirk.

5th Mr. G. H. Kerr, assistant to Agent Mackay in

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in making payments to Indians of his agency last Summer;

6th - Mr. S. Q. Jackson the Trader referred to, as being in collusion with Mr. Agent Mackay, and Mr. H. G. McMicken in outstripping other Traders, and taking advantage of them in the sale of goods.

7th - Mr. James Wiedman, editor and proprietor of the "Interocean" Newspaper

8th Mr. Jas. F. Graham Copy of dates at which payments were to be made to the Indians of Treaty No. 5.

It would appear from these statements that Mr. Mackay made payments of annuities, at Dog-Head (the place appointed for

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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for Payment of "Island Bonds"), and at Fisher's River, on the dates appointed by the Acting Superintendent, and that no injustice on his part could have been done to Indians at those places, as he had no discretionary powers in the matter.

The "Dark Fish Head Indians are a Payment of the Island Bond of Indians, Numbering about 12 families, who were to be paid along with the other Indians of that Band, at Dog. Head, but owing to the distance they had to come, and the roughness of the Lake, they failed to get there on the day of Payment.

Do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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do in order to accommodate them, Mr. Agent Mackay made arrangement with the Chief to pay them ab, or near their Course, on his way to Berens River after he paid the Fishers River Band.

Whether Messrs. Jackson and McMicken were in Collusion or not, in taking advantage of the Indians who were awaiting the arrival of Mr. McKay, at Duck Fish Head, to make payments to the Indians there, it is impossible for me to determine from the conflicting nature of the statements enclosed, but there is nothing to show that Mr. Mackay had been in collusion with any Trader whatsoever. With

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With regard to the charge that the Agent who pays at Selkirk had shown favoritism to a trader by giving him the advantage of accompanying him on the same Tug Steamer, and gathering the Indians onboard, and there making the payments, &c., I made enquiries and find that this charge is unfounded, as no payments were made to Indians by the Agent on board a Tug or on an Island in the vicinity of Selkirk

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
E. McColl
I. T. A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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15.249.

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 10th December
1879.

Memorandum,

The Undersigned begs to submit herewith, a letter from Mr. E. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Winnipeg, dated the 27th Ultimo, in reply to a letter from this Office, of the 26th of August last, asking him to report upon the Statements contained in a Newspaper clipping, in which a charge is made against the Indians Agents in the North West Territories, for collusion with Traders, when making Treaty payments, and (quoting from the Selkirk "Interocean", a report) that the Agent of the Lake Winnipeg District had arranged matters, so that he and a Trader should outstrip the

The Right Honorable
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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the general body of Traders, and sell the Indians their goods in a secluded spot; also with reference to the Agent paying at Sechelt having shewn favoritism by giving a Trader the advantage of accompanying him on the same Tug Steamer, and gathering the Indians on board and then making the payments &c, &c.

The undersigned respectfully submits the opinion on the Statements made in the papers which accompanied our Mr. Hall's report, that it was, to say the least of it, a most irregular proceeding on the part of Mr. Agent McKay to allow the Indians to be paid on a Steamer to which was attached a Boat containing goods, in which the owner of the Steamer was interested and on which the same were being carried for the purpose of being sold to the Indians, and to conduct the payments while the Steamer was proceeding on her way to her

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her destination.

The excuse given that the Indians by this course were being conveyed to their homes more rapidly is, while plausible scarcely sufficient to justify such a proceeding. - The Indians had Canoes with them, and they did not calculate upon being carried home by the Steamer; but intended reaching their homes in the usual way, by their own Canoes.

Considering all the circumstances connected with the case, the Undersigned cannot but regard it as, to say the least, extremely suspicious; and without presuming to suggest any course to the Superintendent General in the matter, he cannot but express the opinion, that ~~the sooner an example is~~ in the interest of the service the sooner an example is made of an Agent guilty of such irregularities the better it will be for the Indians and the public generally.

A. Van Koughnet
Deputy Supt General
of Ind Affairs.

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Commissioner's Office,
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
North-West Territories,

Ottawa Dec 31st 187

My dear Mr Pankoughnet.

I have read over the paper in connection with Agent McKaye matter and I must say that it looks suspicious.

It is of the greatest importance to the Indians that they should purchase all the goods they want at as low a figure as possible.

It is the poor Indians that want protection from imposition, I don't pity the Traders in the least, they are all alike when it comes to dealing with the Indians

The more competition there is the cheaper the Indians

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Commissioner's Office,
INDIAN AFFAIRS.
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Indians will get their goods and every facility shewed be given to all Traders to attend the payments, or tenders shewed be called for, asking at what rate certain articles woned be supplied the Indians in the different Treaty districts and a license issued to the Lowest tenderer to supply them; a heavy penalty shewed be imposed if goods were sold at a higher price than the Schedule accepted.

Tenders to be made by sample, & no outsiders allowed on the Reservation.

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

Commissioner's Office,
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
North-West Territories,

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I cannot see what else can be done, if this won't do, although a circular to the agents stating that every facility must be given all Traders to attend the payments and any favouritism shown to any particular firm would entail instant dismissal

As I have no knowledge of the country included in Treaty 5 I am unable to know how my proposition to get tenders from different parties would suit there, but in Treaties

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Commissioner's Office,
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
North-West Territories,

187

Treaties 4. 6. and 7. it could be made to work very well.

I will come round and have a chat with you on the subject on the 2nd January.

Believe me
Yours very Sincerely
[illegible]

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Dep't Supt Genl of
Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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(1)

17,[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
9
187[illegible]
BRANCH

136

Selkirk 1 November 1879

E McCoe Esq
Supt Indian Agencies

Sir

As requested by You I as one of the traders during the late treaty with the Indians Beg to make statement concerning the favoritism of Angus McKay Esquire Indian Agent

1st That at that time I was in the Employ of F R Gemmel Merchant of Selkirk as Chief trader for him during the late treaty at which I attended That the stock of which I had charge myself & assistants were in the same Boat in Company with James Cavelough & Cos Stock and men of whom Mr Hugh Campbell was the Chief - The Boat which was used was a "York Boat" the property of and Commanded by one John Passage - I attended the following Treaties viz - "St Peters;" "Brokenhead;" "Fort Alexandre;" "Doghead" and "Fisher River".

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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17.399

2nd While at "Doghead" I asked Mr H G McMicken Master of the Tug "Lady Ellen" what he would charge to tow the Two York Boats of the traders to "Fisher River" his charges we Considered too much I again asked him and he continued to ask an Exorbitant Price We then decided to row there

3rd The two "York Boats" left Doghead the afternoon, the payment of the Indians was Concluded, for "Fisher River" at which Place we arrived about Eleven oclock Am as near as I can remember - Mr McKay left "Doghead" a few hours before the trading Boats and Arrived at Fisher River the same afternoon as I afterwards ascertained - Mr McKay Remained at "Fisher River" from the time of finishing the payments until Monday Morning

4th I was anxious to know where the Jack Head Indians were to be paid because I had given some advances to a few Jack Head Indians - I went to the Indian Agent & was particular to ask him where the above mentioned Indians were to be paid He said

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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17.399

4th He cared not to say But depended upon where their Chief should say So I went to the Chief and asked him and he told me the money would be Paid out at Mossey Island sure I asked both Mr McKay and the Indian Chief at Dog Head & Fisher River where the money was to be paid to the Jack Head Indians with the above result. and in addition the Chief told me he would send two of his Indians before hand from Dog Head to notify the Band to assemble at Mossey Island - We left Fisher River about Sun down on Sunday and proceeded all that night and reached Mossey Island about Eight or nine AM Monday Morning - At Mossey Island we found the Jack Head Indians assembled awaiting the arrival of the Agent We waited about Two hours there we then saw the smoke of the Tug from the direction of Fisher River - They went round an adjacent Island and when they came in sight the whistle was Blown several times - We didn't start when the whistle was first Blown after that Two Indians started out in a Bark Canoe to the place where the Tug and agent were - Then

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4th when they arrived Guns were fired and the Indians at Mossey Island said that they wanted us to go to where the Tug was - We then hurried up and started for the above mentioned place Two of our men went in a Canoe along with the Indians to the Tug the Indians and the Other York Boat Got there before Our Boat and the Tug after leaving the Island stopped and took a Board our men & the Indians then the Tug steamed up & started off - They stopped twice - We waited for some time to see what the Tug would do. we got tired of waiting and then started home

I have the Honor sir to be Your obt Sert

William Prudhon

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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13136

17,399

Winnipeg Manitoba
Dec 30th 1879.

No 243

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 27th of November last, No. 233, 2 have the honor to enclose an additional letter received this morning from Mr. Wm Bruden who was in the employ of Mr. J. R. Gunnel, Merchant at Selkirk, as chief trader, during the payment of Annuities

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent General,
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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to the Indians of Lake Winnipeg by Mr Agent Mackay, last Summer. It will be observed that Mr Pruden's Statement is substantially the same as that of Mr Hugh Campbell.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
E. McColl
I.S.A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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— 15.249 —

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 19th December
1879

Memorandum,

In connection with the report of the Undersigned dated the 10th Instant on the complaints against Mr. Indian Agent McKay for connivance with a Trader during the Treaty payments, the Undersigned begs respectfully to submit herewith a letter from Mr. William Pruden, of Selkirk on the same subject, dated the 1st Ultimo, and enclosed in Mr. Inspector McColl's letter of the 3rd Instant, also placed herewith.

A. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt Genl
of Ind Affairs.

The Right Hon'ble
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Supt General
of Ind Affairs

fyle 15249 No. 1

Mr McKay should be told that his proceedings are very suspicious & unwarranted. Any reference must cause Arsenal. IWMD 2 Feb 80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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15:249

E. McColl Esq
Inspector of Indian Agencies
Winnipeg
Manitoba.
Feb: 6 80

5/2/80

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27 of Nov. last relative to the charges brought against Mr. Agent McKay of ~~respect to~~ collusion with a trader or traders, while making Treaty payments within his Agency, I am directed by the Right Hon: the S.G. of I.A. to inform you that Mr. McKay's proceedings on that occasion are of ~~the~~ a very suspicious character & deserving of censure and that any ~~[illegible]~~ recurrence of the same must cause his dismissal -

I am to direct you to inform ~~you~~ Mr. McKay to the above effect.

In this connection I am to request that you will be present at the coming year's payments of annuities in Mr. McKay's Agency.

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,249)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

- File 15,040	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints made by Chief Crowfoot regarding the issue of supplies and rations to the Blackfoot Indians. 1884
- File 15,051	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding repairs to buildings at Blackfoot Crossing and Peigan Reserves and the construction of a new home for the Indian agent. 1884
File 15,176	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of a road on Indian Reserve 35F, Lake of the Woods. 1884
- File 15,249	Fisher River Agency - Correspondence regarding collusion with traders when making treaty payments by Agent Angus MacKay. 1879 - 1880
File 15,266	Blackfoot Agency - A report by Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General on the conditions prevailing on the reserves at Blackfoot Crossing, Peigan and Blood Reserves where he found the Indians in a desperate state due to lack of food. Chief Crowfoot and his head chiefs complain of the Sioux Indians preventing buffalo from living in their territories (address by Chief Crowfoot and Chiefs confirming allegiance to the British Crown). 1879 - 1881
File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

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FILE NO. 15266

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT CROWFOOT- INTERVIEW RE DESTITUTION -DISSATISFACTION WITH SIOUX

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

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FILE NO. 15,266

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

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MEMO.

No. 15,266

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

187 9

Hon E. Dewdney

Indian Commissioner

22 July / 2 Aug Fort Macleod N. W. T.

Reporting interview with Chief Crow Foot at Blackfoot Crossing & destitute condition of Indians in that vicinity: dissatisfaction of Indians at Sioux being allowed to reside in Canadian Territory; proposed farming operations by Blackfeet & Peagans also employment of Morrish & Reeves as temporary instructors - Enclosing Address from Blackfeet Indians.

ACTION.

26 July / 2 Aug Let from Gall
10 Aug " to Gall
14/22 " " from do.

ACTION CONTINUED.

104/28

✓ 27 Aug Let to Dewdney.
✓ 18 Sept " from do
✓ 19 Nov. " to E. Dewdney.

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The Hon. Mr. Dewdney
Superintendent General of Indian
Affairs of the Dominion of Canada,

09165

Honorable Sir

We the Chiefs of the
Blackfeet Nation, welcome you
to our Country & in our midst.
Our great need & the dire
calamity that has befallen
our Nation lately, is our best
claim to your sympathy & care.
In our name please to express
our gratitude to the Dominion
Government, for the prompt
assistance rendered to our
wants, and of their wisdom
in sending you to our remote
Country for the special care
& controll of our affairs.

The beneficial measure you
have proposed to us in the
name of the Government we
all accept, and guided by
your advice and care we
hope to fulfill them to the
satisfaction of the Government.

Our

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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Our Ancestors were tillers of
the soil and also our war-
-like and nomadic habits
have unfitted us for their
ancient calling and industry,
however we hope that with
patience and time our children
may get the benefit of honest
labor and enjoin the more
secure means of existance,
than the precarious mode
of living of a hunter of the wild.

In the mean time we, the
Chiefs, assure you of our
hearty co-operation for the
execution of all your orders
and advice, to promote the
wise measure of the
Government amongst our
respective clansmen-.

"Crow Foot" Head Chief of South Blackfeet.
"Old Sun" " " " North do -
"Heavy Shield" " " " Middle do -
"Eagle Tail" " " " Peagans.

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15,266

Minor Chiefs and Councillors

"Running Rabbit".
"Calf Robe".
"Big Plume".
"Bear's Child".
"Calling Eagle".
"Only Chief".
"Black Eagle".
"Buck Elk".
"Morning Plume".
"White Antelope".

Council House.
Blackfoot Crossing.
Bow River.
July. 19th. 1879.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

08165
13.266

Private.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
AUG
21
1879
BRANCH

Fort Macleod.
N. W. Tys.

July. 22nd 1879.

My dear Colo Dennis.

I have been out with Colo Macleod to the Blackfoot Crossing and had an interview with "Crow Foot" and the Minor Chiefs. I found the Camp numbering about thirteen hundred in a very destitute condition and many on the verge of starvation; young men who were known to be stout hearty fellows some months' ago, were quite emaciated and so weak they could hardly walk. The old people and widows, who with their children, live on the charity of the younger and more prosperous Indians, had nothing. The day before we arrived one of these women, who went to French, a Trader, and asked for something

for

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for her children said; "I only
live for my children and if I
cannot get anything I must kill
myself, for I cannot see them
die of starvation".

The Indians have been trading
their horses and some men in
partnership with French have got
a large number from them, which
they intend to drive to some of the
Northern Stations, where the pay-
-ments will be made, in order to
trade them off to the Indians there.
They have bought them for a mere
song, in trade, giving about three
pounds of flour for a dollar. French
says that he has given away more
than he has traded, for he was led
to believe by Father Scollen, that if
he did not let them have it, they
would have helped themselves.
They have pawned a good many
of their rifles, intending to redeem
them after the payments, and
have eaten nearly all their dogs.
They have also been brought so low
as to eat Gophers and mice.

As I told you in my last
letter I had some Cattle (twenty
Eight head) driven to the Crossing,
and took fifteen hundred pounds
of flour, one box of tea and

Some

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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some tobacco and one hundred pounds of Sugar. The flour and other things were distributed before I left, and did not go far among so many hungry Indians. The Cattle will not last long and I shall be obliged to get some more.

The Season is generally unfortunate. Freights are high betreen here and Benton, on account of which very little flour has been sent in, and outside of what the Police have, there is not over fifty sacks in Town, and the Merchants hold it at high rates, and are very independent about selling it. I have had to purchase already forty five sacks, thirty nine of which I have, but some has to go to the Peagan Reserve and the balance to the Crossing. I have sent out for one hundred ~~and fifty~~ sacks of Indian Flour, and hope to make that last over the payments, when I trust we may have a rest for a short time.

It

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15,266

It is quite evident to me that the Indians of Treaty 7 will have to be fed this Winter unless the Buffalo come in. At present there is no sign of them.
"Crow Foot" the Blackfoot chief met Col. Macleod and myself in Council the day after we arrived, and spoke very well and reasonably and asked that the Government would take pity on his Indians and wished me to go through his camp and see the Indians for myself and not take his word for it that they were starving. In answer to me he said that his young men wanted to go to the Fort, but that he feared they would commit some depredation, and kill the White Mans' cattle, that he had great trouble to hold them, and they told him he should not have made the Treaty, but when he heard that I was coming and that the Government were sending some food, he called them together and asked if he was not right. He said if I had not made the Treaty we could not have gone

begging

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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begging for food to the Government.
I suggested that the old people and Widows, with their children, (numbering between three and four hundred) should go to the Fort and thus save hauling food so far, but he said they have no horses, and what the young men have are poor, from travelling, first to Battleford, then to Calgary and over the prairie hunting Antelope. He said if you will drive away the Sioux, and make a hole so that the Buffalo can come in, we will not trouble you for food. If you dont do that you must feed us. That is the same story from one end of the Country to the other; the Sioux are preventing the Buffalo from crossing the line.

Although it has been predicted that the Government would sooner or later have to face this serious complication, no one expected it would come so suddenly on us, and it has taken the Indians as much by

surprise

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surprise as ourselves.

I have under the circumstances thought it advisable that I should not leave this place until I could make such arrangements as I believe will in a single year place the Government in a position to almost feed the Indians (of Treaty 7) from produce raised on the Government Farms and the several Reservations. I feel sure, although the first expenditure will appear large, it will be a great saving to the Government in the end; the total number of Indians in Treaty 7 are, as you know, about Four Thousand Five Hundred. They are in a worse position than any other of the Treaty Indians. Up to my arrival the bulk of them had refused to farm, and the Blackfeet as a Nation have always been considered the Indians who would be the most difficult to induce to settle down. The men have never done anything but hunt the Buffalo. The women

do

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do almost all the work of moving camp, dressing skins, fetching wood &c. &c., and the men were supposed to be too proud to work.

The country included in Treaty 7 has no large fish Lakes as the Northern country has, the Antelope have been nearly cleaned out, and it has no resources to sustain a large band of Indians.

I am glad to say the Blackfeet Indians are anxious to go to farming. They say "we dont know any thing about it but we want you to shew us."

After I explained to Crow Foot what I was sent up to do, and what I wanted him and his Indians to do, he said, "I will do it. I will farm; this is the first time I have said it, I mean it; I want to farm," and pointing to his young men that were sitting round said, "there are lots of them and they will help." He was very much pleased that the Government had sent him some food.

I found that I could make a reasonable arrangement with Mr French who lives at the crossing

to

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to break up some land. I therefore arranged with him to break up fifty acres on a flat near the crossing, selected by myself with "Crow Foots" assent. This I told "Crow Foot" I would see done for him next Spring, the produce of which would be for the benefit of all the Indians that reside on that Reservation; any patches of ground that Individual Indians would prepare and fence, I would give them the seed for next Spring, and the produce would belong to those who prepared the ground. I told him in my country (British Columbia) the old women would dig up a piece of ground for themselves with a stick they dug roots with, and plant Potatoes in it; that I was going to send out some Spades for his Tribe, and I thought that two or three families should join together and dig up potato patches for themselves. He said "send the Spades along and you shall see

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see what they will do.
I impressed on him that the supplies I intended to send out would be given to those who worked. It will be impossible to work them all but I hope to get a good start made; some will go out and try for Antelope, others ~~so I hope~~ will try and catch trout in the Mountain Streams, (I have bought some hooks and lines for that purpose and they are glad to get them) others will get some berries, but unfortunately a late frost has made them very scarce.
I send a man of the name of Norrish as temporary instructor for that Reservation. He will also attend to the distribution of supplies. He has a good knowledge of farming, and was recommended highly by Major Irvine. I hope to have nearly one hundred acres ready for crop on that Reserva-tion. I may state that I found it would be impossible to break ground with the Indian horses. They can be worked hauling rails and harrowing and

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and will do for light work.
I should therefore have been
obliged to borrow a team of
heavy horses or purchase one,
which with the ploughs would
have cost not less than seven
hundred dollars. Mr French
breaks the land for Four Dollars
per Acre.

The Peagans, for whom a
large supply of impliments are
to be sent up this year, and
who are also most anxious to go
to work are in a much better
position than "Crow Foot's" Band.
Three parties have settled on the
Reservation; one Armstrong did
it with a perfect knowledge of
the risk he was running. Two
others, called Olson and King
settled on the 9th May 1877,
before the Treaty was made;
they have been notified by me
that they will have to leave,
and are ready to do it as soon
as their crop is harvested, but
they are in hopes that the
Government will pay them
something for the improvements.

I

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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I shall be able to report fully to you on that subject on my return here. The three have about eighty acres under crop and fenced. This I propose to crop for the Peagans next Spring and will have a good deal of the land ploughed this Fall.

The Peagans, most of whom are here and as badly off as the "Crow Foot" Band for food, are going on their Reservation and will work. These have to get supplies, and I send a Mr. Kettles, also an old N. W. Policeman, highly recommended by Col. Macleod, who will act in the same position as Mr. Norrish, and will get what work he can out of the Indians.

As soon as "Mincasto" the Blood Chief returns from Woody Mountain, he intends going on to his Reservation. He, with a large number of his followers, have been down near the Sioux, and have gone South of the line and killed a good many Buffalo (so it is reported), but getting into some

Blood

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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15,266

some difficulty with the Sioux[illegible] is returning. I am in hopes to be able to get a start made on the Blood reservation, and if I succeed the future support of the Indians of Treaty 7 will be an easy matter. On our own Farms I hope to make a good commencement, but the difficulty and expenses of getting heavy teams to do much breaking has induced me to let a Contract on Taylor's Farm for the breaking up of One Hundred Acres, at the same figure viz: four dollars per acre. Taylor will also keep one plough going whenever he can spare his team, so that I am in hopes to put in two hundred acres under crop there.

I cant say anything about Wright's Farm yet but should I succeed in getting anything like that amount put under Crop, then we will have a good start. Seed will be an expensive item to start with, but I see no other means of feeding the Indians.

I

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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I need not explain to you the critical position all are in here at this time, but the Indians as a whole have behaved admirably under most trying circumstances. There is no doubt a good many cattle have been killed by somebody this Winter, and I fancy it must have been by the Indians. We know of several cases that there is no doubt about. Stockmen are so afraid of the Indians killing their cattle, that many are anxious to sell and leave the country, and offer their cattle very cheap. "Crow Foot" says he had great difficulty in controlling his young men, and I believe him, for they were hungry. I am issuing flour and beef as slowly as I can, but there is no help for it; a large amount of it will be consumed before the end of the year, if Buffalo don't make their appearance. Of the fifty head of cattle sent in this Spring (these are at the Blackfoot Crossing) we have about twenty five. Five more had

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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had to be purchased at the time that the Indian cattle stampeded and were lost, They were purchased by Captain Winder at five and a half cents. I have made a contract to day, to have all I want butchered and delivered to me here and at the Peagan Reservation at four and a half cents per lb. I cannot estimate how many will be required, it will depend in a great measure on the amia-bility of the Indians but I will do my best to keep the number down. I think it will be advisable to send in the ~~hundred~~ one sacks of flour and the two hundred head of Beef cattle advertized for; the probability is that we shall have to provide for the Indians from Benton, until we can raise something for them next year. I do not propose to issue any fixed rations at present as I am in hopes to be able to get a good many off hunting, in hopes of meeting

Buffalo

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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Buffalo, but if our worst anticipations prove correct, a system must be adopted this Winter and regular Rations issued or we shall not know where we are. I am sorry I have to leave this section, as I feel it wants close and careful watching, in the first place to keep the Indians in good humor and in the next to economise the Supplies.

The Payments will take place about the first week in September when we will get a little rest, and I hope the Indians will be able to pull through without assistance until October, when the Flour advertized for should come in.

I leave for Calgary tomorrow and will make my visit to the different Agencies as quickly as I can after settling Mr Wright on his Farm.

I enclose an address presented to me by the Chiefs of the Blackfoot Indians, at the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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the same time they presented one to Colⁿ Macleod whom they esteem most highly. Mr L'Heureux wrote it I presume as he read it first in English and then in Blackfoot. I believe it expresses the true feelings of the Indians and they certainly are very grateful for what the Government have done for them. I have got along very well with them and have not had the least difficulty so far.

With Kind regards
Believe me
Yours Very Sincerely -
Edgar Dewdney

Colⁿ L. Dennis.
Dept'y Minister of the Interior.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

Ft Macleod
July 24/79

My Dear Mr. Vankoughnet

I have written to Coll. Dennis in reference to my movements — & would have also reported to you but I have been kept so busy by the Indians that I could not spare time.

I am delayed longer than I expected here & am anxious to reach Mr. Wright at Calgary

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

at which place he is
waiting for me -

You will learn from
Col. Dennis the state
of the Indians in this
Section, it looks bad
but I hope to be able
to report more favorably
on my return here.

With kind regards
Believe me
Yours very Sincerely
E. Cherry

L Vankoughnet Esq

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

15.266

E. Dewdney Esq
Indian Comd
Battleford
N.W.T.
August 1779

Sir/

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22 Ulto addressed to the Deputy of the Min: of the Interior, also your note to me of the 24 Ulto: referring me to the letter to the Deputy Minister, which last reports your interview with Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfeet Indians at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River and the destitute condition of the Indians in that vicinity also their wish that the Sioux should be driven out of the Country so that the Buffalo can come in or

failing

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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failing that
the Blackfeet be fed by the
Government, likewise reporting
the arrangements
made by you,
with a view to the
future support
of the Indians of Treaty No 7;
and the proposed
farming operations
by the Blackfeet
& Sarcee tribes;
as well as the
employment by you
of temporary
Instructors in
farming to those
Indians, & the contracts
made by you
for the breaking
up of land upon
Mr. Taylor's farm.

I sincerely
trust that your
anticipations of
rendering the Indians
of Treaty No 7 self
supporting may be
fully realized
within as short
a time as you
believe they will
be.

The address
from

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

from the Blackfoot Indians referred to in your letter was also received and one can not but be favourably impressed with the moderate way in which the same is worded in view of the dis-~~titude~~-tress that prevailed among those Indians at the date the address was written and for some time pre-viously thereto.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

No 4.

11982

Fort Macleod N.W.T.
October 18th 1879.

Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th August numbered 15266 which reached me yesterday, contents of which have been duly noted.

While at the Black-foot Crossing early this week, Chief Crow Foot requested that I should have who had been employed by me as temporary instructor her horses on their Reservation as all the Indians liked him

L. Vankoughnet Esq
&c &c &c
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

16,822

him very much, this I assented to, and engaged him at reduced wages as assistant to the Farmer who is to be stationed there. I may add that Mr Norrish does his work well, & has given me entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir -

Your obedient servt.

Edgar Dewdney

Ind. Comm.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

15.266

Edgar Dewdney Esq.
Indian Comr
Ft Walsh. N.W.T.
Novr 19th 79

14/11/79

Letter to be forwarded to Ft Walsh

LM

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18 ultimo, in which you state that you had placed Mr. Norrish at the Black-foot Crossing at reduced wages as Assistant to the Farmer who is to be stationed there.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

No. 3138

31.381

Winnipeg
26th July '81.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 2 1881

1. To Acct. Pt. to note
2. Mr Mitchell to Ack
Aug 3/81

Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr Norrish, Farm Instructor to the Indians at the Blackfoot Crossing, Treaty 7. is desirous to be relieved of his position - and in consequence I have written requesting Mr Agent Macleod to appoint a man to take Mr Norrish's place, to act in a temporary capacity at a Salary

The Right Honble.
The Supt Genl of Indn Affs.
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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Salary not exceeding that which Mr Norrish was entitled to, viz: $60.00 per month, less 25¢ per day for board - I have however requested Mr Macleod to engage a man at a lower rate if possible - I think it better to allow the agent a certain dis-cretion in the matter as the Blackfoot Crossing is a very important point, no less than 2100 Indians belonging to that Reserva-tion, and it is important that the Farm Instructor

the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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in charge of them should be a thoroughly competent man - It is moreover a very out of the way place, and we have always had difficulty in getting Farm hands to go there -

I am Sir,

Your obt Servt

E. J. Lyall.
Asst Indn Comr.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Ltankoughnet Esq
D.S. G of I A.

Ottawa, Aug 3 1881

I beg to report that Mr Norrish has been paid his salary in full to 31 May and that no board deduction has ever been taken from payments made thus since Janry 1 – '81 – I beg also to recommend that Mr Galt inform the Dept on what date Mr Norrish's salary is to cease, and the new farmer's to begin

(D.C.S.)

H. R. Smith

Approved
L. Vankoughnet
Ag of I G I A

Mr McNeill Ask Mr Galt's letter & inform him in re board deductions & to report dates of Cessation of Mr Norrish's & Commencement of his successor's services

Aug 4/81 AH Rec 4/8/81 [illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.266

E. T. Galt, Esq
Asst. Ind. Comr.
Winnipeg.
Man

3.138

Augt. 10th 1881.

Sir,

I have to ack. the rect. of yr. letter of the 26th ult., reporting that you have instructed Mr. Agent Macleod to appoint a man to act as Farming Inst. ~~in Mr. Norrish's place~~ at the Blackfoot Crossing, Treaty No. 7, ~~to~~ in place of Mr. Norrish who is desirous of being relieved; and to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Norrish has been paid his salary in full to the 31st May, no board deduction having been made therefrom since 1st Jany last.

You will please report

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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report the dates of the cessation of Mr. Norrish's and of the commencement of his successor's services.

Lamb.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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CANADA

31,856

No. 70.

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Winnipeg - 14th Aug: 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 22 1881

File with Cor 22/8/81 DS Put by RS

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant numbered 15,266 with reference to the replacing of Mr Inst. Norrish who is desirous of being relieved. and I beg to state that I have noted that he has been paid his salary in full to the 31st May. Mr Agent Macleod has already been written to regarding detuction from next salary Voucher of the amt: due for Board from 1st January last.

As soon as I shall be in the receipt of the information, you will be notified of the dates of the cessation of Mr Norrish's and of the commencement of his successors services.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedt Servant.
Hugh. A. J. Macdougall.
Pro: Assist: Ind: Comm.

The Right Honble
The Supt Genl of
Ind: Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,266)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3696)

- File 15,040	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints made by Chief Crowfoot regarding the issue of supplies and rations to the Blackfoot Indians. 1884
- File 15,051	Blackfoot Agency - Correspondence regarding repairs to buildings at Blackfoot Crossing and Peigan Reserves and the construction of a new home for the Indian agent. 1884
✓ File 15,176	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of a road on Indian Reserve 35F, Lake of the Woods. 1884
- File 15,249	Fisher River Agency - Correspondence regarding collusion with traders when making treaty payments by Agent Angus MacKay. 1879 - 1880
- File 15,266	Blackfoot Agency - A report by Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General on the conditions prevailing on the reserves at Blackfoot Crossing, Peigan and Blood Reserves where he found the Indians in a desperate state due to lack of food. Chief Crowfoot and his head chiefs complain of the Sioux Indians preventing buffalo from living in their territories (address by Chief Crowfoot and Chiefs confirming allegiance to the British Crown). 1879 - 1881
File 15,314	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the Indians living between Yale and the Fraser River who wished to organize, under the Indian Act, in a similar manner to the Nehlakapamuks. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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CANADA

MEMO.

[redacted]
July 24-8-9

No. 15,314

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879...

G. M. Sproat

24 Jul. Land. Pro. Comr
23 Aug British Columbia

Indians between Gale & the mouth of the Fraser wish to organize in the same manner as the Kekla-kap-a muks have done.

26 Govt. let to Sproat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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CANADA

09305

15,314

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
Yale June 24th 1879

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS 23 1879 BRANCH

{ Proposed organisation of the Flat Heads of the Lower Fraser }

In my letter of the 20th instant marked A. page 9 I expressed the opinion that the Example of the Nekla-kap-a-Muks-in attempting to organise themselves under the Indian Act, would be followed by others.

Of this already I have some proof. Several Chiefs of the Indians between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser called upon me here while "En route" and said all the tribes, between Yale and the Mouth of the Fraser, numbering about 1900 Indians, wish to do what the Nekla-Kap-a-Muks- in the upper country have done.

I told them they must not be in too great a hurry; they must try to abate the prevalent jealousies among themselves and limit the number of ridiculously small tribes, and then by and by, if they showed good sense and business like views, I might write to Ottawa on the subject of their wishes. At present I would not do so.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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15,314

At the close of the interview, two women came forward to ask me to settle an old dispute between their families, as to a piece of land. I heard enough of the case to see that it was an intricate question, and I said to the Indians, that if they were organised, the Chief and a few Councillors could form a Court and settle the Question. A White Government agent, though he could read and write, and the Indians could not, could in reality settle such questions with difficulty. The Indians knew all the outs and ins of the question themselves, and they knew the broad principles of right and wrong just as well as white men did &c &c.
Next day the Chief informed me that he had held a Court and settled the question.
I mention this to show the capabilities of the Indian people.
I would also ask your attention to the fact that Michel the elected Head Chief of the Nekla-kap-a-Muks (See my letter 26th Instant marked A) would from his knowledge of the Flat Head tongue, and his prestige among the Indians generally, be very useful hyandly in assisting to organise the Flat Head Indians of the lower Fraser.

I.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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CANADA

(3)

15,314 09305

I mention the organising of the tribes, with interest, as it gives a pleasing view of the capabilities of the people — and as I think if judiciously carried out, it would tend both to the efficient and economical conduct of Indian business in this Province, under the direction of the Department.

I am Sir
Your Obedt Servant
Wm M Throat
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.314

G. M. Sproat Esq
Mo ~~supt~~ Res Comr
Yale B.C.
Nov 26. 79

21/11/79

Sir

With reference to your letter of the 24 of July last stating that the Indians between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser River wish to organize in the same manner as the Nekla kapa-muk Indians proposed ~~becoming~~ I am directed by the Right Hon: the S.G. of I.C. to refer you to my letter to you of the 20th Instant that any such organization on the part of the Indian Nations or Tribes in B.C. should be discouraged in every way possible.

I have &c

Lk

Regarding the latter movement & to inform you

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,314)

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File 15,316	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding organization of bands in agency and resolutions passed in Council at Lytton respecting the organization, election of chiefs and councillors, establishment of schools, appointment of medical officers. 1879 - 1918
File 15,334	Manitowapah Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Agent Herman Martineau that he be allowed to locate at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba rather than Manitoba House. 1884
File 15,396	Report of T. P. Wadsworth regarding his visits to reserves in the Northwest Territories. 1879
File 15,410	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence, assignments, deeds for sale of Indian land in the Lake of the Woods District (maps, plans). 1888 - 1897

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

FILE NO. 15 3/6

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

FROM

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION OF BAND AND BAND COUNCIL

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

B.C.

165/3-6

FILE NO. 15316

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 15,316

Red

ACTION.

Se 10691 ~~x 1875~~

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

G. M. Sproat
Indian Rec. Comr

26 July
22 Aug British Columbia

Resolutions passed by Indians in Council at Alberni respecting Organization of the Band, Election of Chief & Councillors. Establishment of Schools, appointment of Medical Officers, Sub division of Reserves &c &c.

See letter 10 Nov 79 to Mr. Sproat. file 10691

165/3-6

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

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15.316

Rules and Regulations framed by the Nekla-kap-a-mulk Council sitting at Lytton British Columbia the 17th July 1879. for their own people.

School Tax

(1) Every man shall pay a school tax once a year which money shall go from the respective tribes into the hands of the government to be kept safe until the amount is large enough to be used for school purposes.

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(2) The Council shall decide after further inquiry how much the school tax is to be and the mode of collection.

Amount of School Tax

(3) When schools are established the children are to be taught arithmetic and to read and write English.

Subjects to be taught

They must be kept clean in their persons and clothes and have their hair brushed, and shall go to School for as many days in the week

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Compulsory attendance

as the Government require, and their parents or friends shall not take them away from such School attendance without the leave of the tribal chief or the School teacher.

(4) At each Yearly meeting of the Council all the people present are to be told how much School money has been collected and what is being done about Schools.

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(5) One half of all fines levied under these Nekla-kap-a-mak rules and regulations shall go to the School Fund.

Fines. one moiety to School Fund

(6) A School House, with a room for meetings of the Council is to be built at Lytton within a year.

School House

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(7) Every man also shall pay a medicine tax once a year when the Council has decided on the amount and the mode of collection which money shall go from the respective tribes into the hands of the Government to be kept safe until the amount is large enough to be used for ~~school purposes~~ medical purposes The School matters are to be attended to first, and

Medicine Tax

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then the medical matters.

(8) One half of all fines levied under these Nekla-Kap-a-muk rules and regulations shall go to the Medical Fund.

Fines - one moiety to Medical Fund.

(9) The tribal Committees of Council (consisting each of the tribal chief and not fewer than three Nekla-Kap-a muk Councillors sitting with him) shall adjudicate upon and attend to the following matters.

Duties of Tribal Committees of the Council

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Drunkenness

(10) Every person who gets drunk shall be fined not more than $50 for the first offence $75 for the second offence and $100 for the third offence. Indians who give other Indians the means of getting drunk shall be punished as if they themselves were drunk.

Fetching Liquors

Cessation of the old custom of the "Potlach"

(11) The "Potlach" is to come to an end and every person who "potlaches" shall be fined $50. and (if the

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(8

Queen thinks fit) shall be disqualified for life or for a term of years, for the office of Chief or Councillor or Constable.

(11) Every person who plays cards, or gambles, for articles of value shall be fined not more than $50 for each offence, but Indians may play cards for amusement.

Gambling for articles of value forbidden

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(12) The Council this year have made no rule against betting on horse races, but they desire that moderation should be observed in this matter, and they propose to think further about it.

Betting at Horseracing

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(13) The arable portions of the reserves are to be subdivided or prepared for subdivision into individual holdings in a fair way as to values of the respective portions and in reference also to existing interests.

Subdivision of reserves

(14) The number of useless days is to be reduced.

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Clean Villages and crops

(15) The villages must be made to look well and the ground and houses kept clean, and the fences are to be neat and strong.

(16) Every person who, after being warned, keeps a dirty house or leaves dirt near the houses shall be fined not more than $5 and every one who after being once warned, leaves his crop unweeded or his fences too weak or ugly shall be fined not more than $10

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(17) If any animal belonging to an Indian trespasses on the land of another Indian and does damage, the Committee shall decide who is to blame and shall make the one who is to blame pay a reasonable sum of money to the other for the damage done.

Trespass.

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E C M

(18) The women are not to work so much in the fields as has been the case hitherto, when the men were doing nothing. The women are to look more after the houses.

Less fieldwork for Women

(19) No person is permitted to take fish roe, or to place fish traps entirely across streams.

Fish Roe and Fish Traps

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1

(20) No person is permitted to

Kill game between the following times.

Hunting out of season

Deer, elk, reindeer, Caribou or hare — 10th Jany and 10 Augt

Grouse, partridge, prairie fowl, quail, meadow lark, thrush and robin — 20th Feb and 10 Augt

Waterfowl known as Mallard Duck, 1 March and 15 July

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Proceedings of Tribal Committees of Council

(21) The tribal Committees of Council must give notice to the tribe that they are going to sit to hear a case and they must hear it and state their minds and their decision in open court and their decision must be noted at the time so as to be remembered, and must not be changed after the sitting of the Court.

They are not empowered to imprison or whip persons, but if anyone

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1

Recovery of Fines &c

does not pay taxes fines or assessed damages the Committee may take his property for the same and sell it, and if the person has not sufficient property or the Committee choose for good reasons, not to press for all the fine at once they may give the person time to pay it in but the whole amount of the fine must be paid and the particulars of all outstanding fines or portions of fines or monies due in respect of

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taxes or assessed damages
must together with the names
of the defaulters be reported
by the Tribal Chief to
the Council at its annual
meeting.

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(16)

(22) Every person in a tribe is strictly enjoined to respect the proceedings of the Committee of Council and to assist in enforcing their decisions.

Lytton BC 17 July 1879.

The Nekla-kap-a-mux Committee Council framed and agreed to these twenty two rules in my presence and requested me to submit them for confirmation by the Governor in Council in accordance with Clause 63 of the Indian Act 1876

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

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(17)

Lytton B.C.
Indian Reserve Commission
17 July 1879.

Notes on the Rules and Regulations (16 foregoing pages) (framed by the Nekla-Kap-a-muk Council).

There are 903 children among these Indians, scattered over great distances, and no school of any description

Education

The people are very anxious about schools. What they desire is that their children should learn arithmetic, and to read and write English. They feel their own disadvantages in not being able to read, or add up shop accounts, or to record transactions among themselves, or to write messages to their friends.

No doubt, also, they have some idea that a knowledge of the above

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arts may help the general advancement of their people.

I think that the a arrangements for schooling should not be of too ambitious a character, but should accord with these wishes of the people.

It might be found that the Indians in general who propose to tax themselves in aid of schools would not like to see their money spent in training a few of their number in Mechanical arts which might be useful only to the recipients.

Many of these Indians having worked for and observed the ways of the whites

Education

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are good farm hands and can make irrigation ditches: and they build their own houses.

The capacity for

Continuous labour is what they

need more than skill, and

this capacity will come in time,

following efforts of the will

based on self interest.

Education

The Indians

know they cannot have many schools

all at once, but you will see they

have fixed on Lytton as the place

for the first one, and they propose

to build a school house (which

also will contain a Council room)

within a year. They already have

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purchased over $100 worth of lumber for this purpose.

They will pay a portion of the cost of teacher's as soon as the Council has decided on the School tax - its amount and mode of collection.

The winter is the time when the Councillors "sit and think"; in the meantime the building is to be made entirely at their own expense.

I think pending the completion of the above arrangements, a beginning might be made with an Infant School at

Education

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Lytton. This practical step, following the resolutions of the Council, would encourage the people over the extensive Nekla-Kap-a-mulk district - help the incoming of the School Tax when levied - and serve to test, to some extent, the interesting question whether in those parts of the interior where no schools exist and it is not proposed by Churches or Societies, to establish Schools for the Indians, the ~~district staff cannot supply~~ cheap teachers sufficiently educated

Education

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to teach at least to small children what the Indians wish to be taught, cannot be found in the locality.

For instance at Lytton, an infant school might be started at Lytton immediately at a cost of $30 a month for the teacher, $5 or $7.50 a month for a temporary building (including stove) until the Indian School House was finished, and the benches, books &c. The Indians would supply firewood.

Miss Matilda Hautier, a young lady of 17 or 18, whose parents live in Lytton

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and who understands the Nekla-kap-
-a-mulk language colloquially
would undertake charge of the school
at the above salary, and the
Indians might choose a few
Indians and white men or women at
school visitors.

Miss Hautier was
educated at the Sisters School
New Westminster, and has had
no experience in teaching, but
might do well with the
small children, who I think
would be docile.

Pay and by. I am I

Education

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believe, some grown Indians wish to be taught and they cared to contribute, or if the School Fund were ample, a higher class of teacher might be got, but it will not be easy to find such who know the native language. Miss Hautier's manners, and character are unexceptionable.

Education

The Council have determined that the children must attend School regularly, and be clean in their persons and clothes.

I think that every day or almost every day instruction but for short hours, would suit best in such a School, and I

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would begin with the infant school as an experiment, leaving the question of school age to the School Visitors or Govt Agent.

If this experiment succeeded, it might be found that other cheap teachers, knowing the language could be found where they could have the shelter of a home near the scene of their school employment.

There are educated half breed girls who owing to prejudice, are unfortunately placed on leaving school, to whom it would be well to open a useful career as school teachers. Some of them know the the Indian languages.

Education

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Medical

Second only to education is the medical question in the minds of the Indians.

They are willing to give up their old medical system, and consequently, the mummeries and superstitions connected with it, but they say truly that the medicines of the white people are hard to use and without a doctor they do not know what to do.

They cannot suggest much as regards the medical provision that is required, and leave that to the Government after resolving to

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collect a Medical fund.
They would like good
medicines a doctor and an hospital
by and bye.

The most-
feasible plan to my mind is that
the Indians and the Government
join their contributions and offer
a sum per annum to a doctor
on circuit letting him take his
chance of extra remuneration — a pretty
good chance — among the white population.

Such a medical man might
be found: and he might report on
Sanitary matters generally and whether
prevalent diseases were attributable

Medical

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(28)

to bad water, food or housing &c &c.

The Fines, if the organisation takes effect, will soon start both a Medical and School Fund.

Both the Dominion and Provincial Laws against drunkenness are of little effect, and it is difficult to suggest amendments.

The present is an attempt on the part of the Indians themselves to check the habit, and it will be interesting to see the effect of it.

One advantage is that the regulations can be amended promptly

Drunkenness

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At annual meetings of Council as a result of the past years experience.

Some of the Chiefs wished for jails on the reserves and the question was debated hotly and finally referred to me. I decided against jails explaining to the Indians that the management of jails was a delicate affair and that I feared they could not do this. They might put a man in prison and not give him regular food, or might go off and forget him.

It is likely they will waive the fines out of persons without imprisonment. A defaulter would not

jails

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like to be brought up at a general annual meeting.

The Patlach

The inveterate custom of the "Patlach" — a system of giving property lavishly — to gain honour as a giver — was doomed by the Council, but few believe that it will die otherwise than hard, complicated as it is with a supposed indebtedness among Patlach givers.

It is the very stronghold of the "old fashion" of things among the Indians. I have known a Coast Chief distribute $5000 worth of property, tearing blankets into shreds so that he might give something to all. If

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The Nekla-Kap-a-muk Council have killed it. It will be a great feat and will afford a notable example.

The Chiefs debated it long, and at last announced to me their difficulties and said that if I said I thought it should die at this meeting the meeting would kill it.

I brought my hand down on the table, and said the "Patlach" "must die". Their answer through the interpreter was that the "Patlach" was dead, and they presented a book in which I wrote their decision which the Head chief signed.

The Patlach

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J

The disqualifying for office attached to "Potlach" serving penalty strikes directly at the chiefs and as the Indians highly value office under the Crown, probably this will be more efficacious than the money fine of $50.

To help the Indians in abandoning this custom I said "you give to get honour" "for giving, and for that you" "make yourselves poor."

"Give donations to the "School and Medical Fund and "you will have honour from "the Government and be doing "good to your people. If

Potlach

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"You give anything it will
"be marked in the books
"and when your children can
"read they will see it. If
"you will give a large sum
"your name will be marked
"up in the Council Room. Thus
"the "Potlach" is not so much
"abolished as it is changed and
"you will have greater honour"
"Give also entertainments
"of food tea and food to your
"friends - ask them to dinner
"as white men do

The Potlach

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7

Gambling

It is not to be expected that men will give up rooted habits at once, but it is something when the people of their own will decide to try, and adopt an organisation of their own to enforce the decisions of their Council.

Gambling for money is condemned, but it would be cruel to insist on their giving up card playing altogether, though doubtless quiet gambling will accompany it.

The power of public opinion is not an

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considerable force among Indians, and this opinion will probably soon be more or less in accordance with deliberately framed laws of the people themselves through their Council.

Horse Racing

The Indians will pull off their shirts and stake them on horse races, but as I sometimes feel like doing this myself at a race I could not join in any theoretic condemnation of betting though I urged moderation.

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Subdivision of Reserves

The Indians quite approve subdivision of their arable reserves and would like to have scrip for the holdings and have their titles registered in a tribal Register wherein also their wills (that is testaments) could be registered for instance where a man had two wives. (See my letter of 12th June last on subdividing Reserves.)

The women do so much work that, could it be found who was the wife, I think she should join in any transference of cultivated land from Indian to Indian.

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Dogs

The dogs are so numerous as to be a nuisance, and the Indians do well in deciding to kill some of them.

Villages

In the upper country the heat is so great during some months that the Indians live outside in mat houses through which the breeze blows, and they take their house mats with them to their berry and fishing grounds. The villages at these seasons look deserted. I have laid great stress on having sightly and clean villages well chosen for health and aspect, and this is one of the first things the Indians will attend to.

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The Head Chief without whose
the Tribal chiefs do not at present
like to act in this matter
has many applications from
tribes that he should confer
with them in reference to
improved new village Sites
and the improvement of existing
villages, over about 200 miles of country.

When the
Councillors had been elected,
they came forward in the
great meeting, and I shook
hands with them, and
afterwards addressed some
words to them, telling them

Address to Councillors

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Advice to Counsellors

that they had been chosen
to do justice, and that
no personal feelings must
ever be in their hearts
when sitting in Court,
and that they must
always lean to the
side of mercy, seeing
that all of us were
liable to err.

This seems to
explain the Rules and Regulations
as far as it necessary

Jno. Sproat
Commr.

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(1)

15.316

Resolutions adopted by
the Nekla-Kap-a-muk
Indians in a meeting
at Lytton, British
Columbia, summoned by
themselves according to
their Rules, and held
in the presence of
Commissioner Sproat
on the 17th. July 1879

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

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The Council

(1) Our affairs shall be managed by a Council consisting of the Queen's Commissioner or agent, the Head Chief, the Chiefs of the several tribes, and thirteen Councillors. The Council shall meet at least once in every Year, at such time and place as the Queen may direct, and shall proceed to business on the day appointed notwithstanding the absence of any chiefs or Councillors

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(3)

provided due notice of the
meeting has been given and
the Queen's Commissioner or
Agent is present.

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(2) The Head Chief shall be elected at such time and place and in such manner as the Queen may direct, and such Head Chief shall do what the Queen directs him to do, and he shall hold office for three years (unless the Queen removes him for incompetency or misconduct) and he shall be eligible for re-election.

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(5)

15.316

(3) Michel of the Spuzzum tribe
38
is elected as Head Chief

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The Tribal Chiefs

(4) The present tribal chiefs as mentioned in the Census shall continue to hold office until their death resignation or removal by the Queen. On any tribal chief ceasing to hold office, the tribe shall, as directed by the Queen elect a chief in his place by the vote of a majority of the male adults. Such chief shall hold office for three years (unless sooner removed by the Queen) and shall be eligible for re-election.

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(5) The thirteen Councillors shall be elected in the same manner and hold office on the same conditions as the head chief for a term of three years. In the event of any Councillor ceasing to hold office, the head chief and a majority of the remaining Councillors shall appoint a successor to hold office until the end of the term. A new election of Councillors shall take place on the Head Chief ceasing to hold office.

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(6) The rules and regulations made by the Council shall be observed by all the people and in each tribe shall be put in force by a tribal committee of Council consisting of the chief and not fewer than three of the Councillors. The following Indians are elected as Councillors

(1) Skāh-ki-yoo
(2) Tim-il-a-kweetsa } of Lytton
(3) Sna-kwi-a-ya }
(4) Choo-way-lk of Ashcroft
(5) Tset-li-neets-Sa of Penmynoose

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(6) Nuk - ah - jesk - et of Lower Nicola

(7) Kah - ahp - Kein of Stryne

(8) Kway - a - ortls } of Lillooet trail

(9) Skoo - tachen }

(10) Kwil - Kwil - Soot - lum of Spuzzum

(11) Francois }

(12) Baptiste } of Upper Similkameen

(13) Jim }

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(10)

(7) No church matters shall be introduced at any meeting of the Council or tribal committee of Council, except proposals connected with Schools.

I hereby certify that the Indians passed the above seven resolutions in my presence

Lytton 17th July 1873 Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

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(11)

{Explanatory Notes on the foregoing 10 Pages Nekla-Kap-a-muk organisation}

By Gill Sproat

As to the "Council"

The constitution of the Council is wholly the resolution of the Indians themselves.

I think it is based on the idea that they would like a head chief of their own whose presumed acquaintance with the "Queen's mind" and knowledge of the white men's ways and laws would connect their efforts agreeably with those of the Government.

Next all the tribal chiefs are members of the Council.

Then 13 Councillors elected by all the people from different places are supposed to represent the popular element and to be likely to give satisfaction while sitting as judges with tribal chiefs.

I had thought of many ways of forming a Council, which in case of need. I intended to suggest to the Indians, but they formed it as above.

The number 13 is settled upon as the whole number of just good men qualified for + willing to hold the office whom the Indians could find among themselves after long discussions.

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(12)

As to the Head Chief

The Head chief will be practically a sub agent. The progress of the organisation would depend very much on his efforts and advice, as the Indians scattered over 200 miles of Country would have to be constantly visited. Left alone, though willing to act in common with their people isolated chiefs dont know quite what to do and become either listless or timid. They ask white men but the white men cannot advise them, or some may give mischievous information unthinkingly. Thus a year might pass and things be pretty much where they were.

I write a letter separately as to the position of "Head Chief."

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(13

As to the Tribal Chiefs

The people seemed pleased with the provision of the "Indian Act" that the old chiefs should not be disturbed, but were equally pleased that their successors should be elected.

It is not proposed to ask the Government to pay the Tribal Chiefs but they should have a cape trimmed with fur or some badge to wear on official occasions

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(14)

As to the "Councillors"

While in completing the organisation and pushing things on generally, the head chief for the present is the most important personage, the Councillors will be the really important Municipal Officers.

Long debates took place before their election. Some good Indians shrank from nomination being distrustful of their own ability. As a rule, the Councillors are young with men

If is not proposed to ask the Government to pay the Councillors, but they should have a neat fur cape or some badge of office to wear on official occations similar to but differing slightly from that of the Tribal chiefs. They hold office for 3 years which will give them time for useful work.

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as to the "Tribal Committees of Council"

These will be the executive and judicial bodies. I thought at first that each tribe should choose its own Councillors to help the Tribal chief, but the Indian plan of giving the Tribal chief the help of not fewer than 3 of the Nekla-Kap-a-mukl Councillors has many advantages.

The Councillors will be of superior authority when elected by the whole people, and as some of the tribal Committee of Council sitting in judgment will belong to different tribes more confidence will be felt in their impartiality.

In any case of moment, the whole 13 Nekla Kap a mukl Councillors might sit with a Tribal chief. There must not be fewer than 3. I told the Indians that a Court of 4 would not work among white men, for 2 might think the same and the other two differently, and so there would would be a deadlock but they said such a thing could not happen in an Indian Court. It really seems that though they debate vehemently and at great length, the minority in the end quietly disappears.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(16

As to non introduction of
"Church matters"

This appears to be a useful arrange:
:ment to secure fair play to the efforts
of all the Churches, now here, or who may
enter the field.

The mixture of Church
and Municipal matters might tend to
confuse the minds of the Indians. But
an exception is necessary as to proposals
connected with Schools, for a Church
might wish to submit such proposals
to the Government, and this would cause
the matter to be brought before the
Council.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commr.

Lytton 17 July 1879

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
In Camp, near Lytton,
26th July. 1879

09299
15.316

Return to me
AM
Aug 22/79

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
AUG
22
1879
BRANCH.

(General letter covering letters and Documents respecting the Indian meeting at Lytton)
see your letter to me "No 10692". 16 Dec 78

Sir

I beg leave to send herewith the following –

1. Resolutions passed by the Indians at Lytton when they appointed a Council; to which resolutions explanatory, notes are attached

The Hon: The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15-316

I Rules and Regulations framed by the said Council also with explanatory notes attached.

As this action on the part of the Indians is, so far as I can judge, in the right direction, and the resolutions and Rules appear to be within the meaning of the Indian Act, I ask that, if approved, they may be, as soon as possible, confirmed by the Governor in Council as required by Clause 63 of said Act,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15.316

with respect to the proposed organisation in general, and as to the Head Chief and the thirteen Councillors who have been elected to act with the Tribal Chiefs.

The names of the Head Chief and the thirteen Councillors are contained in the Resolutions. The names of the Tribal Chiefs are in the Census.

My recommendation that the Chiefs and Councillors (who are to get no pay from the Govt) should have Official Capes or badges, will

Should not these be some pattern for the whole Province?

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

not escape your notice
and I would further
solicit your early
and favourable consideration
of the proposal in my
letter A respecting
the Head Chief
and 2 Constables
or at least in the meantime, the
Head Chief. And the
proposal respecting a School
at Lytton mentioned in the
explanatory notes to the Resolutions
of Council under head of "Education"

I send also a
letter of this date generally

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

[illegible]

describing the meeting at
Lytton

I am. Sir
Your Obed: Servant
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ref: 15.316

MEMORANDUM.

To Z. A. Lash. Esq

Department of the Interior.

Solicitor of Indian Affairs

Ottawa, 3 Sept 1879.

The resolutions and regulations referred to in the covering letter, of the 26th Ultimo, from Mr. G. M. Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner, British Columbia, are submitted herewith, for an opinion, as to whether the same are such as Indian Chiefs have the power to frame, under the provisions of section 63, of the Indian Act of 1876, and the 4th section of the Amended Act, 42nd Victoria, Cap: 34, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council.

L. Vankoughnet

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ans'd by

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15-316 Red

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 15 1916

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

Lytton, B.C.,

Nov. 6th, 191 7

505434

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Sir,—

For a considerable time Mr. Agent Smith and myself have discussed the advisability of applying to the Department for some new amendments to the Indian Act with the result that Mr. Smith submitted some, which the Department approved of, and instructed him to have them passed by the Chiefs and Councillors of the different bands.

I will be very much obliged if the Department will advise me whether I am authorized to have the same rules and regulations signed throughout this agency with a view of bringing them into force.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Graham.

Indian Agent.

Assistant Deputy & Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

HG/EB

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

R E G U L A T I O N S

~~Of the Kamloops: Neskainlith - Shuswap (Halaut): Bonaparte (Tluktau): Coldwater: Nooaitch No.10: Lower Nicola: Nicola Hameet No.1 (Shulus) Lower Nicola: Nicomin: Shakan No.11, Lower Nicola: Cook's Ferry: Ashcroft (Stahl): Oregon Jack Creek: North Thompson (Chuchuqualk) Canoe Lake: Douglas Lake: Upper Nicola: Adams Lake (Sahhaltkum): and Deadman's Creek, bands,~~

- in the -

KAMLOOPS INDIAN AGENCY

~~As~~ adopted by the above mentioned bands, and as confirmed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council under Subsc. (c) of Sec. 98 of the Indian Act on the ~~15th~~ day of ~~November 1917.~~

- for the -

~~SUP~~RESSION OF INTEMPERANCE AND PROFLIGACY

Section No.1. It shall be unlawful for any Indian or other person to conduct himself or herself upon an Indian Reserve or any portion thereof in an intemperate and profligate manner, and any Indian or other person found so conducting himself or herself shall be deemed an offender against this regulation.

Section No.2. It shall be unlawful for any Indians or other persons to live on an Indian Reserve or any portion of it as man and wife without being legally married. Any Indians or other persons so living together shall be deemed to be offenders against this regulation. Indians who have been married by consent, in accordance with tribal customs, shall be deemed as being legally married in the meaning of these regulations.

Section No.3. It shall be lawful and shall be the duty of the reserve constable or any constable to arrest any offender against the preceding sections and to bring such offender with all convenient dispatch before the Indian Agent or a Justice of the

Peace,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Peace, and such offender, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not more than thirty dollars or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of such Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace.

Section No.4. Excepting members of the Band, or the Indian Agent, medical attendant or other employee of the Department of Indian Affairs, or a peace officer or constable, Indian school teacher, Minister of the Gospel or a Missionary of any religious denomination, no one shall be permitted to be on the reserve without being able to give a satisfactory reason to the Indian Agent or constable (or to the Chief of the Band, in the absence of the Indian Agent and the constable; or to a Councillor of the Band in the absence of the Indian Agent, the constable and the Chief) for his or her presence on the Reserve; and anyone, other than those exempted as above, found loitering upon the reserve and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding $5.00, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten days.

Section No.5. Any Indian found loitering after the hour of 9 p.m. in any city or town in this Agency situated off of his or her reserve, may be arrested by any peace officer or constable and brought before the Indian Agent or a justice of the peace and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15316

Ottawa, December 5, 1917.

Sir,

I have your letter of the 6th ultimo as to the adoption, by the bands in your Agency, of a set of Regulations similar to those adopted by the bands in the Kamloops Agency, for the suppression of intemperance and profligacy, under Subsection (c) of Section 98 of the Indian Act, and which have been confirmed by the Governor General in Council under the said Section and Subsection.

In reply I beg to say that it appears to the Department to be advisable to carry out your suggestion, and I am inclosing a sample copy of the set which has been put in force in Mr. Smith's Agency.

You will understand that the proper procedure will have to be followed in compliance with the provisions of the Indian Act before the regulations can be put in force. They will first require to be adopted by the bands and be finally forwarded to the Department by you for submission to the Governor General in Council for confirmation. In the first place I may refer you to Sections 166 and 167 of the Indian Act, from which you will

observe

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

observe that where a band has a Chief and Councillors, the regulations could be adopted by a vote of a majority of them at a properly summoned meeting held in your presence; or, if a band has no Chief and Councillors, the regulations could be adopted by the vote of a majority of the male members of the band of the age of twenty-one years or over at a properly summoned meeting of the band held in your presence.

As you desire to have the regulations operative throughout the whole Lytton Agency, it will be necessary, as you will observe on reference to Sections 97 and 98 of the Indian Act, for the set of regulations to be adopted by each and every band in the Agency in precisely the same wording, and any amendment made by any band would require to be adopted by all the other bands, in order to carry out the idea of a uniform set for the whole Agency.

Upon your returning the set of regulations properly adopted by each band, as above, the Department will be glad to take the necessary steps to have the same confirmed by Order in Council - when a sufficient number of copies will be returned to you for the use of your Agency. As the Department's list of names of the different bands may be incomplete, you will be good enough to indicate plainly the names of the bands adopting the regulations and whether or not every band in the Agency has adopted them.

I may point out that these regulations are not amendments to the Indian Act but are by-laws

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

by-laws conforming to the provisions of Sections 97 and 98 of the Indian Act, which, after being adopted by a band and confirmed by Order in Council, have the force of law.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

H. Graham, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Lytton, B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chief James his X mark · Sale Band

Chief James his X mark · Spuzzum Band

Chief Harry his X mark Joseph

Councillor Dennis S. Peters. } · Maria Island.
Councillor August Andrew }

Chief Billy his X mark Gladis · Popcum Reserve

Chief Henry Edwards · Cheam Reserve.

Chief August his X mark Billy · Union Bar. I.R.

Chief Isaac his X mark James · Skawahlook. I.R.

Chief Johnny his X mark Okanil · Ruby Creek

Chief Harry Joe · Squatack

Billy his X mark Aucutty · Skuppah I.R.

Chief his X mark James · Seton Lake I.R.

Chief Tommy Adolph · Fountain Band.

Capt his X mark Peter · Fountain Councillor

Pierre his X mark · Fountain Councillor.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Peter his X mark Bob Fountain Councillor

Chief his X mark Bob Pavilion Band

Captain his X mark Harry " "

Chief James X Retasket Lillooet I.R.

Chief Charley X Lusk. Cayoose Creek No I.

Chief Dave X Bridge River I.R.

Chief Adam X Bob. Cayoose Creek No II

Peter Emery Squeah I.R.

Chief Pierre Agenok Hope Band.

Chief Paul his X mark McCarthy Lytton Band.

Councillors James his X mark Dunstan

Tom his X mark Curnean

Lytton his X mark Dick

Peter his X mark Blackhawk

} Lytton.

Chief Charlie his X mark Kanaka Kanaka Bar

Chief Arthur his X mark Wish Cisco.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Jimmie	his × mark	Justice	Skeena Creek.
Samuel	his × mark	Mack	Nickle Palu
Jimmie	his × mark	Joe	Tsaukan I.R.
Jimmie	Gabe	his × mark	Clinton I.R.
Chief Joe	his × mark	Brown	Boston Bar.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Re

~~SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE AND PROFLIGACY~~.

Section No.1. It shall be unlawful for any Indian or other person to conduct himself or herself upon an Indian Reserve or any portion thereof in an intemperate and profligate manner, and any Indian or other person found so conducting himself or herself shall be deemed an offender against this regulation.

Section No.2. It shall be unlawful for any Indians or other persons to live on an Indian Reserve or any portion of it as man and wife without being legally married. Any Indians or other persons so living together shall be deemed to be offenders against this regulation. Indians who have been married by consent in accordance with tribal customs, shall be deemed as being legally married in the meaning of these regulations.

Section No. 3. It shall be lawful and shall be the duty of the reserve constable or any constable to arrest any offender against the preceding sections, and to bring such offender with all convenient dispatch before the Indian Agent or a Justice of the Peace, and such offender, upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not more than thirty dollars or to imprisonment for not more than 30 sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of such Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace.

Section No. 4. Excepting members of the Band, or the Indian Agent, medical attendant or other employee of the Department of Indian affairs, or a peace officer or constable, Indian school teacher, Minister of the Gospel or a Missionary of any religious denomination, no one shall be permitted to be on the reserve without being able to give a satisfactory reason to the Indian Agent or Constable, (or

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to the Chief of the Band, in the absence of the Indian Agent and the constable; or to a Councillor of the Band, in the absenceof the Indian Agent, the constable and the Chief) for his or her presence on the Reserve; and anyone, other than those exempted as abve, found loitering upon the Reserve, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding $5.00, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten days.

Section No. 5. Any Indian found loitering after the hour of 9 p.m. in any city or town in this Agency situated off of his or her reserve, may be arrested by any peace officer or constable and brought before the Indian Agent or a justice of the Peace and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15316

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FEB 19 1917

Lytton, B. C.

Feb. 15th. 1917. 191

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

508620

Sir,—

Having further reference to my letter dated Nov. 6th. and Department reply No 15316 dated Dec. 5th. re the adoption of resolutions, for the suppression of intemperance and profligacy in this Agency.

In reply I beg to state that I have followed out the regulations set down and have had the resolutions adopted by every Band in this Agency and signed by all the Chiefs and Concillors where there are such, and am glad to report that they were signed very willingly by the majority of the Chiefs with the exception of the Lytton Indians who were very loath to sign them at first owing to being advised by the Rev. Arch. Pugh. this was a very great surprise to me as I always considered these Indians the most enlightened, but they eventually did sign them.

I am now enclosing a copy of the same with all the signatures attached, which I trust you will find in order.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

H. Graham.

Indian Agent.

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.
Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.
Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15316

Ottawa, February 27, 1918.

His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to submit herewith a Regulation, in duplicate, adopted by the Yale, Spuzzum, Maria Island (Seabird), Popcum, Choam, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Ruby Creek, Squawtits, Skuppah, Seton Lake, Fountain, Pavilion, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek No.1, Cayoose Creek No.2, Bridge River, Squeah, Hope, Lytton, Kanaka Bar, Cisco, Stryen Creek, Nickel Palm, Tseukan, Clinton and Boston Bar Bands, in the Lytton Indian Agency, B.C., for the suppression of intemperance and profligacy among the Indians of the said bands.

The Regulation has been made in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (c) of Section 98 of the Indian Act, and the undersigned would recommend that the same be confirmed by Your Excellency in Council under the said Section 98 - one copy to be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the other copy to be kept of record in the Privy Council Office.

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15316

Sections 97 and 98 of the Indian Act provide for the adoption by Indian bands of by-laws or regulations for the purposes mentioned in Section 98, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council; one of the purposes is "the repression of intemperance and profligacy" as provided for by Sub-section (c) of Section 98.

There are certain phases of immorality which cannot very well be dealt with under the Criminal Code but which can be dealt with by an Indian Agent or a Justice of the Peace under the Regulation hereto attached which when confirmed by the Governor in Council will have the force of law, and is in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act.

Indian Affairs,
27th February, 1918.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, March 11, 1918.

Sir,-

I have your letter of the 15th ultimo in further reference to the adoption of a regulation for the repression of intemperance and profligacy on the different reserves in your Agency. It is observed that the copy returned to the Department by you with your letter above mentioned is not the one that was sent you on the 5th December last for adoption by the Indians, as, in Section 3 of the regulation returned by you a sixty day term of imprisonment was provided for, whereas the utmost term provided for by the Act (Subsection 3 of Section 98) is thirty days. The error, however, was noticed and corrected before submitting the regulation to the Governor in Council for confirmation, and an Order in Council passed on the 7th instant confirming the regulation, which has now the force of law.

I am inclosing herewith 67 copies of the regulation for the use of your Agency, and trust that the same will be beneficial to the Indians of your Agency.

Your obedient servant,

H. Graham, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Lytton, B.C.

for Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

S-5 P.C.539

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAR 12 1918

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Thursday the 7th day of March, 1918

PRESENT:

509172

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs submits a Regulation, in duplicate, adopted by the Yale, Spuzzum, Maria Island (Seabird), Popcum, Cheam, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Ruby Creek, Squawtits, Skuppah, Seton Lake, Fountain, Pavilion, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek No.1,Cayoose Creek, No.2, Bridge River, Squeah, Hope, Lytton,Kanka Bar, Cisco,Stryen Creek,Nickel Palm, Tsaukan,Clinton and Boston Bar Bands, in the Lytton Indian Agency, B.C., for the suppression of intemperance and profligacy among the Indians of the said bands.

AND WHEREAS the said Regulation has been made in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (c) of Section 98 of the Indian Act.

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 98 of the Indian Act, is pleased to confirm the following regulations and the same are hereby confirmed accordingly.

W. [illegible] Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

539

R E G U L A T I O N S

~~Adopted on the ——— day of ——— 1918~~

- by the -

Yale, Spuzzum, Maria Island (Seabird), Popcum, Cheam, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Ruby Creek, Squawtits, Skuppah, Seton Lake, Fountain, Pavilion, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek No.1, Cayoose Creek No.2, Bridge River, Squeah, Hope, Lytton, Kanaka Bar, Cisco, Stryen Creek, Nickel Palm, Tsaukan, Clinton and Boston Bar bands, in the Lytton Agency, B.C.,

- and -

confirmed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the seventh day of March 1918 under Subsection (c) of Section 98 of the Indian Act

R.D. Mi

- for the -

REPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE AND PROFLIGACY

Section No.1.- It shall be unlawful for any Indian or other person to conduct himself or herself upon an Indian Reserve or any portion thereof in an intemperate or profligate manner, and any Indian or other person found so conducting himself or herself shall be deemed an offender against this regulation.

Section No.2.- It shall be unlawful for any Indians or other persons to live on an Indian Reserve or any portion of it as man and wife without being legally married. Any Indians or other persons so living together shall be deemed to be offenders against this regulation. Indians who have been married by consent in accordance with tribal customs, shall be deemed as being legally married in the meaning of these regulations.

Section No.3.- It shall be lawfu l and shall be the duty of the reserve constable or any constable to arrest any offender against the preceding sections, and to bring such offender with all convenient dispatch before the Indian Agent or a Justice of the

Peace

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Peace, and such offender, upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not more than thirty dollars or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of such Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace.

Section No.4. Excepting members of the Band, or the Indian Agent, medical attendant or other employee of the Department of Indian Affairs, or a peace officer or constable, Indian school teacher, Minister of the Gospel or a Missionary of any religious denomination, no one shall be permitted to be on the reserve without being able to give a satisfactory reason to the Indian Agent or constable (or to the Chief of the Band, in the absence of the Indian Agent and the constable; or to a Councillor of the Band, in the absence of the Indian Agent, the constable and the Chief) for his or her presence on the Reserve; and anyone, other than those exempted as above, found loitering upon the Reserve, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding $5.00, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten days.

Section No.5.- Any Indian found loitering after the hour of 9 p.m. in any city or town in this Agency situated off of his or her reserve, may be arrested by any peace officer or constable and brought before the Indian Agent or a Justice of the Peace and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,316)

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CANADA

File 15,316	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding organization of bands in agency and resolutions passed in Council at Lytton respecting the organization, election of chiefs and councillors, establishment of schools, appointment of medical officers. 1879 - 1918
File 15,334	Manitowapah Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Agent Herman Martineau that he be allowed to locate at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba rather than Manitoba House. 1884
File 15,396	Report of T. P. Wadsworth regarding his visits to reserves in the Northwest Territories. 1879
File 15,410	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence, assignments, deeds for sale of Indian land in the Lake of the Woods District (maps, plans). 1888 - 1897

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15334

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT REQUEST FROM AGENT MARTINGALE FOR A CHANGE OF AGENCIES

FROM

TO

REFERENCE							
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	For or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

FILE NO. 15334

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

C. R. 5 & 52.

D.m. 27. 9. 84.
Ind. Aff. 7-10-84.

Mc.n. 4. 11. 84.
Ingram 12-11-84
Aitken 13-11-85.

No. 15334

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

E. McColl
Winnipeg
3/Sep.

Enclosing letter from Mr. Agent Mastineaw asking to be allowed to change the head quarters of his agency from Manitoba Stoyer to Narrows of Lake Manitoba.

Sept: 17. Let to J. P. Wright
– with enclosure –
22/26 Sep let from Ind. Off. Winn.
4 Oct " to Ind Comm.
11/16 Oct let from Ind Comm.
20 " Let. to E McColl
27/31 Oct let from E. McColl

ACTION.

5/9 Nov let from E McColl.
23 Nov Ch Let to do (a)
26/30 Nov let from E McColl.

127/4

ACTION CONTINUED.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

No 11

15334

Indian Office
Winnipeg. Sept. 2nd. 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN MANITOBA INDIAN SUPTCY. SEP 8 1884 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I consider the Narrows of Lake Manitoba would be a better place for the headquarters of my Agency than Manitoba House. Among other reasons, the mail is received there oftener than at Manitoba Post, on account of all boats being obliged to pass close there.

Being there would also give me a greater chance to attend to the general order of my district in summer as well as in winter.

Under these circumstances I beg to ask to be allowed to change, and I hope this application will meet with your favorable consideration and approbal.

I have the honor, to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,

A. McGillivray
Indian Agent.

E. McColl Esq.
Insp of Ind. Agencies
Indian Office
Winnipeg.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to
No. 8615
also to [redacted] date of this letter.

15334

Manitoba Superintendency.

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 3rd Sept 1884

Mr Benson
Ask & say the Dept
would like to have
Mr Inspector Nelson's
opinion on the
proposed change
with this office
& that Mr Martineau
applies to Chief Inspector
to that Office on
his behalf to Winnipeg

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 8 1884

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your consideration a letter dated the 2nd instant from Mr Agent Martineau, asking to be allowed to change the head-quarters of his Agency from Manitoba House to the Narrows of Lake Manitoba.

I would respectfully recommend that Mr Martineau's request be granted for the reasons stated in his enclosed letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. McColl
Insp. of Ind. Agencies
per J. A. P. Wright
Clerk in Charge

The Right Honble
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to
No. 6781
also to the date of this letter.

Return to Ottawa

Manitoba Superintendency. 15648

Office of the Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1884

Winnipeg, 22nd Oct. 1884

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant No 15334 relative to Mr Agent Martineaus letter dated the 2nd instant requesting that the Head-quarters of his Agency may be changed from Manitoba House to the Narrows of Lake Manitoba: and to inform you that I submitted Mr Martineaus application to Mr Inspector McCall (who was here a few days) before I recommended the change being made, as Mr McCall informed me that he saw no objections and directed me to recommend to the Department the proposed change of Mr Martineaus Head-quarters

I beg to state that I presume Mr McCall will give the Department his opinion on the proposed change

I

The Right Hon'ble
The Sup't General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in his Annual Report. but as Mr Agent Martineau, intends building at once if the Department approves of the Change I would respectfully beg to be informed what reply (if any) I shall give Mr Martineau.

I return herewith Mr Martineaus letter above referred to.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

W. Wright

for Supt of Ind. Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.334

Immediate

P. McColl Esq.
Insp. of Ind. Agencies.
Winnipeg, Man.

894

Oct. 20 84

Sir,

I have to ack: the rect. of your letter of the 22nd ult. reporting further on the subject of Mr. Agent Martineau's application to be allowed to remove His Head Quarters from Manitoba House to the Narrows at Lake Manitoba; and to inform you that the change may be made provided the postal facilities are at least as good at the latter as at the former place

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to
No. 6226
also to [illegible] of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency, 16350

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 27th Oct 1884

5/11/84
Mc N

To Mr McDougall
& Mr McLean
to note Chief Inspector
Mr Agent Martineau's address

AM
Oct 31

Rec'd
P.M. Ind Dep
8/11/84

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant No 15,334. relative to Mr Agent Martineau's application to be allowed to remove his Headquarters from Manitoba House to the Narrows on Lake Manitoba, and to respectfully inform you that the location recommended for the agency at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba is more convenient for receiving and despatching mail matter, during the Summer season than at the present location at Manitoba Post, inasmuch as steamboats and other Lake crafts have invariably to call at the former place in transporting lumber and timber from the different limits in the district, whereas at the latter place, during

Storms

The Right Honorable
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16350

stormy weather, especially when the wind is blowing from a northerly or easterly direction they are unable to call, as there is no harbor to shelter them. but in the winter season as Manitoba Post is 12 miles nearer Dotoyan the last distributing post office for that direction, than the Narrows, it is therefore somewhat more convenient for postal facilities to the agency then. however the difference is of little consequence in comparison to the advantages of being centrally located for communicating more conveniently with the different bands within this agency.

I have therefore directed Mr Morrison with accordance to your instructions. that he

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16350

he might remove his agency to the Narrows.

I have the honor to be
Right Hon Sir,
Your obedient servant
Eur Coll
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,334)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

File 15,316 — Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding organization of bands in agency and resolutions passed in Council at Lytton respecting the organization, election of chiefs and councillors, establishment of schools, appointment of medical officers. 1879 - 1918

File 15,334 — Manitowapah Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Agent Herman Martineau that he be allowed to locate at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba rather than Manitoba House. 1884

File 15,396 — Report of T. P. Wadsworth regarding his visits to reserves in the Northwest Territories. 1879

File 15,410 — Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence, assignments, deeds for sale of Indian land in the Lake of the Woods District (maps, plans). 1888 - 1897

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

D.I.A. 27-8-9

No. 15,396

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

L. P. Wadsworth

Reports on his visits to the Indian Agencies in the N. W. Territories.

18/27 Aug arrival at Ft Ellice
30 " Let to Chief Factor McDonald
28/ Col " Farm do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

09456
15,396

Fort Ellice
N.W.T. Aug 16th 1879

Return Same
LPK
Aug 18/79

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
AUG
27
1879
BRANCH.

Sir

I have the honor to report that I arrived here on Sunday Morning 17th inst: the several Farm Instructors for this Agency arrived here on the 9th and left on the 11th inst, and were sent to their several Reserves by Dr Col McDonald: As the one destined for Fort Ellice has gone to the Reserve which is 30 miles distant I cannot visit him without parting company with Mr White, I propose therefore to take him on my way back, also "Swan River" = I am informed by Mr McDonald the H B Co's Officer here to whom you addressed a letter requesting him to hire suitable men as assistants and who would also act as Interpreters, that he cannot provide suitable and reliable men for the sum mentioned by you namely $20 pr month and board, but that he thinks he can for $30 pr month and board, will you kindly advise him if he may pay the latter sum =
The Indians are being paid here today by the Agent, and excepting a slight difficulty this morning which was happily averted, and of which you will no doubt receive a full account through the Officers who were directly engaged in the Matter, all is as

well

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Well
As could be wished =
We leave for Qu'Appelle
tomorrow morning
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
F. P. Wadsworth

L Vankoughnett Esq.
Deputy Sup General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

15,396

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No. 15396

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa ~~15~~ Aug 30/ 1879

Chief Factor McDonald
~~Chief Factor~~
Hudson Bay Co.
Ellice
N. W. Tr.

Augt. 30 1879.

Sir,

From a letter recently received from Mr. J. P. Wadsworth of this Dept. it appears that you were under the impression that you were required to hire an Assistant for ~~the two~~ each of the ~~two~~ Farming Instrs. to be located at Qu'appelle, Touchwood Hills, ~~Pelly~~ Pelly and Ellice.

I beg leave to inform you that the Revd. Mr. Lee Sone was requested to hire the Assistants for

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

for the Instructors
at Qu'Appelle and
Touchwood Hills; and Mr. Agt.
McDonald, Swankin, for the Instr. at Pelly;
and upon reference
to my letter of the 30th
— June you will
perceive that you were
only asked to hire
one for the Instructor
at Ellice, Mr. Chamberlain and to
send a guide with
the parties for Qu'Appelle
and Touchwood Hills.

Sam

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,433 11231

Hudson's Bay Company's Office
Fort Ellice 1st Octr 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
20
1879
BRANCH.

Sir

I have to acknowledge your of the 30th August. No 15396, and in reply, beg to say, that I took no such reference from your letter regarding the hire of an Assistant for each of the Farming Instructors to be located at Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle and Pelly; as seems to have been conveyed to you by Mr Wadsworth's letter; I only endeavored to act as requested by you in your letter of 30th June, what I informed Mr Wadsworth was that efficient men could not be got for the wages offered by the Department.

I am,
Your obedt Servant.
Arch. McDonald

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supr General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,396)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

File 15,316 — Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding organization of bands in agency and resolutions passed in Council at Lytton respecting the organization, election of chiefs and councillors, establishment of schools, appointment of medical officers. 1879 - 1918

File 15,334 — Manitowapah Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Agent Herman Martineau that he be allowed to locate at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba rather than Manitoba House. 1884

File 15,396 — Report of T. P. Wadsworth regarding his visits to reserves in the Northwest Territories. 1879

File 15,410 — Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence, assignments, deeds for sale of Indian land in the Lake of the Woods District (maps, plans). 1888 - 1897

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15410

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

FROM

TO

SUBJECT INDIAN LANDS LAKE OF THE WOODS RAT PORTAGE

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
REFERRED TO	BY	REMARKS	DATE	PA OR BF	BY	DATE	FOR RECORDS USE

129/35

15410

FILE NO. 15410

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absoluteiy essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs, (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No. 15,410 No 2

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1874.

F. S. Kirkland
Rat Portage

4/12 Sept. 12 9/35

Application to purchase 400 acres of Indian lands on the "Lake of the Woods" states the are entirely unfit for Agricaltwre.

ACTION.

ACTION CONTD.

Sa File 5035

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

49[illegible]00

Know all men by These Presents that I, Jacob H. Henesy of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, Province of Ontario Explorer, in consideration of the sum of Two hundred dollars of lawful money of Canada, to me in hand paid by the grantee hereunder, and for other good and sufficient Considerations me thereunto moving have granted, bargained, sold and assigned, and by These Presents do grant, bargain, sell and assign unto Frederick A Cooke of the Town of Boissevain, in the County of Turtle Mountain in the Province of Manitoba, Merchant, his heirs and assigns all the right, title, and estate of me the said Henesy in and to all and singular that certain mining location or [illegible] Known and described as x Forty three (x 43) and situate upon Indian Reservation [illegible] Lake of the Woods in the Province of Ontario, my said interest being one undivided half of the whole, the grant whereof has heretofore been applied for [illegible] me to the Department of Crown Land Toronto.

To have and to hold the [illegible] one half share or interests in the property unto the said Frederick [illegible] his heirs and assigns for ever [illegible]

And I the said Henesy [illegible] empower the said Cooke [illegible] assigns as my attorney [illegible]

interest

GM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[illegible] so far as it may be necessary or do they may think proper so to [illegible] my name to do all acts and sign [illegible] re-quisite or advisable to [illegible] plete the title of said parties to [illegible] said one half share or interest, I [illegible] by ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or attorneys shall do in the premises.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal on this fifth of April A.D. 1887

Jacob H. Henery

Signed, sealed and executed in the presence of

G Mitchell

Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit:

I, George Mitchell of the village of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, Agent, make oath and say:

1 That I was personally present and did see the within instrument and duplicate thereof duly signed, sealed and executed by Jacob H Henery, one of the parties thereto.

2 That the said instrument and duplicate were executed at Rat Portage aforesaid

[illegible] the said Henery, and that I am a subscribing [illegible] to the said instrument and duplicate

[illegible] Portage, in [illegible] and Province [illegible] A.D. 1887

G Mitchell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dated 14th July 1886.

Fred^k. A. Cooke

to

Ely Bubmer Jr.

Assignment

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

49900

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 20 1888

Know all Men by these Presents

that I, Frederick A. Cooke, formerly of Boissevain Manitoba Merchant in consideration of one dollar of lawful money of Canada to me in hand paid and the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by me do hereby grant bargain sell assign and set over unto Henry Bulmer the younger of the City of Montreal Lumber Merchant his heirs and assigns All my estate right title and interest of in and to all and singular that certain mining location or property known and described as X Forty three (X43) and situate upon Indian Reservation 38 B. on the Lake of the Woods in the Province of Ontario my said interest being one undivided half of the whole the grant whereof has heretofore been applied for by one Hennessey and one Gadbois,

To have and to hold the said one half share or interest in the said property unto the said Henry Bulmer the younger his heirs and assigns for ever.

And I said Frederick A. Cooke authorise and empower the said Bulmer his heirs and assigns as my attorney and attorneys in sofa as it may be necessary or as they may think proper so to do in my name to do all acts an sign all papers requisite or advisable to be don to complete the title to the said one half share interest I hereby ratifying and confirmin all that my said Attorney or Attorneys shal in the premises.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set hand and seal this Seventeenth day of July A.D.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of } Fred A. Cooke

Robert Barron

Thomas Dan

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SAFETY ▲ FILM +■

INDIAN AFFAIRS. DEPARTMENT OF JUL 29 1888

Province of Quebec,
County of Argenteuil.
to wit:

I, Robert Barron
of Lachute Town
County of Argenteuil
Province of Quebec. Gentleman

make oath and say:-

1. That I was personally present and did see the within Instrument and duplicate thereof duly signed sealed and delivered by Frederick A. Cooke one of the parties thereto.

2. That the said Instrument and duplicate were executed at Lachute Town aforesaid

3. That I know the said Cooke and that I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument and duplicate.

Robert Barron

Sworn before me at
Lachute Town, County of
Argenteuil, Province of Quebec
this 17th day of July
A.D. 1888.

Robert Barron

A Commr &c. to receive affidavits in Quebec for use in Ontario

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. Ferguson
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

Ottawa 20th July 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 20 1888

The Honorable The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Sir,/

I have the honor to enclose herewith on behalf of Mr. Bulmer Jr. of Montreal two transfers or assignments of the title and interest formerly held by Jacob H. Hennessey in the mining location or property known or described as X 43 situ upon Indian Reserve 38 B on the Lake of the Wood The first assignment is from Hennessey to F. A. Bo and the second is from F.A. Cooke to Mr Bulmer The interest covered by these assignments and formerly held by Mr Hennessey is an undivided ha interest in the whole of the location X 43 to whic Mr Hennessey claims to have been entitled. assignments are absolute in form, and I hav request that Mr Bulmer be granted the title to undivided half interest in X 43 under the regu of your Department with respect to mining l

I have the honor to
Sir,
Your obed't

A. F.

LAND BRANCH
JUL 23 1888

Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT ONTARIO.
40957
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUL 21 1888
LAND BRANCH JUL 23 1888

Toronto July 20th 1888.

Sir

L 7727/81

Referring to your letter of the 16th instant No 15410. I notice that you say the piece of land alluded to (Sultana Island Lake of the Woods) undoubtedly forms part of the Indian Reserve "38B" as shown on a tracing enclosed of a Map prepared by D.L.S Vaughan dated May 27th 1880.

In reply I would direct your attention to page 328 of "The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba" &c by Hon A Morris wherein a footnote to a Report by S J Dawson Esq it is stated that "In 1874 Mr Dawson and "Mr Pither were appointed to meet the Indians "and arrange the position of the Reserves, whi "they did; but subsequently the Indians claim "that they had not fully understood the exact "location or extent of some of the reserves, Colonel "Dennis, then Surveyor General, now Deputy "Minister of the Interior, was instructed to visit "the Indians comprised in Treaty Number Three "and finally adjust the question of reserves "Colonel Dennis undertook this duty in 18 a

1

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT ONTARIO.

"satisfactorily arranged a scheme of "
"reserves for the different bands of "
"the Lake of the Woods." &c

On consulting a Map published by the Department of Interior dated March 1st 1877 and signed by Col Dennis as Surveyor General you will notice that "38 B" is in a different situation altogether from the position assigned to it in Mr Vaughan's Map. Acting on this information certain parties, in apparently good faith, many years ago went on to explore and Surveyed Sultana Island as shown on said and filed their plans and applications in this Department for Mining locations under the General Mining Act. I am advised that they filed duplicate applications in the Dept of the Interior, Ottawa. These parties consider that having been the first discoverers and applicants that their claim should be recognized whether in Ottawa or Toronto.

2

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

49957

Under these circumstances I would suggest the advisability of deferring any action you may have in view until an understanding is arrived at as to the rights of the respective Governments to deal with the matter

I have the honour to be
Sir
your obedient servant
Aubrey White
Assist Commissioner

L Vankoughnet Esq
Dy Supt General
of Indian affairs
Ottawa

3

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 — Mr McNeill

MEMORANDUM

Return File
Wheeler Branch

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr. McNeill

Ottawa, 23rd July 1888

Ack. Mr A. Ferguson's letter of the 23rd ~~[illegible]~~ Instant & inform him in accordance with Deputy's ruling hereunder.

(B) Ack. letter of the 20th Instant from Dept of Crown Lands, Toronto, & say that the Dept does not hold itself responsible for statements made in books published by private individuals; that Reserve 38B was surveyed for the Indians under instructions from the Dept. in accordance with Treaty stipulations & that the portion of said Reserve known as Sultana Island has been surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of by this Dept.

Not bound by any Map issued by the Dept of the Interior purporting to shew the position of Indian Reserves before they were surveyed nor indeed after unless they are so correctly laid down thereon

F.W.

Mr Vaughan Survey dated 27 May 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Deputy.

Ottawa, 3rd July 1888

I think Mr Ferguson should be reminded of the notification from him respecting Kirkland's claim. I think the Dept can refer to the assignments attached to any weight to assignment

With reference to A. Ferguson's letter of the 20th Instant [illegible] an assignment from [illegible] to F. A. Cooke of the former's one half interest in Location H 43 and also an assignment from Cooke to Bulmer of the same half interest in the said Location, - the undersigned thinks that these assignments should be returned to Mr Ferguson & he ~~[illegible]~~ referred to the letter which of the 9th Instant wherein he was informed that Hennessy had already assigned his interest in Locations H 42 & H 43 to Mr. Frank S. Kirkland & that until the same have been conveyed back to Hennessy by Kirkland the Dept can accept no further assignments

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To

Ottawa, 188

from Hennessy.

J. W. McLean.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410²

A Ferguson Esq.
Barrister &c.
Sparks St.
Ottawa.

LAND BRANCH
JUL 26 1888

July 26 1888

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 20th inst with enclosures being Assignments from Hennessy to Cooke & from the latter to Bulmer ~~in further reference to~~ of the former's one half interest in location X 43 ~~the claim of Mr Henry Bulmer to the interest in mining formerly held by Jacob H Hennessey in mining location X 43~~ Sultana Island, I beg to refer you to Deptl letter of the 9th inst wherein notification was given you respecting Mr Frank S Kirkland's claim to, and to inform you ~~state~~ that his claim ~~the same~~ must be removed before the Dept. can attach any weight to

A.W.

A.N. Mdn

To Mr McLean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to subsequent assignments
I am

+

Aubrey White Esq.
Asst. Comr. of Crown Lands
Toronto. Ont.

July 26 1888

Sir,

I have the honor to ack the rect. of your letter of the 20th inst relative to Sultana Island Lake of the Woods; and in reply I beg to inform you that this Dept does not hold itself responsible for statements made in books published by private individuals, nor bound by any map issued by the Dept of the Interior purporting to shew

that portion of Indian Res. 38B known as

AH Dont copy this RD

AN. MDN

is it

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

shew the position of Indian Reserves before they ~~have~~ were surveyed, nor indeed after, unless they are correctly laid down thereon.

Reserve 38B was surveyed for the Indians under instructions from this Dept in accordance with Treaty stipulations, and the portion of that Res. known as Sultana Island has been surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of by this Dept for their benefit thereon.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

50162

Canada
District of Rainy River / To wit.

I, A. Alexander Matheson of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, Gentleman, make oath and say:

1. That the agreement of which a true copy is hereunto attached has been in my keeping and possession ever since the date on which it was signed by the parties thereto, that I saw both F. S. Kirkland and J. H. Hunney sign the agreement and am a witness to the signatures.

2. My understanding at the time was that if the title to the said location did not issue from the Crown within two months from the date of the agreement then the ~~agreement should be void~~ and void, as so stated in the agreement.

3 That the original agreement is still in my possession.

Sworn before me at Rat Portage this 24th Day of July A.D. 1888.

A Matheson

A Notary Public

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

50162

Ontario

District of Rainy River } I Jacob H. Hennessy
To wit: } of Rat Portage in the
Miner, / make oath and say: //

1st That on or about the 30th day of September A.D. 1884: I did enter into an agreement with one F. O. Kirkland of which the attached is a true copy — whereby it was agreed that, if within a specified time — Two months — from the date of the said agreement: I could acquire a title to the lands then known as X. 42. I would accept and receive certain payments as purchase money for the said lands.

2nd That I have made within the the time specified and afterward every effort to get a title to the said land without success. —

3rd That I have never received any moneys from the said Kirkland on account of purchase of Location X. 42.

Jacob H. Hennessy

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 23rd day of July A.D. 1888.

A Notary Public

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

50162

Rat Portage, Canada
Sept. 30th 1884

This agreement made this 30th day of September A.D. 1884 by and between J.K. Hennesy of Rat Portage Canada and F. S. Kirkland of Neillsville Wisc. U.S. Witnesseth: that the said J.K. Hennesy for and in consideration of the sum on one dollar to him in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged herein agrees to assign and sell to the said Kirkland, and the said Kirkland hereby agrees to buy, the same, one half interest in and to certain mining location situated upon Indian Reservation 38 B. and known and described as Ts. 42 containing 33 1/2 acres more or less according to the plans and survey of O.B. Davidson Dom. Land. Surveyor. and the said Kirkland hereby agrees to pay to the said Hennesy, as soon as the Indian Title to said location is extinguished and the said Kirkland can get a good & sufficient guarantee that a conveyance can be made to him in fee simple of said location free from all liens or encumbrances, the sum of $600.00 cash. and three months from the date of said first payment the further sum of thirteen Hundred dollars ($1300.00) and six months from the date of said first payment the sum of one thousand ($1000.00) dollars. and nine months from said first payment the sum of one thousand dollars. and one

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

50162

years from said first payment the further ~~sum~~ and last sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) being five thousand dollars in all - And the said Hennessy and Kirkland hereby mutually covenant and agree to and with each others to do all in their power to get a proper title to said lands. And it is further mutually agreed that should no title satisfactorily to said Kirkland be obtained within two months from date of this agreement then this agreement and every part thereof is to be null and void

Witness as to signature
(signed) Alex. Matheson

(signed) J. H. Henesy
signed F. S. Kirkland

I hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the original

Frank J. A. Golue
a Notary Public &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

EMMILL & MAY.
Barristers, · Solicitors, · &c.
71½ SPARKS ST.
J. A. GE[illegible] A. F. MAY.

LAND BRANCH AUG 4 1888

50162

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 30 1888

Ottawa, 28 July 1888

Lawrence Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Superintendent General
Indian Affairs. Ottawa

CORRESPONDENCE AUG 6 1888 BRANCH

Dear Sir/

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Declaration of Jacob H. Kennedy, and Exhibits thereto relating to X42 mining claim - On looking at them again I find he has sent an affidavit instead of a declaration.

Yours truly
J. A. Gemmill

Not Lean
[illegible] 30
[illegible]
Acting Form of 4 August 88
3 To Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

50715

Rat Portage
Aug 15th 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 16 1888

Ewm

To The Hon H. Vankoughnet
Deputy Superintendant
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Sir

Re Sultana Mine & 42 Indian Reserve 38B Some time on or about the 12th July last I Mailed you from Brandon Declarations of James Weidman and Owen Carson Corroborating the Statements Sworn to by me in My Declaration in referance to the discovery of Gold in above Location and as to My Interest therein and being the discoverer thereof Jointly with Jacob Hennecy

I have not Since Sending you these Declarations received an answer Acknowleging the receipt of Weidmans and Carsons Declarations but I trust you received them in due Course

I have found out Since I Came here that Mr Henry Bulmer of Montreal is taking a very active part in reference to My Claim to Mining Location & 42 Sultana Mine

Indeed he was here and endeavoured to induce me also got several of his acquaintances to see me and endeavour to get me to consent to take a 1/3d interest in the Location Stating that if I did so that he had suffecient influence with your Department to get the Patent issued at once and that if I did not accede to his request that he would see that no Patent would issue for the property and that before he would allow me to get any interest therein that he would throw it into litigation When he found that he could not influence

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

influence me either by threats of depriving me of the property altogether if I did not accede to his request or by the representations he made that if I did accede to his request he was sufficiently influential with the Department to Garantee the issuing of the Patents at once He procured the Declarations from parties here I am informed tending to damage the Character and veracity of James Weidman and Owen Carson with a view of Rendering their corroboration of My evidence futile as the parties that would give such Declarations cannot be very reputable themselves

Mr Carson lived here a number of years was a Merchant in good Standing and had while he lived and still has the respect of the community here and had no interest in Stating anything but what was strictly true in the Matter and Mr Weidman is in the same position as Mr Carson

Mr Carson has for some years past been living in Brandon as to his Character there I can with Confidence refer you to Mr Cliff of the Brandon Mail of whom Mr Carson is an intimate friend and strong supporter

As for Mr Weidman who is editor and proprietor of Quapelle and who is intimately acquainted with and a warm supporter of Hon Mr Dewdney I therefore can easily refute any statements damaging to are reflecting on Mr Weidmans Character or veracity

I have allready informed him of the attacks I have been led to believe have been made against him in the Declarations procured against him by Mr Bulmer and he has also written Mr Dewdney relative there to and also as to how I acquired My interest and

right

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

right to the Location in question
You will of course understand that I do not
believe Mr Bulmer can possibly have the
influence that he mentions he has with
your Department that would induce you
to do other than what was right and honor-
able in dealing with me in my interest he
certainly if he has any influence with your
Department showed a lack of discre-
tion on his part of boasting of it publickly
as he did by doing so he did not pay a
compliment to the officers of your De-
partment and on the contrary left an
opening for the enemies of the Government
to question their integrity in this matter

If not too much trouble you will
much oblige me by sending to me copies
of declarations taken from me by Mr
Bulmer if they are on file in your
Department

An early answer will oblige
Yours Truely

Chas Moore
per A McK.
Sec

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Rat Portage, Aug. 24th 1888.

L. Vankoughnet Esq.

Deputy of the Superintendent
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. AUG 27 1888

50824

Sir,

re Mining Location X 42
Commonly called the "Sultana";
in the Lake of the Woods. —

You will please find herewith a Quit Claim Deed; Charles Moore to myself; of one half of his interest in the above mentioned property; I would ask you to have the same fyled and send me an acknowlegement with amount of fee, if any. I would ask your attention to the certificate of the registration here. It is also my intention, just as soon as practable to furnish you with indubitable proof of Moore's title to the claim above mentioned.

Very respectfully.
S. S. Scovil Esq.

Dwt Lean
For report
Rs 27 Aug 88

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15,410 2/-

MEMORANDUM.

To Mr McNeill

Department of Indian Affairs,

CORRESPONDENCE SEP 1 1888 BRANCH

Ottawa, 31st Aug. 1888

Ack. Mr Chas. Moore's letters of the 15th Instant & say that the Affidavits of Owen Carson & James Wiedman in support of his claim were duly received with his letter of the 12th of July.

Say that a decision has not yet been come in the matter of the claims to Location H 42 Sultana Island.

(B) Ack. T. S. Scovil's letter of the 24th Instant & return Quit Claim Deed. ~~Say that~~ as the 43rd Section of the Indian Act requires Affidavit to state the time of Execution.

Say that no decision has yet been come to by the Dept in the matter of the claims to Location H 42 Sultana Island

(2) Return File to Lands Branch.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.410/2

Mr. Chas. Moore.
Rat Portage, Ont.

Sept. 6 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 15th. ult. I have to inform you that the Affidavits of Owen Carson and James Weedman in support of your claim to the Mining Location X 42 on Indn. Reserve 38 B were duly recd. with your letter of the 12th July last.

A decision has not yet been arrived at in the matter of the claim to Location X42. I am &c

S. S. Scott Esq. M.D.
Rat Portage, Ont
Septr. 6 1888.

Sir, I have to ack. the rect

To Land Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Rect. of your letter of the 24 ult.o enclosing an assign.t from Chas Moore to yourself of one half of his alleged interest in Mining Location X 42, on Ind.n Reserve 38 B.

As the assignment does not state as required by the 43 Sect.n of the Ind.n Act the time of execution it is returned herewith for Emendation.

No decision has yet been arrived at by the Dep.t regarding the claims to the Location in question.

Jamie

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

50912

LETTER NO.

REFERENCE NO. 184543. S.&M.

Ottawa 25th August, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Address your reply as follows To the Secretary of the Dep.t of the Interior Ottawa.

Do not write about more than one subject in the same letter.

Write legibly your full name and address.

Sir;

I am directed to transfer to you herewith a letter dated the 15th instant from Mr. Charles Moore, of Rat Portage. Mr. Moore has been informed that as the subject referred to in his communication comes within the province of your Department, his letter has been transferred to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. Kinloch
for the Assistant Secretary.

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent
General of
Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

184543 Rat Portage Aug. 15/88.

To the Minister of the Interior
Ottawa.

Will you be pleased to let me know who are the applicants for Mining location X 42 in the "lake of the Woods" and which is understood to be on Indian Reserve 38B., should you have any record of transfers of the individual interests I would take it as a favor, and pay the requisite fee for a copy or copies

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 26 1888

DEPT OF THE INTERIOR RECEIVED AUG 18 1888 OTTAWA

50912

+ See under

Mr McKeown
I don't think this so-
-formation should be given
RS
28 Aug 88

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TIMBER OFFICE OTTAWA

184543

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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of the same.

Your earliest reply will oblige

Yours very respectfully

Charles Moore

a/

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15,410 2

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr. McNeill

Ottawa, 7th Sept 1888

Ack. Chas. Moore's let. of the 15th ult & say that the information asked for cannot be given by the Dept.

(2) Return File to Lands Branch

A. S. for D.W.

CORRESPONDENCE
SEP 8 1888
BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.410

Charles Moore Esq.
Rat Portage, Ont

Sept. 12 1888.

Sir,

Your letter of the 15th ult. addressed to the Minister of the Interior asking for particulars respecting applications received for mining locations #42 and #43 Range 38 B. has been transferred to this dept. and in reply I beg to inform you that the information asked for cannot be given.

I am &c

For Lawrence Vankoughnet

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Dominion of Canada
Province of Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit

I James McGerald of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River Solicitor do Solemnly Declare

1st That I have Resided in Rat Portage Since the fall of the year AD 1880 One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty and that when I first Came to Rat Portage Jacob Hennessy and Charles A Moore both Residing in Rat Portage

2nd That I have transacted business for the Said Hennessy and Moore Relative to location X 42 Forty two Known as The Sultana Mine and have heard Jacob Hennessy on Several Occasions State that Charles A Moore had a One half interest in Said location X 42

3d That in the month of October in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty two the Said Hennessy and Moore asked me to sell the said location I having told them that I had been asked to recommend Some good mining locations to the notice of Some mining men in Chicago, That on that Occasion in Conversation with the Said Hennessy I asked him what the price of the location would be. and his answer was that he wanted a certain amount which he then named for his half interest, And that Moore Could Sell his half for what he liked and he at that time as well as before and Since Stated that they Each had a half interest in the location X 42

4th That for the purpose of assisting me in making a Sale of Said property I got from the Said Hennessy a Cigar Box full of Quartz which he told me was And which I believe was from Said Mining Location X 42 Known as the Sultana Mine

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

and I forwarded the same at my own Expense to W H Gore who was acting with me in Endeavouring to Effect a Sale of Said location and on several Occasions during the time we were Endeavouring to Effect a Sale the Said Hennessy admitted that he had a half interest and the Said Charles A Moore a half interest in Said Location X 42 ~ and in fact it was generally known amongst parties interested in mining matters here that such was the case, the interest and attention of parties interested in mining matters being more particularly called to this location and to the parties who were interested in it from the fact that it was alleged to be a very valuable location and considered the most valuable discovered up to that time

I subsequently drew up proposals from the Said Moore and Hennessy to one McArthur Relative to Said Mining Location X. 42 Forty two at the request of Said Hennessy and Moore and the Said Hennessy at that time stated that Said Moore had a half interest in Said location

And I make this Solemn Declaration Conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the act respecting voluntary and extra Judicial Oaths

Solemnly Declared before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this third day of September AD 1888

James Fitz Gerald

J M Kerr Boyd

A Commissioner for taking affidavits in H C J

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15410

Declaration
of James FitzGerald
Re C A Moores
Settlement in Location
X 42. Sullivan
Mine

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dated August 24th 1888

Chas A Moore

—To—

S. S Scarl

Quit Claim Deed.

Dominion Blank Form Publishing Co, 50 Church St., Toronto.

Mining Location X. 42.
"Sultana".

I CERTIFY that the within _____
_____Instrument is duly entered and Registered in the Registry Office for the District of Rainy River in Book for One Miscellaneous Registrations at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes of the 24th day of August A.D., 1888 as Number 86

_____ REGISTRAR.

James Ted Gerald
Conveyancer
Rat Portage

Ontario:
District
The County of
Rainy River
To Wit:

I, William Hugh McKay of the Village of Rat Portage in the District in the County of Rainy River Jailer make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and did see the within Instrument and duplicate thereof duly signed, sealed and executed by Charles A Moore the grantor one of the parties thereto.
2. That the said Instrument and duplicate were executed at the Village of Rat Portage aforesaid on the day of the date thereof the twenty fourth day of August A.D. 1888
3. That I do know the said parties
4. That I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument and Duplicate.

Sworn before me at the Village of Rat Portage in the District in the County of Rainy River this twenty fourth day of August in the year of our Lord 1888

W. H. McKay

James Ted Gerald

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in and for the District of Rainy River

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

51237

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 27
1888

This Indenture

50824

made (in duplicate) the Twenty fourth day of August
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty Eight

Between Charles A Moore of Rat Portage
in The District of Rainy River and Province of
Ontario Esquire of The First part: And Simmons
Scovil of Same place Doctor of Medicine
of The Second part.

Whereas The party of The First part together with
one Jacob Hennessy has applied for the Patent
from The Crown of Mining Locations X 42
on Indian Reserve 38 B on The
Lake of The Woods and claims to
be entitled to a one undivided half
in Said Location

Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of Six hundred Dollars of lawful money of Canada, to him in hand paid by the said part y of the Second part, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) ha th granted released and quitted claim and by these presents Do th Grant Release and **Quit Claim** unto the said part y of the Second part his heirs and assigns for ever, All the Estate Right Title Interest claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity or otherwise howsoever and whether in possession or expectancy of him the said part y of the first part of in to or out of All and singular th at certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being On the Lake of The Woods in the District of Keewatin, Also Called District of Rainy River being Composed of One Undivided Quarter of in and to Mining Location X 42. Forty Two on what is known as Indian Reserve 38. B on Said Lake of The Woods and known also as The Sultana Mine. One Undivided half of one undivided quarter, being one undivided half of

the interest of said Charles A. Moore being
hereby Conveyed to the said Simmons & Scott
the party of Second part hereto

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining **To Have** and **To Hold** the aforesaid lands and premises with All and Singular the appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining unto and to the use of the said part of the part heirs and assigns forever subject nevertheless to the reservations limitations provisoes and conditions expressed in the orignal Grant thereof from the Crown.

Received on the day of the date of this Indenture from the sum of Five hundred dollars

Witness:

W. H. McKay

Charles A Moore

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of

W. H. McKay

Charles A Moore

51237

Scott Mac Tavish & Scott
Barristers &c.
R. W. Scott Q.C. D. B. Mac Tavish.
W. L. Scott.

Office 86 Sparks Street.

Ottawa September 17th 18 88

No. 15410

The Hon.

The Sup't Gen'l of Indian Affairs

O T T A W A

Sir/-

We beg to enclose you Quit Claim deed from Charles A. Moore to S.S.Scovil with the alteration made as requested in your letter of 6th Sept. We also enclose you a declaration of James Fitzgerald solicitor of Rat Portage establishing the claim of Mr. Moore. Our client holds a letter from Henry Bulmer Jr. in which he agrees that our client is entitled to one fourth interest in this mining location and that Charles A.Moore is entitled to another fourth. It appears to have been arranged between the parties that the Patent should issue to Hennessy, Bulmer, Moore and Scovil alloting to each an undivided one fourth interest. This apparently will be satisfactory to all parties and will avoid the necessity of any further adjudication on the matter. In the correspondence our client appears to be referred to under the name of A.S.Scovil. The assignment from Moore to him will show that his proper name is Simons S.Scovil.

We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants

Scott Mac Tavish Scott

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TEL[illegible]

51

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messag[illegible] received by this Compa[illegible] for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2 which terms and conditions have been agreed to by [illegible] sender of the following message. [illegible] unrepeated message, and [illegible] delivered by request of the sender, under these conditions.

103

SIR GEO. STEPHEN, Bart., President.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. C[illegible] R. HOBSON, Mgr. Telegraphs.
[illegible] S. JENKINS, [illegible] Winnipeg.
[illegible] WILSON, [illegible] New Westminster, B.C.
HOMER PINGLE, Supt., Toronto.

Wn

No.	Sent by	Recd. by	Check
18	X	R	28 pd. 8.ex

Time 6.36 pm Sept 17 1888

From Rat Portage Ont 17

To Mr Van Koughnet
Dept Indian affrs

Will the department acknowledge Moore's claim to one half of X 42 if Hennessy Bulmer & Scovil are willing

H Bulmer Jr.
Chas. Moore. S S. Scovil. J H Hennesy

TO SECURE PROMPT DESPATCH SEND REPLY TO

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15,410 2

MEMORANDUM.

To The Deputy,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 18th Sept 1888.

With reference to the letter of the 17th Instant from Messrs. Scott, McTavish, & Scott & to telegram of the same date from Messrs. Bulmer, Moore, Sewel & Hennessy, the undersigned begs to state that the evidence before the Dept. shows that Hennessy & Moore were the joint discovers of gold in ~~[illegible]~~ & joint applicants for mining location Ft 42 containing 33 8/10 acres.

It will be remembered that Mr Hennessy attempted to assign ~~his~~ the whole of the location to Henry Bulmer, Jr. of Montreal, and afterwards ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ one-third of the location to same person, which latter assignment was collateral to a certain agreement stipulating that Bulmer was to get a third of the location, & upon his paying all expenses &

9 March 1887

25 March 1887

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 188

& obtaining title the said ~~Hennesy~~ Bulmer was to ~~assign~~ transfer two-thirds of said Location to Mr ~~Bulmer~~ Hennesy.

On the other hand Mr. Moore has assigned half of his interest in said Location to one S. S. Scovil M.D. of Rat Portage.

If Moore's pre-emption claim to half of the said Location is admitted by the Dept, the undersigned thinks that the arrangement mentioned in the letter of the 17th Instant from Messrs. Scott, McTavish, & Scott might be carried out: that is, that the Dept will agree to sell Mining Location # 42 to Messrs. Bulmer, Moore, Scovil, & Hennesy upon compliance with Section 5 of the Mineral

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 188

Mineral Regulations & upon their furnishing a ~~description~~ Surveyor's description showing the 33 8/10 acres included in Location H 4 2 and also furnishing the Dept. with an agreement signed by each consenting to this arrangement

J. W. McLean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delay from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in either of obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, Bart., President.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

CHAS. R. HOSMER, Manager Telegraphs.

ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

B. S. JENKINS, Supt., Winnipeg.
J. WILSON, Supt., New Westminster, B.C.
HOMER PINGLE, Supt., Toronto.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent.	Time Filed.	Check.

Send the following Message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to:

18 Sep 1888

To H. Bulmer Jr.
Chas Moore,
S. S. Scovil
& J. H. Hennessy
Rat Portage, Ont.

Papers on file in Dept. show that Moore is entitled to one-quarter of Location # 42 ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, he having assigned the other quarter to Scovil. Department prop

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

T. D. Form 2

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, Bart., President.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

CHAS. R. HOSMER, Manager Telegraphs.

ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

B. S. JENKINS, Supt., Winnipeg.
J. WILSON, Supt., New Westminster, B.C.
HOMER PINGLE, Supt., Toronto.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent.	Time Filed.	Check.

Send the following Message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to:

To Inspr. Lindsay Talbot for said Location 188
~~Being Entitled Commission from the Interest~~
H 42 which contains 33 5/10 acres
to Messrs. Hennessy, Bulmer, Mowat,
and Scott Provided Entries for Coal
Mineral Regulations complied with and
Surveyor's plan and description furnished Dept.
Showing the 33 5/10 acres included in
said Location and Provided an agreement
is filed signed by each Consenting to this
arrangement

Talbot

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15,410 2/

Messrs. H. Bulmer, Jr.
Chas. Moore,
S. S. Scovil,
& J. H. Hennessy,
Rat Portage, Ont.

Sept 19th 1885.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that the following telegram was received from you on the 18th Instant :-

"Will the Dept
"acknowledge Moore's claim
"to one-half of $42 if
"Hennessy, Bulmer, &
"Scovil are willing ?"

To which the following reply was sent :-

(Here copy telegram sent to above parties)

Since the transmission of the reply to your telegram this Dept has been advised by the C.P.R. Telegraph Company that you refuse to pay the cost

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

cost of the message, & that it has therefore been returned.

I beg now to confirm the above telegram & to inform you that provided the requirements of the Dept as stated therein are complied with the Dept will issue Patent accordingly.

Jam &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15,410 ?

Messrs Scott, McTavish & Scott,
Barristers, &c,
Ottawa.

Similar letter to A. Ferguson, beginning his letter thus: "I have to inform you that the following telegram was this day &c

Sept 18th 1888.

Gentlemen,

I beg to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 17th Instant, and to inform you that the following telegram was this day received from Messrs. Bulmer, Moore, Scovil, & Hennessy of Rat Portage:-

"Will the Defd acknowledge
"Moore's claim to one-half
"of H 42 if Hennessy,
"Bulmer, & Scovil are
"willing."

To which the following reply has been sent:-

(Here copy telegram of 18 instant).

And I beg to inform you as stated in the telegram

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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~~from the Dept~~ of this date to the parties above mentioned the Dept will issue a Patent to them provided the requirements stated in said telegram are complied with.

Sam A

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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T. D. Form 2.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Telegraph.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP

All Messages taken by this Company are subject to the following Terms:

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, Bart., President
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.

CHAS. R. HOSMER, Manager Telegraphs.

This company shall not be liable for the act or [illegible] of any other Company, but will endeavour to forward [illegible] telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to [illegible] its destination, but only as the agent of the sender [illegible] without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent, if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

B. S. JENKINS, Supt., Winnipeg.
J. WILSON, Supt., New Westminster B. C.
HOMER PINGLE, Supt., Toronto.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent.	Time Filed.	Check.

Send the following Message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to:

Sept 19 188[illegible]

To Mr. VanKoughnet

Mr. Hennesy has now consented to pay for your message of yesterday. Please disregard our message of this morning Rat Part[illegible] off

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

83½ Sparks St.

51278

A. Ferguson.
[redacted]arrister &c

Ottawa 18th Septr: 1888.

LAND BRANCH
SEP 19 1888

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Sir,

Re Sultana.

I have the honor to enclose herewith an absolute Assignment, made and executed in accordance with the Mining Regulations, from J. H. Henesey to Henry Bulmer Jr of all his interest in and right to purchase Mining Location X 42 on Indian Reservation 38 B.

I beg to request on behalf of Mr Bulmer that same be put upon record in your Department, and that the title to whatever interest or portion of this location Mr Henesey may be declared entitled to purchase, be issued in the name of Mr Bulmer as the proper Assignee of Mr Hennessey.

I may say further that I believe in a few days the present conflicting claims of Henesey and Moore will be adjusted so that the title can be granted.

The Assignment enclosed has also been endorsed and executed upon the receipt given on Mr Hennessey's application to the Local Agent for the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

83½ Sparks St.

A. Ferguson.
Barrister &c

Ottawa. 51278 188

right to purchase the lands in question in — — accordance with the regulations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. Ferguson

Ottawa,
(encl's)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Immediate 15,410 2

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Deputy

Ottawa, 19th Sept 1888.

With reference to Mr Ferguson's letter of the 18th Instant forwarding an assignment dated the 15th Instant from Jacob H. Hennesy to Henry Bulmer Jr of the former's interest in Location # 42, Sultana Island, the undersigned begs to point out that the telegram of the 18th Instant to Messrs Bulmer, Moore, Sewil & Hennesy assumed that they wished a Patent for the Location in their joint names. ~~The assignment now forwarded~~.

Mr. Ferguson now asks that a Patent issue to Bulmer for Hennesy's Share of the Location. In such case the Deptt would require evidence of Expenditure of $500.00 on the portion assigned to Bulmer, as well as a Survey showing the exact location of the portion assigned ~~as well as~~ in addition to payment for the same at the rate of 5.00 per acre

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To .....

..... Ottawa, ... 188

The undersigned thinks that Mr Ferguson should be so informed that the assignment forwarded by him can only be accepted provided the agreement called for in telegram of the 15th instant harmonizes with this arrangement.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15,410 2

Immediate

A. Ferguson Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

Sept 20th 1885.

Sir,

I beg to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 18th Instant forwarding an assignment of Mr J. H. Hennessy's interest in Mining Location No 42 to Mr Henry Bulmer Jr.

In reply I beg to refer you ~~to letter~~ to the telegram addressed to Messrs. Bulmer, Moore, Sewil & Hennessy which was embodied in the letter to you of the 18th Instant, & to inform you that until a reply is received to that telegram no further action can be taken in the matter.

I am &c

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Rat Portage, Sept. 22nd 1888

L. Vankoughnet, Esqr.
Deputy of the Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th inst. and in reply beg to state that an agreement has been executed between Messrs. Scovil, Hennessy, Moore and myself and is being forwarded by this mail to Mr. Ferguson who will hand same to you.

In regard to your remarks about the telegrams addressed to Scovil, Moore, Hennessy and myself, I wish to say that they were all received and paid for by us.

I have the honor
to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
H Bulmer Jr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

In the matter of the Sultana Mining Location X 42

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'S OFFICE
SEP 27 1888
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ontario
District of Rainy River } I, Andrew Lowery of the Township of
to wit: } Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, miner make oath and say

1st That I worked for Jacob H. Henry one hundred and thirty five days in the year of Our Lord 1886.

2nd That said work was done in the development of what is known as the Sultana Mine, number X 42, situated on the Indian Reserve Number 38B.

3rd That my wages were two 25/100 per day and board, equal to three hundred and seventy nine 75/100 dollars (*379 75/100).

Sworn before me at Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River this Twenty-fifth day of September A D 1888

Andrew Lowery

J. A Commissioner for taking affidavits in the H. C. J. in Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

51705

In the matter of the Sultana mine location X 42.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. OCT 4 1888

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'Y. SEP 27 1888 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit:

I, John Ward of the Township of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, Province of Ontario, Contractor, make oath and say:

That Jacob H Heuesy paid me in the year A.D. 1886, One hundred and thirty dollars for work, plant and supplies used in the development of his mine known as the Sultana, being on Survey X 42 on the Indian Reserve 38-B.

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 25th day of September A.D. 1888

John Ward

Frank Daji Johnson
a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the H.C.J. R.S.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy
K

51105

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 4 1888

Rat Portage
Sept. 25th 1888 -

G. McColl. Esq.
Insp. of Ind. Agencies.
Winnipeg -

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the affidavits of John Ward and Andrew Lowery, in connection with the Sultana Mining Location or X 42 situate on Indian Reserve 38. B.

I have seen and identified the parties and satisfied myself that they are the parties purporting to have made the affidavits.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedt. servt.
(Sgd) G. McPherson
~~Insp. of~~ Ind. Agent~~ies~~ -

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

51705

Manitoba Superintendency,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 4 1888

LAND BRANCH
OCT 1 1888

In your Reply refer to No. 21.234 also to the date of this letter.

Winnipeg, 1st Oct. 1888

Sir,

With further reference to the claim of Jack Heney to a mining location on Ind. Can Reserve 38. B, I have the honor to enclose herewith the affidavits of John Ward and Andrew Lowery, together with copy of a report from Ass't Agent McPherson, stating that he was sworn and identified the parties and satisfied himself that they are the parties purporting to have made

The Honorable
The Supt: Genl.
of Ind. Affairs.
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

made the affidavits:-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedt. servt.
E. McColl
Insp. of Ind. Agencies -
p L. C. Arthur Levesque

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

51824

Memorandum of Agreement entered into this twenty first day of September A.D. 1888.

Between Simmons Stuart Scovil, of Rat Portage, in the Province of Ontario, Doctor of Medicine, Jacob H. Heneseyf, of the same place, Merchant, Charles A. Moore, of the same place, Miner, and Henry Bulmer, the younger, of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Merchant:

Whereas we, the above named, F.I.C. are joint owners (and claimants) of Mining Location X 42 Lake of the Woods: And whereas the Department of Indian Affairs of Canada has notified us that the Department proposes to issue to us a patent for the said Mining Location, which contains thirty F.I.C. three acres and eight ~~one~~ tenths of F.I.C. an acre more or less after the manner following, giving each of us an undivided one fourth interest in the said location.

And to enable the Department to so issue to us the Patent for the said Mining Location, and to settle all existing disputes regarding our individual rights in the premises:

We hereby mutually agree to accept the said Patent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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on the terms and division proposed by the Department of Indian Affairs.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written

Witness
M. R. O'Loughlin
as to the signature
of S. S. Scovil Mk
And H Bulmer Jr
And Charles A Moore

S. S. Scovil [seal]

J. H. Henry [seal]

Charles A Moore [seal]

H Bulmer Jr [seal]

G Mitchell as
to signature of
J. H. Henry

Manitoba
County of Selkirk } To wit:

I, MacRoy O'Loughlin of the City of Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk, Merchant, make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and did see the within Agreement signed sealed and executed by S. S. Scovil, Charles A. Moore and H Bulmer Jr., three of the parties thereto
2. That I know the said parties
3. That the said parties executed the said agreement at the City of Winnipeg aforesaid.
4. That I am a subscribing witness to the signatures of the said parties

Sworn before me at Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk this 21st day of September A.D. 1888
Frank J. Clarke A Commr in B R &c

M R O'Loughlin

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Ontario.
District of Rainy River
To wit:

I, George Mitchell of the Village of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, Agent, make oath and say:

1 That I was personally present and did see the within Agreement duly signed, sealed and executed by Jacob H Henesy, one of the parties thereto,

2 That the said Agreement was executed by the said Henesy at Rat Portage

3 That I know the said party,

4 That I am a subscribing witness to the said Agreement.

Sworn before me at the Village of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River this twenty second day of September AD 1888

G. Mitchell.

Frank J. Jones
A Commissioner in the H.C.J.C.

15,410.
2
Memo of Agreement
S. S. Scovil et al.
Re. Mining Location X 42.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. Ferguson,
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

5182 1/4
Ottawa 6th Octr: 188[illegible]

The Superintendent - General of Indian Affairs,

Sir,

Re Sultana.

Referring to my letter of the 18th Septr: enclosing an absolute Assignment from Hennesey to Bulmer of Hennesey's interest in - Mining Location X 42 Indian Reserve 38 B I [illegible] to request that that document be returned to me as in view of the settlement and arrangement which has been made by all the parties interested it would only be an apparent complication of the title; and I now enclose the agreement entered into between Hennesey, Moore, Bulmer, & Scott declaring their interests in this mining location and agreeing as to the proportions in which the title is to be granted to them. This Agreement was entered into after the receipt of your telegram to these parties at Rat Portage.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant

A. Ferguson

Ottawa.
(encl[illegible])

LAND BRANCH OCT 10 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 8 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15,410 2/

A. Ferguson, Esq.
Barrister &c
Ottawa.

Immediate

Sale No 1
Page 591
New Sundry
Sales Book

Oct 11th 1888.

Sir,

I beg. to ack. the rect. of your let. of the 6th Instant & to return herewith as requested the assignment which accompanied your letter of the 18th ultimo.

With regard to the agreement forwarded with your letter first above quoted, I beg to inform you that a Patent for Location No 42 will issue to Messrs. Bulmer, Hennessy, Moore, & Scovil so soon as the Location is paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre amounting to $169.00 and the Dept. also furnished with a qualified Surveyor's description by metes & bounds of the 33 8/10 acres as located by Otis B. Davidson D.L.S.

Which should be forwarded in the way required by the Regulations by thro the Indian Agent

With

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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With this object in view, a tracing of Mr. Davidson's Plan is enclosed herewith, from which it will be seen that he omitted the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ measurements ~~[illegible]~~ &c.

It will also be necessary, as required by Section 5 of the Mineral Regulations for Mr. Hennessy, to furnish the Dept with his own Sworn Statement that not less than the sum of $500.00 ~~[illegible]~~ has been expended in actual mining operations on the said Location & giving details of such Expenditure. Affidavits by two disinterested persons as required by the above Section have already been furnished the Dept through agent McPherson, but they were not accompanied by the Sworn Statement also required under the said Section from Mr. Hennessy.

The Dept should also be advised of the names in full, place of residence and occupations of Messrs. Bulmer, Hennessy, Moore & Scivil

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15410

Grant

Re application for patent
for Sultana Mine

Affidavit of
Andrew Lowery

Keefer Blackett Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

52216

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 26 1886

Dominion of Canada
District of Rainy River
To Wit

In the matter of an application for a patent for the mining location known as the "Sultana Mine" situate near Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River by Jacob Hendrick Heisey, Henry Bulmer Junior Doctor Scovil and Charles Moor.

I Andrew Lowery of the Township of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, laborer, make oath and say.

1. I am the deponent in a certain affidavit made in the month of September last past stating that I had worked one hundred and forty five laboring days, or from the fifth of May 1886 to to the 18th day of October 1886, on the above mining location at actual mining operations for the applicant Jacob H. Heisey at the rate of two dollars and a half a day

2 The said work and labor so sworn to was actually performed by me but I have only been paid therefor the sum of $22.00 leaving a balance unpaid of $340.50 now due and owing to me

3 Although I have not yet been paid the said sum of $340.50 I believe that the applicants or one of them has sworn to have expended that amount in actual mining operations on the said mining location, and that it is included as part of the $500.00 required by law to be so expended, and makes up the greater part thereof.

4 I do not believe that without the sum of $340.50 so due and owing to me the said applicants can shew that they have expended $500 on the said mining location in actual mining operations but they are using my work and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

52216

labor thereon for the purpose of obtaining the patent without paying me therefor

I made the affidavit above referred to fully believing that the applicants would pay me ~~for~~ the sum of $340·50 but I was told to look to the applicant Henesy by the applicants other than the said Henesy, and the said Henesy says he is unable to pay me till he makes something out of the mine.

I verily believe that none of INB the applicants ~~nor~~ INB ~~either of them~~ have expended $500 in actual mining operations on the said mining location but that they have included the $340·50 which they owe me for my work and which has not been expended by the applicants or any of them, as part of the $500 they pretend to have expended in actual mining operations, but that as a matter of fact only about $159.50 has been expended thereon

I think it will be in accordance with a proper interpretation of the regulations concerning the sale of minerals other than Coal in Indian lands and in the interests of justice to stay the issue of the patent for the mining location known as the Sultana mine till I have been paid the sum of $340·50 and the applicants can swear in good faith that they have expended $500 in actual mining operations on the said location

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 23rd day of October A.D. 1888

[signature] Van Bryden

Archibald Lamey

A. Comrad for taking Affidavits in H.C. J.P.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

52216

Keefer & Thacker,
BARRISTERS,
SOLICITO[illegible]TARIES, CONVEYANCERS &c.&c.
Frank L. Keefer John Thacker.

OFFICES.
CUMBERLAND STREET.

Rat Portage
~~Port Arthur~~, 23rd Oct 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 26 1888

Vankoughnet Esq
Superintendent Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir

Re Sultana mine

We wired you to day as follows: Stay issue of [illegible]tent to Henesy Bulmer Scovil and Moor are sending you affidavits that requirements not complied with."

We now enclose affidavit referred to. It appears to us inequitable that parties should make use of the work [illegible]nd labor performed by a poor laboring man to obtain [illegible]eir patent and not pay him for it. If he is to wait till [illegible]nesy has made something out of the mine he may have [illegible]t ten years.

[illegible]ould think that a strict construction of the fifth [illegible] of the Regulations for the sale of Minerals other [illegible]al in Indian lands would cover this case, for the [illegible]lcants cannot swear that they have expended $500.00 [illegible] actual mineral operations, though they may have rendered [illegible]elves liable for that amount.

[illegible] will uphold our objection and so forward the ends [illegible]ich otherwise will be tardy as an action would not [illegible]ext June -

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey -

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15-410/2

Immediate

Messrs. Keefer, Thaiker & Godfrey.
Barristers &c.
Rat Portage, Ont.

Oct. 27 1888.

Gentlemen,

I have to ack: the Rect. of your letter of the 23rd Inst. enclosing affidavits in support of your contention that Patent should not issue to Messrs. Bulmer, Hennessy, Moore and Sevril for Mining Location Ex 42, on Indn. Reserve No. 38 B of Lake of the Woods; and in reply I beg to inform you that the Dept. has nothing to do with & must therefore decline to interfere in matters at issue between Mr. Hennessy and his employees; ~~but~~ the Courts of law are open to the latter if they

A.R.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Rat Portage, Ont.
24th Oct. 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. OCT 27 1888

L. Vankoughnet, Esq
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith Certified plan, field notes and description of mining location X 42 known as the "Saltana" situate on Indian Reserve No. 38. B. Lake of the Woods, and trust that the same will be found satisfactory.

I also give below the names and residence with occupation as requested.

Henry Bulmer the younger
Lumber Merchant
Montreal

Jacob Hendricks Henesy
Miner
Rat Portage

Charles Alexander Moore
Real Estate
Rat Portage

Simmons Stuart Scovil
Doctor of Medicine
Rat Portage

I have the honor
Sir
Your obt.
J. H. Henesy

Sale 1
Page 591
New sundry sales Book

Ack'd Forw'd
2nd Nov. 1888
Oct 27

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

DEPARTMENT OF _____

Reference No. _____

File No. _____

Remarks _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Placed on File _____ 18

McGregor's Improved Document, Map and File Protector No. 2.

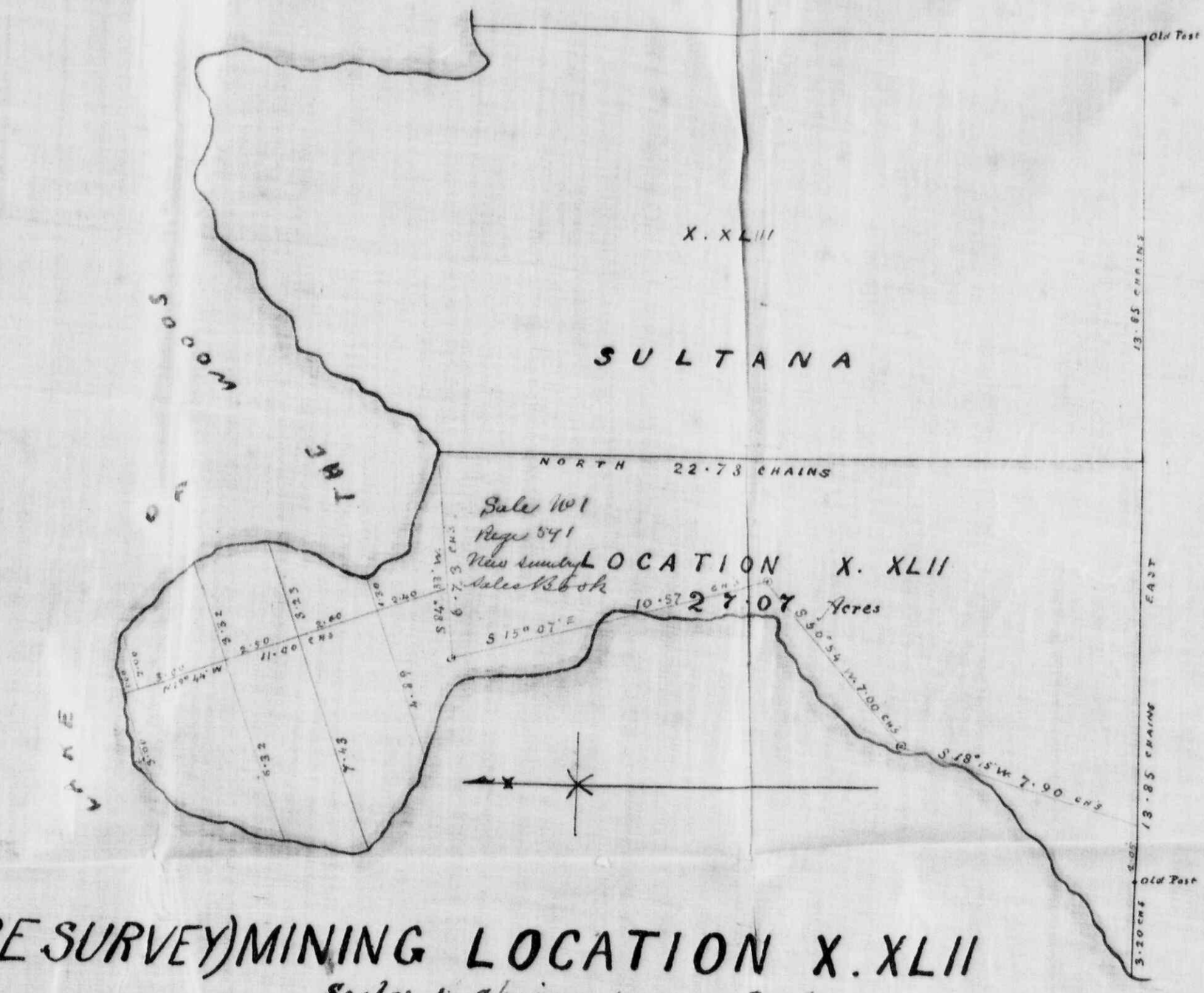
Bellow's Pattern Quality No. X.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

52249



(RESURVEY) MINING LOCATION X. XLII

Scale 4 chains to an Inch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SURVEY BRANCH

Examined
L. B.
8 Nov. 1887

I hereby certify this plan to be Correct

Edmund Deane
D. L. S.

Rat Portage
22nd Oct 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

52249

Fieldnotes & Description

of

X. XLII (Resurvey)

Lake of the Woods

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH.
Examined
8 Jun. 1888
OTTAWA, CANADA

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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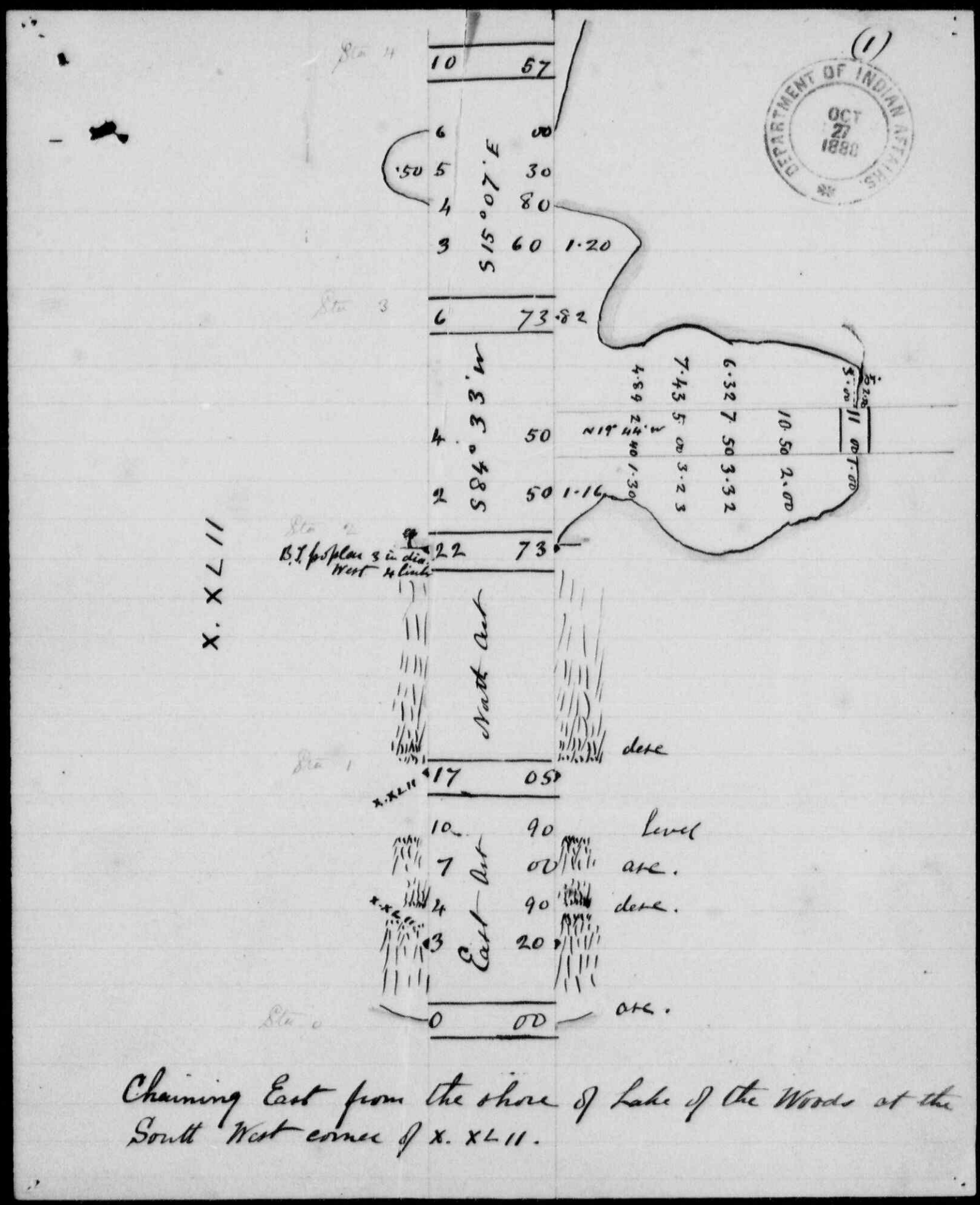
CANADA



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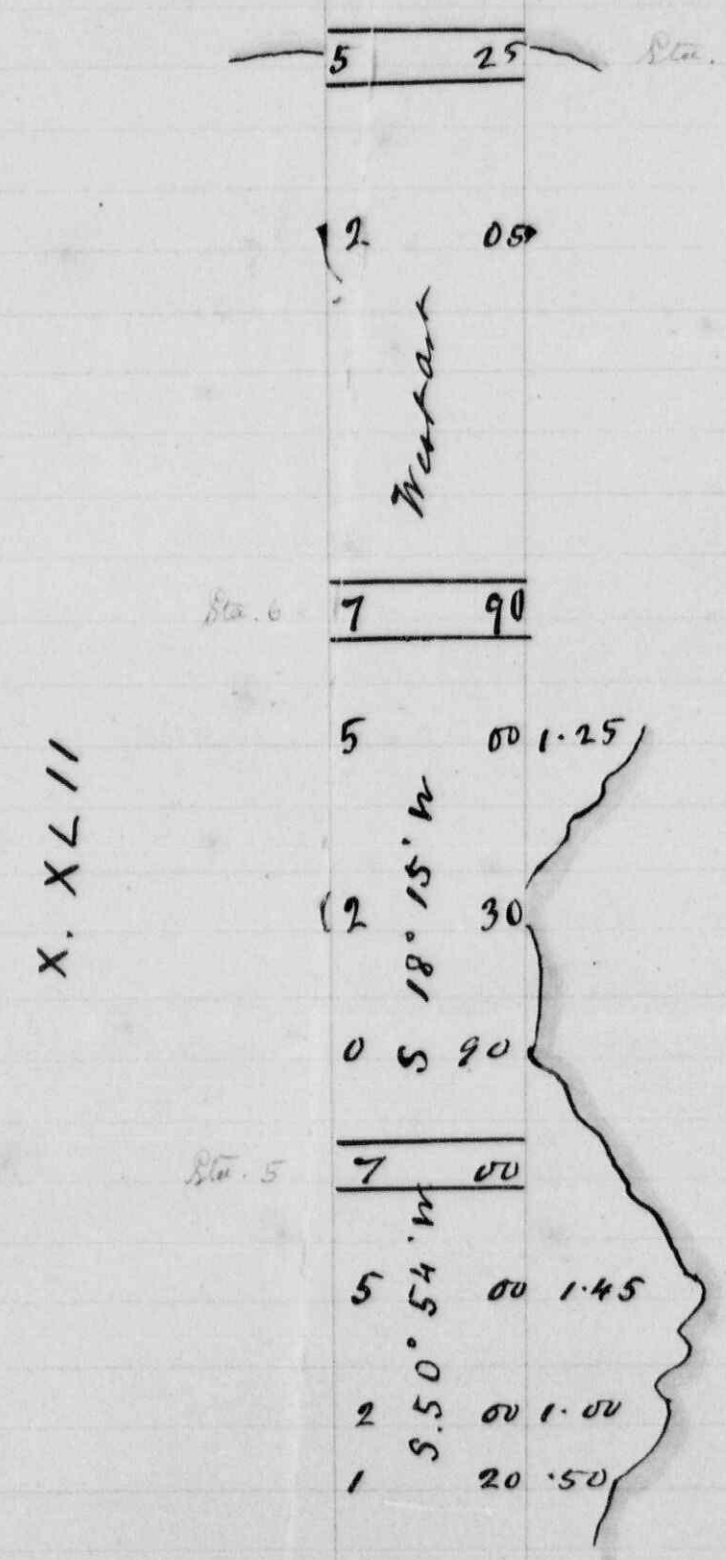

X. XLII

I Edmund Seager Worn and Provincial land surveyor of the village of Rat Portage make oath and say that these fieldnotes are correct and are taken from actual measurement

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 23rd October A.D. 1888.

Edmund Seager

[signature] accommodated in the H.C.J. &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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Description of a portion of land situated on Lake of the Woods Lettered and numbered X. XLII as shown on plan and field notes accompanying this description said portion of land being part of Indian Reserve 38 B. and may be better described as follows

Beginning at the South West corner of X. XLII Thence East seventeen chains five links (17.05 chs) to the South East corner of X. XLII Thence North Ast twenty two chains seventy three links (22.73 chs) to the shore of Lake of the Woods, Thence starting Westerly following the shore in all its windings to the place of Beginning containing by admeasurement twenty seven acres and seven hundredths of an acre (27.07 acres) be the same more or less

Edmund Seager
D & P.S.S.

Rat Portage
23rd Oct. 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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Rat Portage, Ontario
October 24th 1888

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supt. General of
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Sir,

I am informed that one Andrew Lowery has written to your Department asking that the title for Mining location X 42 (or Gultana) be held unt[illegible] he has been paid an alleged sum of money claimed by him

Lowery did some work [illegible] me on the mine for which [illegible] paid him a portion an[illegible] an agreement with him [illegible] the Effect that he was not [illegible] receive a final settlem[illegible] until such time as [illegible] a sale of my portion [illegible] in the property.

Any arrangement

Memorance that I said the Dept has declined to interfere in the matter

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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I made with Lowery regarding the work on the mine were made directly by me without the consent of the others interested with me in the property.

Hoping your Department will attach no weight to Lowery's communication, and not delay the issue of the patent any longer

I beg to remain

Sir

Your obedient Se

J. H. Hennesy.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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15,410.

In the matter of
Mining location
X 42 or "Sultana"

Affidavit of
Jacot H Heney

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 20 1899

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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In the matter of Mining Location X. 42, known as the "Saltaux" situate on Indian Reserve No. 38 B, Lake of the Woods.

Ontario
District of Rainy River } I, Jacob H. Heney of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, Province of Ontario miner, make oath and say:—

1 That during the year A.D. 1886 I carried on the work of mining development on Mining Location No. X 42, situate in Indian Reserve No. 38. B, Lake of the Woods.

2 That the amounts stated in the affidavit of John Ward and Andrew Lowery, now on file in the Department of Indian Affairs, together with my own work and labor on the location for five months which I value at the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and plant supplied by me aggregate more than the sum of Five hundred Dollars.

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario this fourth day of October A.D. 1888

J. H. Heney

F. McKenzie Boyd

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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52280

File with papers mine

Rat Portage, Ont.
26th Oct 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 29 1888

L. Vankoughnet, Esq,
Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith my affidavit of expenditure on Mining Location No. X.42 or Sultana.

Upon application to Inspector McColl who was recently here he advised me to transmit the same direct to you.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. Servant
J. H. Hinesy

Ack'd on Form E
2nd Nov '88

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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Re Sultana Mine

Affts of
Geo. Heenan

Keefer Tucker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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52373

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS NOV 2 1886

Dominion of Canada
District of Rainy River
To Wit

In the matter of the application for a patent to Mining Location X 43 in the Lake of the Woods in The District of Rainy River, being a portion of the "Sultana Mine"

I George Heenan of The Township of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River Miner, make oath and say:-

1 I am the duly appointed agent, by a Power of Attorney, dated the 5th day of October 1888 duly signed sealed executed and attested, of Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois and Margaret Gadbois his wife, at present residing in the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, for the purpose of protecting and securing their interest in the above mining location.

2. I have been residing at Rat Portage for about ten years and well know the said Gadbois

3 The said Thaddeus A. Gadbois was formerly a resident of Rat Portage which place he left in the year 1886.

4 The said Gadbois Jacob Ho Henesy and Charles Moor, (the last two who are at Present two of the applicants for the said locations in the Lake of the Woods known as the Sultana mine), were the original applicants for X 42 and X 43, in the Lake of the Woods which compose the whole of the property known as the Sultana mine, which said application was made on the 17th day of June 1881 and the Department receipt therefor is dated the 11th day of July 1881.

5 The said Gadbois has a deed from the said Henesy of an undivided one half interest in said Location X 43 for which he has given valuable consideration, paying for the survey of the location:

6 Subsequently to giving the before mentioned deed I believe that the said Henesy has given an undivided one half interest in said X 43 to one Bulmer

7 I believe that the said Henesy has made fresh

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applications for the patent since the said Gadbois has left, and has altogether omitted the said Gadbois therein in spite of his said deed and the original application -

F.J.A.

8 I believe that the papers filed on the said original application in June 1881 shew the claim of the said Gadbois and I have sent to him for the deed referred to in the 6th paragraph of this my affidavit and will forward it on its arrival

9 I am intimate with all proceedings and transactions that have taken place with regard to the Sultana mine and I believe that the said Gadbois has a good and equitable claim to an undivided one half interest in said mining location x 43 x and that had he been here he would have asserted his claim when the subsequent application was made to the Indian Department

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 29th day of October A. D 1888
Frank A. Johns

George Heenan

A Commr for taking affts in & for the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Keefer & Thacker,
BARRISTERS,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS &c. &c.
Frank H. Keefer. John Thacker.

52373

OFFICES
CUMBERLAND STREET.

Rat Portage ~~Port Arthur~~, 29th Oct 1888

To
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

LAND BRANCH NOV 5 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS NOV 2 1888

Dear Sir

Re Sultana Mine -

We enclose affidavit in support of Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois claim to Mining locations X 42 and X 43. otherwise known as the Sultana Mine. It appears that Henesy Moore and Gadbois applied in June 1881 for the patents. Then the matter appeared to rest till some mining operations were done on the property in 1886. Since then Henesy has applied for the patent, Moor & Gadbois being away Henesy we hear tried to get all for himself, Moor then turned up & asserted his claim which has been recognized. Gadbois claim is we believe precisely the same as Moore's, he obtained his interest for the same consideration, namely paying the expenses of a survey - Furthermore Gadbois has a deed ~~of~~ from Henesy ~~to~~ of an undivided one half interest in X 43. We have written for the deed and will forward it immediately on its arrival. It appears to us that Gadbois should at least be one of the patentees, he would agree to take an undivided one ~~half~~ fifth interest in the "Sultana Mine" however.

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey -

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Deputy Minister

Ottawa, 8 Nov 1888

I have examined the Plan and Field Notes (attached to this file) of Mining Location X. 42, Sultana Id. accompanying letter from Wm Hensey of 24th ult. and beg to report that they may be accepted.

I have also plotted this Location on the Tracing of Sultana Id. attached to File 48520 and find it lapse over about 50 links to the South on the Lot owned by Wm H. C. McMicken

S. Bray

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Brief Description of Location X 42

Ottawa, ... 188

All and singular that certain portion or tract of Land, being formerly a part of the Indian Reserve known as Indian Reserve 38B Lake of the Woods (but now surrendered) at present known as Mining Location X 42 Sultana Island, and more particularly described as follows. Commencing at the South west corner of said location at a Point on the West shore of Sultana Island aforesaid on the Lake of the woods thence following an old line run by Otis B. Davidson due East astronomically a distance (17.05/100 Chs.) seventeen Chains & five links, & (meeting at (3.20/100 Chs) three chains & twenty links a Post.) thence North astronomically a distance of (22.72/100 Chs) twenty two Chains & seventy three links, to the Lake of the Woods, thence North Westerly, Northerly, North Easterly, South Westerly, South Easterly, Southerly, and South Westerly by following the shore of the said Sultana Island to the place or point of Commencement, containing by admeasurement twenty seven 07/100 acres be the same more or less

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Immediate 15,410 2

MEMORANDUM.

To Mr McNeill

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 8th Nov 1888

Ack. Messrs. Keefer Thacker & Godfrey's letter of the 29th ult. & say that Mining Location No 42 was originally applied for jointly by Charles Moore & Jacob Hennesy & ~~patent is now being~~ their pre-emption right to this Location having been ack. by the Dept a sale to them of the Location is being carried out.

Say also that Location No 43 was at the same time applied for jointly by Jacob Hennesy & L. A. Gadbois; that Hennesy has since assigned his half interest in Location No 43 ~~[illegible]~~.

Enclose copy of Mineral Regulations herewith.

(B) Inform Mr A. Ferguson, Ottawa that upon the sum of $135.35 being forwarded to the Dept a patent for

CORRESPONDENCE NOV 21 1888 BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 188

The Mining Location K 42 will be issued to Messrs. Hennessy, Moore, Balmer & Servil.

(C) Refer Mr Hennessy to his letter of the 24th ult. say that Mr Ferguson, Barrister, Ottawa, has been advised that upon the sum of $135.35 (the price of 27.07 acres at $5. per acre) being forwarded to the Dept a patent for Location K 42 will be issued to Messrs. Hennessy, Moore, Balmer, & Servil. Say that they should advise the Dept forthwith ~~whether they wish the patent to be forwarded~~ whether they desire the patent when completed to be forwarded to Mr. Ferguson or if not to whom.

(2) Return to Land Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15410²

Messrs Keefer Thacker
& Godfrey.
Barristers &c
Rat Portage.
Ont.

Sale No 1
Page 591 New
Sundry Sales Book

Novr 14 1888

Gentlemen,

I have to ack the recl. of your letter of the 29th ult. enclosing an affidavit in support of Mr T. A. Gadbois' claim to Mining Locations X 42 and X 43 Sultana Island; and in reply I have to inform you that Mining Location X 42 was originally applied for jointly by Charles Moore and Jacob Hennessy and their pre-emptive right as well as that of Messrs Bulmer & Scott to this Location having been acknowledged by the Dept a sale

To Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

~~H H~~

a sale to those parties of the Location is being carried out. Location X 43 was at the same time applied for jointly by Jacob Hennesy and T. A Gadbois but Mr Hennesy has since assigned his half interest in this same.

A copy of the Mineral Regulations of the Department is enclosed herewith

I am

A. Ferguson Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

Novr 14 1888

Sir,

Referreing to previous correspondence on the subject of Mining Location X 42

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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L 42, I have to inform you that upon the sum of $135.00 being forwarded to the Dep[t] a Patent for Mining Location L 42 will be issued to Messrs Hennessy, Moore, Bulmer and Scovil.

I am

W[m] J. H. Hennessy
Rat Portage
Ont.

Ottawa 14 1888.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 24th ult, I have to inform you that Mr Ferguson, Barrister of Ottawa, has this day been advised that upon the sum of $135.35 (the price of 27.07 acres at $5.00 per acre) being forwarded to the Dep[t] a patent for the Location above mentioned will

Relative to Mining Location L 42 Sulbana Island.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

in favor of
be issued to yourself,
and Messrs Moore, Bulmer
and Scovil.

The Dept should
be informed forthwith
whether it is desired
that the Patent when
completed should be
forwarded to Mr. Ferguson
and if not to whom it
is to be sent.

I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson,
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

52675

Ottawa 16th Nov: 1888.

The Honorable The Superintendent-
General of Indian Affairs.

Sir,

Re Saltaux.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a receipt or certificate from the Bank of Montreal, showing that I have this day paid into that Bank $135.35, amount payable by Messrs Henderson, Moore, Bulmer, Scovil, as per your letter of the 14th instant, for the purchase money for mining location X 42 on Indian Reserve 38B.

I have the honor to request that patent be issued & forwarded to me with the least possible delay.

Yours truly,

A. Ferguson

Ottawa.
(Encls)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 16 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Keefer & Thacker,
BARRISTERS,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS &c.&c.
Frank H. Keefer. John Thacker.

52774

OFFICES.
CUMBERLAND STREET.
Rat Portage,
~~Lord Withers~~, 16th Nov 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 19 1888

To
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir. Re Sultana Mine.

In our letter to you of 29th ulto when forwarding you the afft of George Heenan in Support of Gadbois' Claim we said we would forward the deed to you as soon as we could get it. We have at last got the deed which you will see is to Mrs Gadbois & enclose the same herewith. We presume that under the circumstances you will issue the patent to Mrs Gadbois instead of Gadbois. We should like to hear if you received our letter of 29th Oct, & what you intend doing in the matter.

We have the honor to be

Yours Truly

Keefer Thacker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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52786

FORM E.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A MINING LOCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 15 1888

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'Y OCT 15 1888 WINNIPEG, MAN.

No 1

Department of Indian Affairs,

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENCY AT Assabaskasing

September 22nd 1888

This is to certify that Henry Bulmer, the Younger of Montreal,

has filed an assignment in due form, dated 29th March 1887 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the right of Jacob H Heneey of Rat Portage to purchase the* Mining Location in Indian Reserve 35B, Lake of the Woods known as X-42 (X, Forty-two)

applied for by the said Jacob H Heneey on the Sixth March 1888.

* one undivided half of the

This certificate entitles the said Henry Bulmer, the Younger or his Legal Representatives or Assigns, to all the rights and privileges of the said Jacob H Heneey in respect of the claim assigned and hereinafter described; that is to say, to enter into possession of the said Mining Location, and during the term of one year from the date of the receipt of No. 1, granted to the said Jacob H Heneey dated the Sixth day of March 1888, to take therefrom and dispose of any mineral deposit contained within its boundaries, and on due compliance at any time within that period with the several requirements in that behalf of the said Mining Regulations, entitles him or them to purchase the said Location, which, provisionally, and until survey thereof, may be known and described as follows:—

Location X 42, according to plan of survey by O. B. Davidson D. L. S. and fyled with Department of Indian Affairs Ottawa.

If the said Henry Bulmer the younger or his Legal Representatives or Assigns, fail to comply as aforesaid with the conditions that would entitle them to purchase within one year of the date of the receipt granted to the said Jacob H Heneey, and now deposited with me, or having so complied, do not within that time make payment in full for the land, and also pay the sum of fifty dollars prescribed in the said Regulations for the survey of the Location, then the right to purchase shall lapse, and the Mining Location shall revert to the Crown, to be otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Superintend ent General of Indian Affairs.

G. McPherson

Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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52786

FORM B.

Receipt for Fee Paid by Applicant for Mining Location.

NOV 20 1888

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'S OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. OCT 13 1888

No. 1

Department of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENCY AT Assabaskaching

March 6th, 1888

Received from Jacob H. Hennessy per his assignee Henry Bulmer for of Montreal

Five Dollars, being the fee required by Sub-Section (*b*) of Clause Four of the Indian Lands Mining Regulations, accompanying his application, No. 1, dated Lake Portage, March 5th, 1888, for a Mining Location in Indian Reserve 38 B on Lake of the Woods.

This Receipt authorizes the said Jacob H. Hennessy his Legal Representatives or Assigns to enter into possession of the said Mining Location, and, during the term of one year from the date of this Receipt, to take therefrom and dispose of any mineral deposit contained within its boundaries, and, on due compliance at any time within that period with the several requirements in that behalf of the said Mining Regulations, entitles him or them to purchase the said Location, which, provisionally, and until survey thereof, may be known and described as follows:

Location X 42. according to plans of Survey by P.D. Davidson D.L.S. and filed with Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa

If the said Jacob H. Hennessy or his Legal Representatives or Assigns, fail to comply, as aforesaid, with the conditions that would entitle him or them to purchase, within one year from this date, or, having so complied, do not within that time make payment in full for the land, and also pay the sum of Fifty Dollars prescribed in the said Regulations for the survey of the Location, then the right to purchase shall lapse, and the Mining Location shall revert to the Crown, to be otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

G. McPherson

Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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Know all Men by these Presents that I, Jacob H Heney of the Village of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, in consideration of the due fulfillment of the promises, agreements and stipulations contained and set forth in certain articles of Agreement made on the 29th day of March A.D. 1887, Between me and one Henry Bulmer, the younger, have assigned to the said Henry Bulmer the younger all my interest in that Certain Mining Location situate on the Lake of the Woods, and known as Mining Location Number X. 42 and otherwise known as the "Sultana" and I do hereby constitute the said Henry Bulmer, the younger, my attorney in my name but to his own use to take all necessary measures which may be proper in order to obtain a title to the said Mining Location,

Witness my hand and seal this Twenty ninth day of March, A.D. 1887

Signed, sealed and executed
in the presence of

(Sgd) C. Mitchell

(Sgd) Jacob H. Heney

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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No. 1143,

21.530

52786

Assabaskashing Agency
Octobr 8th 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 1888

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'CY. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCT 12 1888

Sir

I beg to enclose you here with one Copy of an assignment from Jacob H. Henesy to Henry Beelmer the younger, of his Mining Location on the Indian Reserve 38 B, on Sultana Island, and also one Copy of Form E. with the Two dollars for Fee, that accompanied the assignment

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servt
G. McPherson
Indian Agent

E. McColl Esqre
Inspector of Indian Agencies
Winnipeg
Manitoba

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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15410 2

52786

Manitoba Superintendency,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

Winnipeg, 16th Nov. 1888.

In your Reply refer to No. 21530 also to the date of this letter.

LAND BRANCH NOV 22 1888

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from Mr Agent McPherson covering an Assignment from Jacob H. Henesy to Mr Henry Bulmer Jr of his Mining Location in Indian Reserve 38B, together with Bank Certificate of Deposit and Draft No 594 for the sum of $2.00, being the Assignment fee.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Emecall

Insp'r of Ind'n Agencies.

The Honorable
The Sup't General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.
Ont.

Acct to Credit Immediate
2 Nov 88
RP 20 Nov 88

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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52857

Rat Portage, Ontario,
17th Novr 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 22 1888

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. (No 15410 2) enquiring whether the Patent for Mining Location No. X 42 or "Sultana" should be sent to Mr. Ferguson, Barrister, Ottawa, or not, I have the honor to suggest that, as I am the original discoverer of the location and further, that as I reside near the property, the Patent should be forwarded to me. In any event the Patent will have to be registered in the Registrar's Office here.

DAND BRANCH
NOV 23 1888

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servt.
Jacob H Henesy
Jm

Mr McLean

~~The Patent should be mailed to the Patentees or as represented letter addressed to them jointly~~

AK Novr 22/88

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson,
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St

52878

Ottawa 23rd Nov: 1888.

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Indian Dept.

Dear Sir Vankoughnet,

Re Sullivan.

I went over this morning to see about the patent would issue to Messrs Bulmer, Scovil, Hennessy, Moore. I was told that it was in course of preparation, but would not be delivered to me without an order signed by all these parties. I cannot understand why this should be, as I paid the money on behalf of all the parties, and deposited the agreement on the strength of which the patent is going to issue. I wish you would give instructions to have it issued as quickly as possible as the parties are pressing me about it. I do not see what possible objection there could be to sending the patent to me, in fact I do not see how you can send it to any other person, as there are 4 parties & they cannot each get it. Kindly reply.

Yours truly
A. Ferguson

Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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15410 Bro 2

Nov 24th 1888

Sir

I have to advise you that the Patent covering Mining Location X. 42 Lake of the Woods has been issued to yourself and Messrs Bulmer, Moore & Lewis, as the Dept cannot forward Patent to all the Patentees as they do not reside in the same place it will be necessary for you to arrange with your co-patentees to whom you wish the Patent claimed and inform the Dept.

Similar letter to Henry Bulmer Jr Esq Montreal P.Q.

McAlex. Moore Rat Portage Ont.

S.S. Lewis Esq Rat Portage Ont.

A.B.

To AB

Q

A. Ferguson Esqr
Barnstr &c
Ottawa
Ont.

Nov 24th 1888

Sir

I have the honor to

Ont

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst re Patent for Mining Location X-42 and in reply beg to state that each of the Patentees has been this day written to to state to whom they wishes the Patent for this Location delivered

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 Bro 2

Immediate

E. McColl Esqr
Inspector of Indn Agencies
Winnipeg
Man.

Nov 24th 1888.

Sir

~~To~~ have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing an ~~Assignment~~ Certificate of Assignment Jacob H. Hensey to Henry Bulmer Jr of an undivided one half of Mining Location No. 42 Lake of the Woods, also fee of $2.00 & other papers and in reply beg to inform you that a Patent has been issued in favor of Henry Bulmer Jr, Jacob H. Hensey, Chas. Alex. Moore and Simmons S. Savill for this Mining Location

J.

Over

Don't copy this

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey
Barristers &c
Rat Portage
Ont.

Nov 24th 1888

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing an Assignment Jacob H. Hemsy to Mrs Gadbois of his interest in mining Location X. 43 Lake of the Woods. ~~which~~ The said Assignment is herewith returned to you as Mr Hemsy has already parted with his interest in this Mining Location.

Yours &c

Mr Jacob H. Hemsy
Rat Portage
Ont

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410½

A. Ferguson, Esq
Barrister &c.
Ottawa

Dec. 5 1888

Sir,

I have

Referring to my letter
of the 24th ult and
previous correspondence
relative to Mining
Location X 42, Sultana
Island, I have to inform
you that the Patent
covering this Location
was on the 3rd instant
mailed to Wm Henry
Bulmer Jr of Montreal,
one of the Patentees, in
accordance with the written consent of the
three other patentees, Messrs
Heaney, Moore & Scovil

I am

Sir

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Messrs Bewsey, Moore & Lovell

Port Portage,

Ontario.

Dec 5 1888.

Sirs, Gentlemen,

I have to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 27th ult. and, I have to inform you that, in compliance with the request made therein The Patent covering Mining Location X42, Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods, was on the 3rd inst. mailed to Wm Henry Bulmer Jr Montreal.

I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15,410

Retain File in Lands Branch

A. Ferguson, Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

Nov. 7th 1888.

Sir,

In compliance with your verbal request of this date ~~I~~ enclose herewith copies of documents showing that Mr J. H. Hennesy assigned his interest in Location #43 Sultana Island to Mr Frank S. Kirkland in 1884; and as ~~before advised we further assignment of Hennesy; interest in said Location can be accepted by the Dept until it has been satisfactorily shown that~~ you were advised by letter of the 26th of July last ~~that~~ Mr Kirkland's claim must be removed before the Dept can attach any weight to subsequent assignments from Mr Hennesy.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

53403

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

LETTER No. 4970

FILE No. 3412.

Ottawa, December-14th-88 188

Ack'd 22 Dec 88

Land Branch

Ent'd in Surrender Book & placed in Vault

LAND BRANCH DEC 17 1888

Sir,

BRANCH 26 1888

In reply to your letter, No. 15,410 of the 23rd November last, I have now the honour to transmit, herewith, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge, the Surrender to Her Majesty the Queen made by the Rat Portage Band of Indians of an Island known as "Sultana Island", as set forth in your said communication, the same having been duly recorded in the office of the Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

Sales 8 Oct. 1886.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Powell

The Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Under Secretary of State.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

53623

Rat Portage, Ont. 21st Dec/88

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS DEC 24 1888

The Deputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

Sir,

(re Mining Location X43
Indian Reserve 38 B)

I have the honor to enclose herewith a revocation of Power of Attorney made by me in favor of Henry Bulmer Jr. on the 8th day of March 1887, which I desire to fyle with other papers relating to the said Location.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. Servant
J. H. Henery Gm

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

53631

A. Ferguson
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St

Ottawa Dec. 20th 1888

Answered Dec 20/88

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 24 1888

L. Vankoughnet Esq

My dear Sir

Re Indian Reserve 38 B.

It is on this Reserve that Sultana Mine X 42 which your Dept. patented to Bulmer et al recently is situated. The Ontario Government (acting Commr of Crown Lands) says he supposes they must recognize the Reserves laid out at the time of the Treaty of 1873 but that any changes in the boundaries of such reserves made since that date will not be recognized. They say moreover that this Reserve 38 B has been entirely changed as to its boundaries & that Sultana Island was taken into the Reserve by the change. I enquired at your Dept. but no one could tell me whether or not this was the fact that a change had been made in these boundaries. My clients are very uneasy about their title and I would be glad if you would let me know this f.m. the facts as to the changes of any

Yours
A. Ferguson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

annuyed afterwards
in 1874 & 1875 with
the Indians which
the treaty which
was made in 1873.
states would be
done

Antiniolus no
Claim to any land
included in the
Reserve

Yours &c

Ld

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA.

Aug 20/88

A. Thompson Esq

Dear Sir

In reply to your
note of this date I
beg to state that I
am not aware of
any change having
been made in Reserve
38 B. since it was
surveyed - and that
none of the Reserves
under Treaty 3 were
selected at date of
Treaty but were

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 24
1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

A. Ferguson, Esq.
Barrister, &c.
Ottawa.

Immediate

December 26/1888.

Sir,

In reply to your verbal enquiry of this date, I beg to inform you that there is an assignment on file in this Dept. dated the 5th April 1887 from Jacob H. Hennessy to F. A. Cooke of the former's interest in mining location # 43, Sultana Island, and also an assignment of the said location on file dated the 17 July last from F. A. Cooke to Henry Bulmer, Jr.

~~[illegible]~~

As you were advised, however, by letters of the 7th of Ultimo & 26th of July last these assignments cannot be accepted by the Dept until Mr. Kirkland's claim

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

claim has been removed.
Same &c

Mr J. H. Hennesy.
Rat Portage.
Ont.

Dec 26th / 1888

Sir.

~~I reply~~ I beg to ack the rect of your letter of the 21st Inst & to return herewith the revocation of Power of Attorney which accompanied the same, as no such Power of Attorney from yourself to Henry Bulmer Jr. is of record in this Dept.

~~I beg also to have~~ to beg, however, to remind you that you have already parted with your interest in location H 43 Sultana Island — I

Same &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Keefer & Thacker.
BARRISTERS,
SOLICITORS & NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS &c.&c.
Frank H. Keefer. John Thacker.
OFFICES.
CUMBERLAND STREET.
Cor Portage

LAND BRANCH
JAN 8 1889

53896

Port Arthur 2nd Jany 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 5 1889

To
The Supt Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

15410. No 2.

Dear Sir Re Sultana Island—

We duly received your favor of 14th Novr last & also of 24th Novr returning deed of Heney's half interest to Mrs Gadbois. We desire now to take the necessary steps to obtain the patent. We understand that some new regulations have been passed within the last few weeks enabling parties to obtain patents on paying $5.00 or $6.00 an acre instead of expending $500 on mining operations. We are not referring to the regulations passed on the 2nd May last, which are said not to refer to this District.

We shall be much obliged to you if you will inform us if this is the case, and if so kindly send us a copy of the regulations

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey—

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

54260

Rat Portage, Ont.
17th January 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 1889

To The Deputy of the Superintendent-
General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated 26th ult.
No. 15410 2 returning to me Revocation of Power
of attorney, myself to Bulmer.

With reference to your allusion
to my having already parted with
my interest in Location X 43, I
would respectfully request that
I may be furnished with the
date of the document by which
such transfer was made and
also the nature of the same.

I may say, in connection with
this, that at one time I entered
into an agreement with one
Kirkland for the sale of my interest
in X 43 but in consequence of
his failure in fulfilling the con-
ditions of said agreement the
same became null and void.

Soliciting an early reply,
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obt. Servant
Jacob H. Heney J.P.

LAND BRANCH
JAN 16 1889

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410²

Mr J. H. Henesy
Rat Portage.
Ontario.

18/1/89

Jany 21st 1889

Sir.

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst relative to Mining Location X 43 I have to inform you that the latter portion of Deptl letter to you of the 26th ultimo, referred to the Transfer of ~~&~~ your interest in the above Location to F. S. Kirkland.

I am,

A. N. Wm

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

55519

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey,
BARRISTERS &c
AT PORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.
Frank H. Keefer, John Thacker, J.J. Godfrey

Offices, Port Arthur CUMBERLAND STREET.
Office, Rat Portage MAIN STREET.

KIRKLAND BRANCH FEB 26 1889

Rat Portage 19th Feby 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FEB 22 1889

The Superintendent Genl
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Sir

Re X.43 — I [illegible] B. Lake of the Woods.

We beg to enclose herewith Power of Attorney by Gadbois & wife to George [illegible]. We have also got affidavit by Gadbois re Kirkland claim, which you will receive in a day or two. If you require any further material please [illegible] us —

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey —

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

MEMORANDUM.

Immediate

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Chief Surveyor

Ottawa, 26th Feby 1889.

Please refer to Otis B. Davidson's Survey of Mining Locations # 42 & # 43 Sultana Island on No. 1 of this File & also to plan of # 42 on this File & state whether it will be necessary for the applicants of Mining Location # 43 to furnish the Dept with a re-Survey of said Location, or whether the Chief Surveyor can make out description for patent from Survey already filed.

LHD

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Re. 1743. Indian
Reserve 38 B. Lake of
the Woods.

Affd of T. A. Gadbois

Keefer Thacker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAR
1889
DOMINION OF CANADA

Dominion of Canada
Province of Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit

In the matter of an application for patent to Mining location N. 48 in Indian Reserve 38 B in the District of Rainy River being a portion of Sultana Island Lake of the Woods.

I Thaddeus A Gadbois of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America, Gentleman make oath and say -

1 Myself and one Jacob H. Heney of the Township of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River in the Province of Ontario were the original applicants for the above mining location and our application was made to the Indian Department on or about the 17th day of June 1881.

2 About the 23rd day of September 1884 a certain agreement was entered into between myself and Margaret Gadbois my wife and Jacob Heney and his wife of the one part and one J. S. Kirkland described in said agreement as of Nashville in the State of Wisconsin of the other part whereby the parties of the first part agreed to sell and the said Kirkland agreed to buy the said mining location on the following conditions: 200^{00} was to be paid down and a further sum of 800^{00} was to be paid on the extinguishment of the Indian Title -

3 The Indian title to the best of my memory and belief was extinguished about the month of ~~June~~ October ~~1886~~ 1886

4 I have not heard of or from the said Kirkland in connection with the said mining location since the making of the said agreement, though the said Kirkland was for a long time after and at the time of the extinction of the Indian title

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~and I am~~ at the Beaver mine near Port Arthur in the District of Thunder Bay as I am informed and believe, but on the contrary the said Kirkland never took any ~~steps whatever~~ to complete his said agreement by paying the balance of the purchase money namely the said sum of $800.00 and the said sum of $800.00 has never been paid either to myself or I verily believe to the said Heney or to any body authorized by either myself or the said Heney to receive the same and the said Kirkland has forfeited any right title or interest he might have had to the said mining location under the said agreement

Sworn before me at Chicago in the state of Illinois one of the United States of America this 12th day of February 1887

T. A. Gadbois

Charles A. Dibble
A Notary Public —

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } SS.
COOK COUNTY.

I, HENRY WULFF, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, the same being a Court of Record, Do HERERY CERTIFY that Charles A Dibble Esq., whose name is subscribed to the annexed Jurat, was at the time of signing the same, a Notary Public in Cook County, duly commissioned, sworn and acting as such, and authorized to administer oaths; that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and I verily believe that the signature to the said Jurat is genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the City of Chicago, in the said County, this 12th day of February 188

Henry Wulff CLERK.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

55748

Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit:

I, Jacob H Henry of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, Miner do solemnly declare:—

1 That in the month of June A.D. 1881 I made the discovery of what is known as Mining Location No. X 43, on Sultana Island, on Indian Reserve No. 38 B, lake of the Wood and caused the same to be surveyed and applied for.

2 That afterwards in the year 1884 I, together with one I. A. Gadbois who had acquired an interest in the said location from me made an Agreement with one Kirkland whereby the said Kirkland agreed to purchase the said location from Gadbois and myself for the sum of One Thousand Dollars he paying the sum of Two hundred dollars at the signing of the Agreement and the balance of Eight hundred dollars at such time as the title of the Indians to that portion of the reserve should be extinguished.

3 That upon the extinction of said Indian title to the said lands in the year 1887 and since then to the present time I have received no money or value of any kind from the said Kirkland nor has he in any way communicated with me in the matter, although he has been long a resident within the Province at Port Arthur, Prince Mines and elec-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

55748

where and I verily believe he was aware of the fact that the Indian title had been extinguished.

4. That I believe the claim of the said Kirkland to the location X43 to be null and void by reason of his having failed to make the money payment according to his written agreement.

5. That I consider myself sole owner of my interest in the said location save and except a one quarter interest in the whole location; which I have assigned to one F. A. Cooke.

half interest See previous assignment

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the "Act respecting extra-judicial Oaths.

Declared before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 28th day of January A.D. 1889

J. Thacker
A Commr

J. H. Hussy

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

55748

A. Ferguson.
Barrister &c
83½ Sparks St.

Ottawa 1st March 1889.

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
MAR 2 1889

The Superintendent-General
of Indians Affairs,

Sir,

Re Sultana X 43.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the declarations of Gadbois & Hennessey as to Kirkland's connection with this property. Upon the facts as they appear now Kirkland would appear to have abandoned all claim. I beg to request that the question as to whether or not the present applicants for the purchase of this property are entitled to get it or not should be settled as expeditiously as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. Ferguson

LAND BRANCH
MAY 5 1889

Ottawa.
(2 encls.)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM. Immediate

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Chief Clerk

Ottawa, 7 — 3 — 1889

I beg to state that I have examined all the plans on files 15410 & 15410 (2) and ~~that~~ there is not data sufficient ~~data~~ therein to make description from of the mining Location K43 Sultana Island. It will therefore be necessary to have a plan & description sent to the Dept by the applicant.

W. L. Austin

LAND BRANCH
MAR 7 1889

Mr Lean
In connection with this letter of 26/2/89
Herbert Reg Dr
7 March 89

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15,410 2

Immediate

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr Whitcher

Ottawa, 7th March 1889.

CORRESPONDENCE MAR 8 1889 BRANCH

Ack. Messrs. Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey's letter of the 19th ult. & return the Power of Attorney which accompanied the same for Affidavit of Execution by Subscribing Witness.

Say that before Patent can issue for Location # 43, it must be paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre & a plan & description thereof ~~for~~ by a duly Qualified Surveyor furnished the Dept.

Say also that the Dept ~~is in correspondence with Mr Kirkland respecting his alleged claim to the Location~~ has recd. through Mr Ferguson, Barrister of this City the Affidavits of Messrs. Gadbois & Henesy respecting the alleged forfeiture of Mr Kirkland's claim to the said Location

Say

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

2

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To

Ottawa, 188

Say that it will be necessary for Messrs. Gadbois & Henesy to furnish a release from Mr. Kirkland of whatever interest the latter may have in Location No 43.

(B) Ack. Mr Ferguson's letter of the 1st Instant Enclosing Affidavits from Messrs. Henesy & Gadbois respecting Mr Kirkland's alleged forfeiture of his ~~[illegible]~~ interest in Location No 43, Sultana Island, & say that it will be necessary for Messrs. Gadbois & Henesy to furnish a release from Mr Kirkland of whatever interest the latter may have in Location No 43. Say that upon this being done & a plan & description of the Location by a duly qualified Surveyor furnished the Dept

&

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

3

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ...188

& the Location paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre Patent will issue to Messrs. Gadbois & Hevesy or to their Assignees.

(2) Return File to Lands Branch

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11/3/87

15410

2 letters
Immediate

Messrs
Keefer Thacker &
Godfrey
Barristers &c.
Rat Portage.
Ont.

March 11 1887

Sir.

I beg to ack. the
rect. of yr. letter of the
19th inst. in further
reference to Mining
Location X43 Lake
of Reserve 38 B, Lake of
the Woods, and I return
herewith the Power of
Attorney which accompanies
the same in order that
for affidavit of execution
by the subscribing
witness. Before
Patent can issue for
Location X143 it must
be

LAND BRANCH
MAR 13

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

be paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre and a Plan and description thereof, by a duly qualified Surveyor, furnished to the Dept.

I might also state that the Dept has rec'd through Mr Ferguson, Barrister of this City, the affidavits of Messrs Gadbois & Henesy respecting the alleged forfeiture of Mr Kirkland's claim to the said Location and it will be necessary for Messrs Gadbois & Henesy to furnish a release from Mr Kirkland of whatever interest the latter may have in the Location in question

I am

Over

Note
Cond Regulations complied with in regard to improvements
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

H. C. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Sparks St. Ottawa.

March 11 1889

Sir,

I beg to ack the rect. of yr. letter of the 1st inst enclosing affidavits from Messrs Heaney and Gadbois respecting Wm Kirkland's alleged forfeiture of his interest in Location L 43 Pulteney Island, and in reply I have to inform you that it will be necessary for Messrs Heaney & Gadbois to furnish a release from Wm Kirkland of whatever interest the latter may have in this Location upon this being done

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

done and upon the
dept being furnished
with a Plan and
description of the Location
by a duly qualified
Surveyor, and the
land being paid
for at the rate of
5^{00} per acre a Patent
will issue to Messrs
Gadbois & Heney or
to their Assignees.

Sam

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410

Immediate MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr W Neill

Ottawa, 12th March 1889.

Write to Frank S. Kirkland, Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin, U.S. and also at Port Arthur, & Enclose him copies of the Affidavits which accompanied Mr A Ferguson's letter of the 1st Instant

Say that unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the Dept within one month from the date of the letter whereby his title to Mining Location X 43 Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods, Patent covering the same will issue to Messrs Gadbois & Henesy or to their lawful assignees upon their complying with the Mineral Regulations of the Dept by [illegible] at the rate of 5.00 per acre, establishing that they have expended [illegible] $5.00 in actual mining operations thereon & [illegible] & [illegible] by a duly qualified surveyor

(B) Enclose copy of the above let. to Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey of Rat Portage & also to A. Ferguson of this City.

(2) Return File to Lands Branch.

KD

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

56231

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey.
BARRISTERS &c
... AT PORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.
Frank H. Keefer, John Thacker, J.J. Godfrey

Offices, Port Arthur CUMBERLAND STREET
Office, Rat Portage MAIN STREET

Rat Portage 16th March 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAR 20 1889

The Superintendent General
of Indian affairs
Ottawa.

LAND BRANCH
MAR 22 1889

Dear Sir Re [illegible]

We are in receipt of your favor of 11th inst. herein. We have since found the affidavit of execution which had become detached from the Power of Attorney and we thought there never had been one. We enclose Power of Attorney herewith with affidavit of execution attached.

Are we to understand from your letter that you require a new survey plan and description of the location. We should like to know the objections to the former plan and description or we may have the same objection arising again. With regard to Kirklands claim we understand that you have written to Mr. Kirkland giving him one month to come in and prove his claim which we venture to think the fairest way of dealing with the matter to all parties, if consider there is any doubt about his claim being extinguished

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

Frank. S. Kirkland Esq
Neillsville.
Clark Co.
Wisconsin
U.S.

LAND BRANCH
MAR 20 1889

March. 18 1889

Sir.

I enclose herewith copies of affidavits by Messrs J. H. Hennessy and F. A. Gadbois respecting your alleged claim to ~~an interest in~~ Mining Location X 43, Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods; and I have to inform you that unless you establish to the satisfaction of the Dept within one month from the date hereof your title to this Location a Patent will issue for the same to ~~you~~ Messrs Hennessy and Gadbois or to their lawful

To Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

lawful assignees upon
their complying with the
Mineral Regulations of
the Dep't.

I am.

A ~~second copy~~ duplicate of
this letter to be addressed
to Wm Kirkland at Port
Arthur, Ont.

Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey
Barristers &c.
Rat Portage. Ont.

March 18 1889

Gentlemen,

In connection with
previous correspondence
on this subject I enclose
herewith a copy of a letter
this day addressed to Wm
F. S. Kirkland relative
to his alleged title
to Mining Location X 43,
Sultana

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

lawful assignees upon
their complying with the
Mineral Regulations of
the Dep't.

I am.

A ~~second~~ duplicate copy of
this letter to be addressed
to Wm Kirkland at Port
Arthur. Ont.

Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey
Barristers &c.
Rat Portage. Ont.

March 18 1889

Gentlemen,

In connection with
previous correspondence
on this subject I enclose
herewith a copy of a letter
this day addressed to Wm
F. S. Kirkland relative
to his alleged title
to Mining Location X 43,
Cultana

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Sultana Island.
I am,

March 18 1889

Similar letter to
A Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister,
Sparks St
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Wm McNeill

Ottawa, 27 March 1889

Please write to Messrs. Keefer Thacker & Godfrey in answer to their letter of 16th inst. and inform them that the plan of survey of Location X 43, referred to in that letter has not the lengths or bearings of the boundaries of the Location as it lacks the date marked on it, therefore a correct Description cannot be made from it; that they should apply to the Surveyor Wm Otis B. Davidson Jr a Description by metes and bounds and forward it to this Dept. and that a survey of the Location does not appear to be necessary.

Return Power of Attorney for signature of subscribing Witness to Affidavit of Location

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410

Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey
Barrister &c
Rat Portage
Ont.

With enclosure

April ~~March~~ 89

Gentlemen,

I have to ack the rect of your letter of the 16th ~~inst~~ ult & in reply I have to infm you that the plan of Survey of Location 443. Sultana Isd, Lake of the Woods, to which you refer has not the lengths or bearings of the boundaries of the location marked on it. Therefore as it lacks this data a correct description cannot be made from it. You should apply to Mr Chas B Davidson for a description by meles & bounds and forward it to this Dep. A resurvey of the location does not appear

A. N. Wm

Mr McNeill should notice

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY ▲ FILM

appear necessary.

The Power of attorney
enclosed with you letter
is returned herewith for
signature of witness to
the affidavit of Executrix

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

56467

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APR 1 1889

State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County-ss.

Frank S. Kirkland being duly sworn, on oath says, that in the year 1884, he agreed to purchase from one Jacob H. Hennesy and T. A. Gadbois, both of Rat Portage, Province of Ontario, Canada, a certain mining claim upon the Lake of the Woods known as "X 43" upon the Indian Rervation no. 38 "B". That pursuant to said agreement the said Kirkland paid to the said Henessy and Gadbois the sum of Two Hundred Dollars down payment, and agreed to pay a further sum of Eight Hundred Dollars as soon as said Henessy and Gadbois would show to said Kirkland that they had obtained proper title to said lands. That up to March, 1888, the said Krikland was a resident of Port Arthur in the Provonce of Ontario, Canada, and that the said Henessy and Gadbois were well aware of that fact. That up to that time neither of them notified said Kirkland of having ever obtained title to said lands, nor have they yet done so. That the said Kirkland has had no means of ascertaining whether they have obtained title to said lands or not; nor have they made demand upon him in any way for the balance, Eight Hundred Dollars, which he agreed to pay to them. When such demand is made by the said Henessy and Gadbois the said Kirkland will be ready to arrange for the payment thereof.

Subscribed and sworn to before me March 28th, 1889.

F. S. Kirkland

W. J. Turner

Notary Public, Milwaukee County,

Wisconsin.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

State of Wisconsin, County of Milwaukee. } SS.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

I, A. DE LEUR, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, the said having a Court of record and having a seal, do hereby certify that W. J. Turner

Esquire, whose name appears subscribed to the annexed instrument, was at the date thereof a Notary Public within and for said State, residing in said County, duly appointed and qualified and empowered by the laws of said State to administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments of deeds, and perform such other duties as by the law of nations, or according to commercial usage may be performed by Notaries Public, and that to his acts and attestations as such, full faith and credit is and ought to be given in Court and out. I further certify, that I am well acquainted with the signature and handwriting of said W. J. Turner

and I verily believe said signature, purporting to be his, is genuine; that the seal thereto attached is a correct impression of his official seal, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of said State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Milwaukee, in said County and State, on this 29 day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A de Leur
Clerk of Circuit Court, as aforesaid.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

H. D. Turner
W. J. Turner
W. H. Timlin
C. Hamilton

LAND BRANCH
APR 4 1889

Turner & Timlin
Attorneys & Counselors
Rooms 16 17 & 18 412 Wisconsin Street
Next to P.O.

56467

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APR 1 1889

Milwaukee Wis 3-28, 1889.

The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter of March 19th, number 15410, I will say this, that at no time did Mssrs. Henessy and Gadbois ever notify me that they had any title to that land, and your letter is the first intimation that I have had that they have done anything towards perfecting their claim. They have held my money for five years without interest, and I never expected to see it again, as I was informed that Mr. Gadbois was a fugitive from Rat Portage for some misdemeanor, whether true or not, I do not know.

I have had no communications from Mr. Henessy and if he is prepared to complete his portion of the contract, I will be pleased to hear from him.

I enclose you an affidavit setting forth insubstance what I have stated herein.

Thanking you very much for your kindness in notifying me of their proceedings, I beg to remain

Yours most respectfully,

Frank S. Kirkland

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15410 2

MEMORANDUM.

To Mr. McNeill

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 4th April 1889.

Ask Mr Kirkland's letter of the 3 left & affidavit which accompanied the same & say that Messrs Hemsey & Eadbri's Solicitors have been advised of the statements made by him.

(B) Enclose copy of Mr Kirkland's letter & affidavit to Mr A. Ferguson, Barrister, Ottawa, & say that as previously advised the Dept cannot accept any assignments affecting Location # 43 until Mr Kirkland's claim has been properly extinguished.

(C) Write similar letter to Messrs. Keefer Thacker & Godfrey, Barristers Rat Portage.

(2) Lands Branch

A D

CORRESPONDENCE APR 5 1889 BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

9/4/89

15410²

Frank S. Kirkland Esq.
c/o Messrs Turner & Timlin
Attorneys &c.
Milwaukee, Wis.
U.S.A.

~~Don't Copy~~

LAND BRANCH
APR 16 1889

April 11th 1889

Sir,

I have to ack. the rect. of your letter of the ~~5th~~ 28th ult. enclosing an affidavit relative to your claim to mining location X 43 Lake of the Woods; and in reply I have to inform you that the Solicitors of Messrs Heney and Gadbois have been advised of the statements made by you.

I am.

Over

RS

To Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

A. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa,

April 11th 1889.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence in the matter, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr F. S. Kirkland and of the affidavit therein referred to relative to his claim to mining location No X 43, Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods; and I beg to state that, as you have already been advised, the Dept cannot accept any assignments affecting this location until Mr Kirkland's claim has been properly extinguished.

I am Apl 1889

Similar letter to Messrs Keefer Thacker & Godfrey
Barristers &c.
Rat Portage Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr. Stewart

15410

I think this should be placed on file, - both the Envelope and letter. -

A. M. Ewan

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

O.H.M.S.

RETURNED TO WRITER

Frank S Kirkland Esqr

~~Port Arthur~~

Gone no address

~~Out~~

Try Detroit Mich

UNCLAIMED

OTTAWA CANADA 3 MR 19 89 TO FREE

DETROIT, MICH. APR 20 5 30 PM 89

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 15410 ½
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

Duplicate

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa, 19th March 1889

Sir,

I enclose herewith copies of affidavits by Messrs J. H. Kenny and T. A. Gadbois, respecting your alleged claim to Mining Location K 43, Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods; and I have to inform you that, unless you establish to the satisfaction of the Department within one month from the date hereof, your title to this Location, a Patent will issue for the same to Messrs Kenny and Gadbois, or to their

lawful

Frank S. Kirkland Esq.
Port Arthur
Ont.

FRN

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

lawful assignees upon their
complying with the Minute
Regulations of the Department.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

D. Laird Macdonald

Deputy of the Supt Genl.

of Indn Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15410 2

Ontario.
District of Rainy River
To wit.

I, Jacob H Henesy of of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, miner, do solemnly declare:-

Copy.

1. That in the month of June AD 1881. I made the discovery of what is known as Mining Location No X 43 on Sultana Island on Indian Reserve No 38 B. Lake of the woods, and caused the same to be conveyed and applied for

2 That afterwards in the year 1884 I together with one J.A. Gadbois who had acquired an interest in the said location from me made an agreement with one Kirkland whereby the said Kirkland agreed to purchase the said location from Gadbois and myself for the sum of One thousand Dollars. he paying the the sum of two hundred dollars at the signing of the agreement, and the balance of Eight hundred dollars. at such time as the title of the Indians to that portion of the Reserve should be extinguished.

3. That upon the extinction of said Indian title to the said lands, in the year 1887. and since then to the present time I have received no money or value of any kind, from the said Kirkland, nor has he in any way communicated with me in the matter, although he has been long a resident within the Province, at Port Arthur, Beaver mines and elsewhere, and I verily believe he was aware of the fact

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

fact that the Indian title had been extinguished.

4 That I believe the claim of the said Kirkland to the location x43. to be null and void by reason of his having failed to make the money payment according to his written agreement

5 That I consider myself sole owner of any interest in the said location, save and except a one quarter interest in the whole location, which I have assigned to one F. A. Cook

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the "Act respecting extra-judicial oaths.

Declared before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 28th day of January 1889

(signed) J Thacker
A Comm.

(signed) J.H. Heney.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Dominion of Canada
Province of Ontario
District of Rainy River
To wit

} In the matter of an application for a patent to mining location X143 in Indian Reserve 38B in the District of Rainy River being a portion of Sutton Islands, Lake of the Woods.

I, Thaddeus A Gadbois of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America, Gentleman make oath and say:-

1 Myself and one Jacob H Heaney of the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, in the Province of Ontario, were the original applicants for the above mining location, and our application was made to the Indian Department on or about the 17th day of June 1881

2 About the 23rd day of September 1881 a certain agreement was entered into between myself and Margaret Gadbois my wife, and Jacob Heaney and his wife, of the one part, and one J S Kirkland, described in said agreement as of Nashville in the State of Wisconsin, of the other part, whereby the parties of the first part agreed to sell, and the said Kirkland agreed to buy, the said mining location on the following conditions:- $200.00 was to be paid down, and a further sum of $800.00 was to be paid

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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paid on the extinguishment of the Indian Title.

3 The Indian title, to the best of my memory and belief was extinguished about the month of October 1886.

4 I have not heard of or from the said Kirkland in connection with the said mining location since the making of the said agreement, though the said Kirkland was for a long time after, and at the time of the extinction of the Indian Title, at the Beaver mine near Port Arthur in the District of Thunder Bay, as I am informed and believe, but on the contrary the said Kirkland never took any steps whatever to complete his said agreement by paying the balance of the purchase money, namely the said sum of $800.00, and the said sum of $800.00 has never been paid either to myself or I verily believe to the said Hevesy or to anybody authorized by either myself or the said Hevesy to receive the same, and the said Kirkland has forfeited any right, title, or interest, he might have had to the said mining location under the said agreement.

Sworn before me at Chicago in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America this 12th day of February 1889

(signed) J A Gadbois.

(signed) Charles A Dibble
a notary Public

LS.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No pages No. 480 - 483.

State of Illinois }
Cook County } ss

(LS)

Copy.

I Henry Wulff Clerk of the County Court of Cook County the same being a Court of Record do hereby Certify that Charles A. Dibble Esqr whose name is suscribed to the annexed Jurat was at the time of signing the same a Notary Public in Cook County, duly commissioned, sworn, and acting as such and authorized to administer oaths, that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and I verily believe the signature to the said Jurat is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the City of Chicago, in the said County this 12th day of February 1887

(Signed) Henry Wulff.
Clerk.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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No pages No.
480 - 483 - 484

55519 95564

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all Men by these Presents,

THAT We Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois One of the United States of America Gentleman and Margaret Gadbois of the same place Wife of the said Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois

Do hereby make, nominate, constitute and appoint George Newman of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario Miner.

Our true and lawful Attorney for us and in our name, place, and stead and for Our sole use and benefit to Work sell and dispose of our interest in Mining location X 45. Otherwise Known as the "Sultana" Our interest in the said location being one Undivided half — interest of the whole location.

and for all and every of the purposes aforesaid **Do hereby Give and Grant** unto Our said Attorney full and absolute power and authority to do and execute all acts deeds matters and things necessary to be done in and about the premises, **And** also to commence institute and prosecute all actions suits and other proceedings which may be necessary or expedient in and about the premises as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as We could do if personally present and acting therein. **And** also with full power and authority for Our said Attorney to appoint a substitute or substitutes and such substitution at pleasure to revoke We hereby RATIFYING and confirming and agreeing to ratify confirm and allow all and whatsoever Our said Attorney or such substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue hereof.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set Our hands and seals this fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
IN THE PRESENCE OF

C N Goody Koontz

Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois
Margaret Gadbois

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

95564

Dominion

I, Charles Goadby Kenly
of the City of Chicago
TO WIT: in the County of Cook. State of Illinois
Gentleman make oath and say:

1. THAT I was personally present, and did see the within Instrument ~~and Duplicate~~ duly signed, sealed and executed by Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois and Margaret Gadbois - his wife - two of

2. THAT the said Instrument and Duplicate were executed at: The City of in the said County State,

3. THAT I ~~[illegible]~~ know the said part ies -

4. THAT I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument and Duplicate.

SWORN before me at Chicago
in the County of Cook
this fifth day of October
in the year of our Lord 1888

C A Goody Kenly

Lamont L. Lindg
Notary
iii and for Cook
State of Illinois

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in B.R., &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY. }

I, HENRY WULFF, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, the same being a Court of Record, Do Hereby Certify that Samuel L. Sudden Esq., whose name is subscribed to the annexed Jurat, was at the time of signing the same, a Notary Public in Cook County, duly commissioned, sworn and acting as such, and authorized to administer oaths; that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and I verily believe that the signature to the said Jurat is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the City of Chicago, in the said County, this 1st day of Oct 1888

Henry Wulff Clerk.

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CANADA

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey

BARRISTERS &c

[illegible] FORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.

[illegible] Office, [illegible] MAIN STREET

[illegible] H. Keefer, John Thacker, J.J. Godfrey

Rat Portage 30th April

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 3 1889

To
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

LAND BRANCH
MAY 16 1889

Sir

4875

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 11th inst enclosing Copy of Kirklands affidavit.

We have been corresponding with Gadbois about it since and have to day forwarded an affidavit to Gadbois to swear to, which we hope to be able to forward to you within the next ten days -

We beg to enclose herewith Power of Attorney as has been returned to us with the witnesses signature duly affixed

Yours Truly
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey -

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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58150

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 27 1888

United States of America
State of Illinois } In the matter of an application for a patent to Mining Location N 43 on Sultana Island Indian Reserve 38 B Lake of the Woods -
To Wit

I Thaddeus Anthony Gadbois of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America, Traveller, make oath and say:-

1 I am one of the applicants for the above named location as shewn in the affidavits of one George Heman and myself filed with the Indian Department on this application

2 I have read over the copy of the affidavit of Frank S. Kirkland sworn on the 28th day of March last past in support of his claim to the above mining location and filed with the Department of Indian affairs at Ottawa.

3 The said Kirkland is wrong when he swears that the further sum of $800.00 was to be paid when myself and my joint applicant Jacob H. Hemey could show to the said Kirkland that we had obtained a proper title to the said lands - Thereby attempting to throw on us the onus of procuring the extinction of the Indian Title, which is contrary to the agreement between us. But the said agreement reads "and the further sum of $800.00 to be paid by the said Kirkland on the extinguishment of any adverse claims to said location by the Indians who are at the signing of this agreement supposed to hold such claims"

4 It was distinctly understood and agreed between the parties to the agreement that the said Kirkland was to take active steps to procure the extinction of the Indian Title without delay; the said Kirkland said a good deal at the time of the influence he had through political friends at Ottawa, and said that he could easily get the Indian Title disposed of. The

A C B

5 great influence of the said Kirkland at Ottawa, which he led us to believe he possessed, and the ease and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

quickness with which he could get the Indian Title extinguished, was to me a very material part of the consideration of the agreement, and such they were intended to be: and it was solely because I had small means and did not know how long it would take me to get the Indian Title disposed of that I made said agreement with Kirkland, and he certainly led me to understand, and intended to do so, that he would soon dispose of the Indian Title and so I would soon get the balance of $400.00 being my share of the purchase money.

ABB

5 The said Kirkland to the best of information and belief has never taken any steps whatever to get the Indian Title disposed of, and it was disposed of in October 1886 without any assistance from said Kirkland, more than two years after making the said agreement, and I never for a moment doubted but that the said Kirkland had abandoned the said agreement, as neither I, nor neither I believe the said Kenney, ever heard a word from him about the said agreement from the time of the making thereof until the filing of his said affidavit. And according to the true agreement the said Kirkland has forfeited the $200.00 paid at the time of making the agreement and also all his interest in the said agreement as he did not proceed to get the Indian Title extinguished without delay, which was certainly the understanding at the time of making the agreement.

v ABB

6 The said Kirkland is I believe a duly qualified lawyer of one of the States of The United States of America, the said Kenney keeps a small liquor store and I was at the time a butcher. The said Kirkland drew up the agreement for all parties and we relied on him to draw up the agreement according to the intention of the parties. The provision in the agreement for the payment of $800.00 on the extinguishment of the Indian Title was Kirkland's own composition. The said Kirkland was talking a

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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the time of his influence as before stated, and there can be no manner of doubt but that the extinguishment was to be procured by him and that he was to set about it without delay

A&B

6

I make this affidavit in good faith and am not merely trying to take advantage of a verbal quibble, that the said Kirkland had not paid the balance on the extinguishment of the Indian Title, never having been notified, and I never avoided informing the said Kirkland of such extinction merely to take advantage thereof. But according to the true spirit of the agreement, the said Kirkland, having taken no steps whatever after for more than two years from the making thereof, to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title, when the extinction of the Indian Title was consummated in October 1886, had no rights or interest under the agreement whatever, and I never thought of advising him thereof.

√A&B

Sworn before me at the village of Stillman Valley, County of Ogle & City of Chicago in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America this 9th day of May 1889

H. H. Gadbois

Albert C. Brown
A Notary Public

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRACY.—Brown, Pettibone & Co., Law and Public Office Stationers, 80 and 82 Adams St., Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Ogle }

I, Henry P. Jason Clerk of the County Court, in and for said County, do hereby certify that Albert C. Brown Esq., before whom the foregoing Affidavit was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, a Notary Public in and for said County, duly commissioned, sworn and acting as such, and authorized to take the same; and further, that I am well acquainted with his hand-writing, and verily believe that his signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Oregon in said County, this Tenth day of May A. D. 1889.

Henry P. Jason *Clerk.*

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CANADA

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey
BARRISTERS &c
ES AT PORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.
Frank H. Keefer, John Thacker, J.J. Godfrey

58150

Offices, Port Arthur CUMBERLAND STREET
Office, Rat Portage MAIN STREET

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 27 1889

Rat Portage 23rd May 89

The Supt Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

LAND BRANCH
JUN 1 1989

Re A & S. Sultana Island

We beg to enclose herewith affidavit of F A Gadbois in answer to Kirkland's affidavit -
The affidavit speaks for itself and there is no need for us to say much about it. There can be no doubt that it was a very material part of the agreement that Kirkland was to lend his supposed powerful aid to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title. Kirkland laid very great stress on his political influence & even went so far as to ask these two men, Keeney & Gadbois, if they knew of the great Bribery Case & told them he was the man, meaning we suppose, to insinuate that if he could not get it through one way, he could do it in another - This tends to show what was the understanding at the time of making the agreement, viz. that he was the party who was to get the Indian Title extinguished. Kirkland is a lawyer & drew up the agreement & certainly ought not to be allowed to take advantage of the omission by him of a material term of the agreement, one that he laid most stress upon and which he held out as a great inducement to the other contracting parties. We think that Kirkland has altogether failed to

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey,
BARRISTERS &c
OFFICES AT PORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.
Offices, Port Arthur CUMBERLAND STREET.
Office, Rat Portage MAIN STREET.
Frank H. Keefer. John Thacker. J.J. Godfrey.

18

perform his part of the agreement, and has no moral or legal right now to claim the fulfilment of the agreement. It is not likely that the Heneys & Gadbois would have made the agreement if they had supposed they would have to wait five or six years to get the balance of $800^{00} besides this it costs some money to get the Indian Title extinguished & Kirkland's insinuation about bribery would show that he expected to pool the expenses —

We might state that until lately the writer has been unable to approach Heney as he was acting in some matters against him, which Heney appeared to think was the writer's own business, & we therefore were unable to get any of this information. Heney however has seen Gadbois' affidavit and says it is perfectly correct & also informed us about Kirkland's boasting of being the hero in the Ontario bribery case. We shall send you Heney's affidavit as to the facts by the next mail —

By the way there is a statement in Kirkland's letter that he understands Gadbois is a fugitive from Rat Portage for some misdemeanour, this is not true, he simply left to try & better himself & is now a traveller for some house in the United States.

We have the honor to be
Your obedient servants
Keefer Thacker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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58243

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 4

Dominion of Canada
Province of Ontario
District of Rainy River
To Wit

In the matter of our application for a patent to mining Location 243 Sultana Island Indian Reserve 38 B. Lake of the Woods

I Jacob Hendricks Heney of the Township of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, Gentleman make oath and say

1 I am one of the original applicants for the above mining location.

2 I have read over the affidavit of J. A. Gadbois dated the 9th day of May 1889 made herein and it is substantially correct.

3 I was present at time of making the agreement and the Frank S Kirkland said a great deal at the time of his influence with the Dominion Government and said he could easily get the Indian Title extinguished and he agreed to get the extinction thereof and was to set about it without delay

4 It was a matter of common talk with said Kirkland during his stay here at the time of making the said agreement that he had a great deal of influence at Ottawa and led me to suppose that he was just the man to quickly get the matter disposed of, and even boasted of being the man who tried to bribe the Ontario Government in connection with his diplomacy in handling governments

5 About the time of making said agreement I made another agreement with said Kirkland in connection with 2.42. the adjoining location in which said Kirkland was to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title in sixty days, and I certainly believed that he would obtain the extinction to this location in about the same time as it was agreed that he was to set about it without delay and the facility and quickness with which Kirkland could obtain the extinction of the Indian Title was the chief part of the consideration and

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CANADA

would never have made the agreement if I had supposed I was to wait more than a few months for the balance of the purchase money

3 The said Kirkland was from this time on till the spring of 1888 I verily believe in the District of Thunder Bay, and from the time of signing the agreement until after the extinction of the Indian Title I never heard a word from the said ~~agreement~~ Kirkland, and I obtained the extinction of the Indian Title in 1886 myself without any assistance from the said Kirkland, and under the circumstances I supposed that the ~~Indian~~ said Kirkland had abandoned the agreement not being able to perform his part of it in obtaining the extinction of the Indian Title, and according to the true agreement it certainly had lapsed, and I did not think that it was my duty to notify him of the extinction of the Indian Title.

4 I am satisfied that as a matter of right and justice said Kirkland has now no interest whatever under the agreement and according to the true agreement he has forfeited the $200.00 he paid which was really a deposit to tie up the property for the reasonable time that it would take for him ~~to obtain~~ with his alleged influence, to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title.

Sworn before me at the Township of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 29th day of May 1889

J. H. Haney

J. Mitchell
~~a Commr~~ for taking affts in N.S.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

58243

Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey,
BARRISTERS &c
OFFICES AT PORT ARTHUR & RAT PORTAGE.

Frank H. Keefer, John Thacker, J.J. Godfrey

Offices, Port Arthur CUMBERLAND STREET.
Office, Rat Portage MAIN STREET.

Rat Portage 29th May 1889

LAND BRANCH JUN 3 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUN 1 1889

The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Sir

Re X. 43. Sultana Island

We beg to enclose herewith Henesy's affidavit in corroboration of Gadbois'. It shews plainly that the agreement between the parties was that ~~Henr~~ Kirkland was to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title. The fact of Kirkland making an agreement with regard to X. 42 and depositing money on it, limiting himself to 60 days to obtain the Extinction of the Indian Title shews what his idea of his ability to obtain it was, & there is no doubt whatever that he thoroughly convinced Gadbois & Henesy of his ability, & that they, relying on his statements and promises made the agreement, believing that they would soon get the other $800 with Kirkland working for them - We think the affidavits shew that it was an essential and material term of the agreement that Kirkland was to obtain, himself, the extinction of the Indian Title & to proceed to do so without delay. That Kirkland was a lawyer and drew up the agreement for all parties, & had no right to take advantage of them by ~~limiting~~ leaving out a material term, and that Kirkland made unwarranted and misleading statements to Henesy and Gadbois at the time of making the agreement with reference to his influence &c which he did not possess, which however valueless such influence may be in reality was considered of importance by the uninitiated explorers in Rat Portage. Trusting that these affidavits will settle the matter as far as Kirkland's claim is concerned we have the honor to be yours obediently, Keefer Thacker & Godfrey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15410

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr McNeill,

Ottawa, 4th June 1889.

Ack. Messrs. Keefer, Thacker & Godfrey's letters of the 23rd & 29th ult. & say that as Mr Kirkland's sworn statement is opposed to the statement of Messrs Hinesy & Gadbois in regard to the question of obtaining title to Location H 43 ~~& the~~ Dept. cannot decide between them; ~~must adhere to~~ ~~is~~ and the decision ~~is~~ already conveyed to them ~~in letter of the 11th of April ...~~, ~~that the Dept~~, namely, that Patent covering the Location ~~cannot~~ will be granted to Messrs Hinesy & Gadbois or their assignees until Mr Kirkland's claim is properly extinguished seems to be the only feasible course to follow.

(Rd) Return File to Lands Branch

H.A.

CORRESPONDENCE JUN 5 1889 BRANCH

JMN please see letter No 5-8150

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

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MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Deputy,

Ottawa, 8th June 1889.

The undersigned begs to submit letters of the 28th & 29th ult. from Messrs. Keefer, Walker, & Godfrey, Barristers, &c. Rat Portage, forwarding Affidavits from J.N. Henry & J.C. Galbois showing that Kirkland agreed to pay $500. as soon as the Extinction of the Indian title to Location #43, Sultana Island, was obtained, and that as stated by Kirkland in the Affidavit forwarded under cover of his letter of the 28th March that he was to pay the $500. as soon as Henry & Galbois would show to Kirkland that they obtained proper title to said Land.

The undersigned begs to refer the Deputy in the same connection to letter of the 11th inst. last addressed to Mr. Ferguson & to Messrs Walker, Keefer & Godfrey.

A.M. Burgess

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15410 v

Messrs
Keefer Thackeray Godfrey
Barristers &c
Rat Portage
Ont

June 12th 1889

Gentlemen,

I have to ack the rec't of your letter of the 23rd & 29th ult with reference to mining locations 43 & Sultana Lod, & in reply I have to inform you that as Mr Kirkland's sworn statement is opposed to the statement of Messrs Heney & Gadbois in regard to the question of obtaining title to the locations, ~~question~~ the Dept cannot decide between them and the decision of already conveyed

LAND BRANCH
JUN 14 1889

Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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conveyed to you namely
that Patent covering the
location will not be
granted to Messrs
Hussey & Sadlers or
their assignees until
Mr Kirkland's claim
is properly extinguished
seems to be the only
feasible course to
follow.

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CANADA

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that 58563 rank S KIRKLAND of Neillsville in the State of Wisconsin one of the United States of America a Lawyer for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUN 12 1889

---

dollars of lawful money of Canada to me in hand paid at or before the execution of these presents (the receipt of which is hereby by me acknowledged) have sold assigned transferred and set over and do hereby sell assign transfer and set over unto Henry Bulmer the Younger Lumber Merchant and George F Hartt Coal Merchant Both of the City of Montreal in the Dominion of Canada their heirs executors and assigns absolutely ALL and singular all my estate right title and interest in the mining location situate upon the shores of the Lake of the Woods in the Province of Ontario known and described as mining location X43 on Sultana Island containing thirty five $\frac{9}{100}$ acres more or less obtained and held by me under an agreement dated the 23rd September 1884 made between J H Henesey Helen Henesey his wife Margaret Gadbois and Thaddeus Gadbois her husband all of Rat Portage Canada of the first part and myself of the second part and a copy of which agreement is hereto annexed marked "A" AND also the said agreement and all my rights thereunder) TOGETHER with the right to obtain the grant of a title for the said property and also with the right if my said assignees think necessary or advisable in my name to take such steps as they think proper in obtaining a title to the said location (Subject always to any liability which I may be under in respect of the payment of the said sum of $800.00 part of the purchase money agreed to be paid by me to the said J H Henesey and Margaret Gadbois upon the conditions and at the times in the said agreement mentioned as to part of the purchase money under said original agreemnet and which said

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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sum of $800.00 is all that remains owing and unpaid of the said purchase money AND I the said Frank S Kirkland hereby covenant with the said Bulmer and Hartt that I have not previously hereto made any transfer of my interest in the said mining location to any other person or persons and that from time to time if necessary I will execute and sign such further deeds or transfers or other documents as may be necessary and as required by them so as effectually to vest in the said Bulmer and Hartt all the estate right title and interest to which under the said agreement I am now or might hereafter be entitled

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of Milwaukee in the State of Wisconsin this Third (3d) day of June A D 1889 In duplicate —

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED) Frank S. Kirkland
in the presence of)
James L Fates

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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to wit:) I James L. Gates
) of the City
in the State of) of Milwaukee
Wisconsin make oath and say:-

1. That I was personally present and did see the within Instrument and duplicate thereof duly signed sealed and executed by Frank S Kirkland therein named.

2. That the said Instrument and duplicate thereof were executed at the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

3. That I know the said Kirkland.

4. That I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument and duplicate.

James L. Gates

SWORN before me at Milwaukee)
in the State of Wisconsin)
this third (3d) day of)
June A D 1889.)

Wm. D. Van Dyke
Notary Public
Milwaukee County
Wisconsin

DATED / 1889.

KIRKLAND
to
BUTLER et al

ASSIGNMENT.

A Perpetual

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

"A".

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 12 1899

55563

This agreement made this 23rd day of September A.D. 1884 by and between J.H. Hennessy, Helen Hennessy his wife Margaret Gadbois and Thaddeus A. Gadbois, her husband, all of Rat Portage, Canada, parties of the first part and F.S. Kirkland of Millville Wisconsin in the United States, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said parties of the first part herein agree to sell to the said Kirkland and the said Kirkland hereby agrees to buy all of their right title and interest in and to one mining location discovered by the said Hennessy one of the parties to this agreement, said location having been duly surveyed by A.B. Davidson as Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, and the plans of said survey being duly filed in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto Canada, and in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa Canada, accompanied by an application for said location by the parties of the first part. Said location is known and described as Mining location "X 43" containing 35 9/10 acres more or less according to the survey of said Davidson, and situated upon the shores of the Lake of the Woods in the Province of Ontario.

The terms of this agreement are as follows. To Wit: The said Kirkland

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CANADA

pays to the said Hennesy and said Margaret Gadbois the sum of ($200.00) two Hundred dollars, at the signing of this agreement, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said parties of the first part; and the further sum of ($800.00) Eight Hundred Dollars to be paid by the said Kirkland on the extinguishment of any adverse claims to said location by the Indians who are, at the signing of this agreement, supposed to hold such claims; and the said parties of the first part after the extinguishment of said adverse claims aforesaid, hereby covenant and agree to execute to the said Kirkland a good and sufficient title in fee simple for the mining location "I 43" hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated at Rat Portage Province of Ontario Canada. September 28th 1884. Signed and sealed and delivered in presence of

J.H. Hennesy
Helen L. Hennesy
Margaret Gadbois
F. S. Kirkland

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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Ontario
District of Thunder Bay
Toroit.

I Robert Francis of the Village of Rat Portage in the District of Thunder Bay, Gentleman, make oath and Say:

1st That I was personally present and did see the within instrument duly signed sealed and delivered by Jacob H. Heneey Helene Heneey Margaret Gadbois Thaddeus A. Gadbois and F. S. Kirkland parties to the said Instrument

2 That the said Instrument was executed at the said Village of Rat Portage.

3 That I do know the said parties

4 That I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument.

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Thunder Bay this Twenty-third of September A.D. 1884.

[signature]
Notary Public.

H. Francis

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson
Barrister &c

83 Sparks St.

Ottawa 12th June 1889.

LAND BRANCH
JUN 14 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 12 1889

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

LAND BRANCH
JUN 14 1889

Sir,

I have the honor on behalf of Messrs G. T. Hartt and Henry Bulmer Jr of Montreal to enclose herewith the original agreement of transfer between Henesey & Gadbois & their respectives wives and F. S. Kirkland, respecting mining location X 43 Sultana Island. There is already on file in your Department a document showing that Kirkland was the assignee by purchase of the interest of Henesey & Gadbois in this location, but the agreement itself had never ~~yet~~ been filed in the Department. The execution of it by the parties is duly proved by the affidavit annexed to it. I also enclose an assignment from Kirkland to Messrs Hartt & Bulmer of the same interest in that location duly executed & the execution thereof properly proved by the affidavit endorsed upon it. My clients are now paying over the balance of the money payable under the agreement between Kirkland, Henesey, & Gadbois, to the latter two

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson.
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

Ottawa. 188

parties, and they will be prepared in the course of a few days to furnish you with evidence of the payment. Upon their proving that fact to you I assume that their title to this location will be complete, & on their satisfying the Department as to the survey & expenditure in accordance with the regulations. No other claims to the location are now outstanding, Kirkland's being the only one which stood in the way of my clients getting a title.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. Ferguson

Ottawa.
(2 encls.)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15,410 2

Immediate

MEMORANDUM

Pres

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr McNeill

CORRESPONDENCE JUN 15 1889 BRANCH

Ottawa 14th June 1889.

Ack. Mr Ferguson's letter of the 12th instant forwarding transfer from Frank S. Kirkland of his interest in location H43 Sultana Island & say that upon evidence being filed in the Dept by assignment properly executed & attested from Messrs Hewsey & Eadbois to Messrs Bulmer & Hartt showing that the former relinquish to the latter any claim they may have in this location & upon plan & description of the location by a duly qualified Surveyor being furnished & evidence as required by section 5 of the Mineral Regulations of the Dept showing that not less than $500.00 has been expended in actual mining operations ~~on the location~~ & the location likewise paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre, - patent will

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To .....

..... Ottawa, ... 188

will issue to Messrs. Balmer & Hartt as requested

R S for DLL

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

Immediate

15410²

A. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa,

June 19th 1889.

Sir,

I have to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 12th instant, forwarding an Assignment from Mr Frank S Kirkland of his interest in Location X43, Sultana Island; and in reply I have to inform you that upon evidence being filed in the Dept by Assignment properly executed and attested from Messrs Hennesy and Gadbois to Messrs Bulmer & Hartt, shewing that the former relinquish to the latter any claim they

N.N. Mr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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they may have to this
Location, and upon
Plan & description
of the Location by a
duly qualified Surveyor
being furnished, together with
evidence as required
by Section 5 of the
Mineral Regulations
of the Dept shewing
that not less than
$500.00 has been
expended on actual
mining operations,
and the Location
likewise paid for
at the rate of $5.00
per acre -, Patent
will issue to Messrs
Bulmer & Hartt as
requested by you.

Yours

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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The Deputy,

The Assignment dated 20 Nov 1884 from Henesy to Kirkland of his interest in # 43 & # 42 for valuable consideration is on No 1 of this File

The Agreement as regards # 42 & the evidence of the same not having been carried out by Kirkland is on this File burned down. # 42 has since been patented to Messrs Henesy, Moore, Scovil, & Balmer.

I concur
A.H.
D.M.

As respects # 43 Henesy undertook to assign his interest therein to book but he was informed that the same could not be recognized until Kirkland's claim under the first assignment was got rid of. 5 April 1887

By Assignment which accompanied Mr Ferguson's letter of the 12th Instant Kirkland assigns his interest in

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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in $ 43 to Messrs. Hartt & Bulmer, of Montreal, subject to any liability which he may be under in respect of the payment of $ 800. to Messrs. Henry & Gadbois as per agreement.

Mr. Ferguson asks that upon evidence being furnished the Dept as to payment of balance of the money under the agreement, Patent issue to his client Messrs. Bulmer & Hartt.

The Department has asked Mr Ferguson to furnish an assignment from Messrs Henry & Gadbois to best Messrs. Bulmer & Hartt as best evidence of the payment of the $800.00; which assignment must of course be unconditional in its terms.

If Mr Ferguson can furnish the

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the Dept with satisfactory Evidence that the $ 800. as per agreement has been paid, the assignment asked for would not be necessary.

Dr Mcpss Hennessy
& Godbois

Note
Assignment in the first part of this to file from Henry Cook broker Thomas Cook
W Bulmer
Henry Claim is extinguished
Assignment from Godbois
Assignment Hartt & Company
W Bulmer
Mr Ferguson letter of the
5th July 1889 therefore
Claim extinguished

Dr Mc Lean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

59100

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that WE, MARGARET GADBOIS wife of Thaddeus A. Gadbois of Stillman Valley, Ogle County in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America, Railway agent and the said THADDEUS A. GADBOIS for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars to the said Margaret Gadbois in hand paid at or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof is hereby by her acknowledged) and in pursuance of an agreement dated the 23rd day of September 1884 made between J H Henesey Helen Henesey his wife the said Margaret Gadbois and Thaddeus A Gadbois of the first part and one Frank S Kirkland of the second part have assigned transferred and set over and do hereby sell assign and set over unto Henry Bulmer the Younger Lumber Merchant and George F Hartt Coal Merchant Both of the City of Montreal in the Dominion of Canada their heirs executors and assigns absolutely All and singular all our estate right title and interest in the mining location situate upon the shores of the Lake of the Woods in the Province of Ontario known and described as mining location X43 on Sultana Island containing thirty five $\frac{9}{100}$ acres more or less TOGETHER with the right to obtain the grant of a title for the said property and also with the right if our said assignees think necessary or advisable in our names or the name of either of us to take such steps as they think proper in obtaining a title to the said location.

Sale 5 Sundry Sales Book page 593

IN WITNESS whereof WE have hereunto set our hands and seals at the twenty ninth day of June A D 1889 in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America this 29 day of June A D 1889 In duplicate at Stillman Valley aforesaid

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED) Margaret Gadbois
in the presence of)
Walpole Wood Thaddeus A Gadbois

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 5 1889

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

State of Illinois)
County of Cook.)
to wit:)

I, Halpole Wood
of Cook County
of
in the State of — Illinois — one of the
United States of America — lawyer
make oath and say:-

1. That I was personally present and did see the within Instrument and duplicate thereof duly signed sealed and executed by Margaret Gadbois and Thadieus A Gadbois therein named

2. That the said Instrument and duplicate were executed at Stillman Valley, Ogle County in the State of Illinois one of the United States of America

3. That I know the said Margaret Gadbois and Thadieus A Gadbois.

4. That I am a subscribing witness to the said Instrument and duplicate.

SWORN before me at Cook County
in the State of Illinois
one of the United States of
America this 29 day of
June A D 1880

Halpole Wood

Norman P. Willard
Notary Public

Dated 29th June 1880

15,410. 2.

Gadbois
— to —
Hartt et al,

Assignment.

A. Ferguson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } SS.
COOK COUNTY.

I, HENRY WULFF, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, the said being a Court of Record, Do Hereby Certify that Norman P. Willard Esq., whose name is subscribed to the annexed Jurat, was at the time of signing the same, a Notary Public in Cook County, duly commissioned, sworn and acting as such, and authorized to administer oaths; that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and I verily believe that the signature to the said Jurat is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the City of Chicago, in the said County, this 12th day of July 188 6

Henry Wulff Clerk.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson.
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

Ottawa 5th July 89.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 5 1889

59100

The Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

LAND BRANCH
JUL 6 1889

Sir,

Re Sultana X43.

I beg on behalf of Messrs Hartt & Bulmer, who are seeking to obtain a patent from your Department for this location, to enclose a release from Gadbois & his wife of all their interest & title in this mining location, and acknowledging payment of the moneys payable to Mrs Gadbois under the terms of the agreement between them and Kirkland. The document is properly executed and witnessed, and an affidavit of execution duly sworn before a Notary Public. I satisfied the Deputy of your Department, on the last interview I had with him about this matter, that if I obtained this document my clients Messrs Hartt & Bulmer, would then be entitled to the patent, subject to the requirements of the regulations as to plan of survey, expenditure of $500 being complied with. I pointed out to him [redacted] that we had acquired by transfer all the rights of Kirkland, under his agreement

D

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

A. Ferguson,
Barrister &c

83½ Sparks St.

Ottawa 50100 18

with Henesey & Gadbois; that by an assignment from Henesey to Booke, subsequent to his agreement with Kirkland, an assignment thereunder from Booke to Bulmer, the whole of the Henesey interest & the Kirkland interest had become vested in the present applicants, Messrs Hartt & Bulmer. These documents are all on record in your Department. So far as the requirements of the regulations above referred to are concerned, I beg to submit that a strict compliance with them should not be insisted upon in this case. As appears from the record the application for this location was made by Messrs Henesey & Gadbois, as original discoverers, long before the regulations referred to came into existence. The survey of X 42 & X 43 was duly made before the application was sent in. An expenditure of over $500 was made in respect of X 42, and a considerable expenditure was also made in respect of X 43. These two locations adjoining each other, and being discovered by the same party, Henesey should I submit be treated as one property for the purpose of complying with the regulation

2.

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CANADA

A. Ferguson
Barrister &c

832 Sparks St.

59100

Ottawa 18

as to expenditure in developing. The regulation requiring the expenditure of the $500 would under the circumstances of this case, if strictly applied, work unreasonably. It is to be hoped that that regulation will at an early date be dispensed with altogether; but under the special circumstances of this case I think it only fair to the present applicants, who have necessarily expended a considerable amount of money in acquiring a title to this location, that they should not be required to prove anything further with reference to the expenditure upon the property, more especially in view of the fact, as already stated, that the parties through whom they claim had discovered and applied for this location long before the regulation referred to came into effect. In so far as the regulation as to plan of survey is concerned, I assume that your Department will accept the plan of survey already made, on file in your Department, as they did in the case of X42.

3.

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CANADA

A. Ferguson,
Barrister &c

59100

83 Sparks St.

Ottawa, 18

I have therefore to request, for the reasons stated, that the patent issue to Messrs Hartt & Bulmer without further compliance with the regulations, except as to the payment of the proper purchase money. The applicants are very anxious to get a patent as quickly as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. Ferguson

Ottawa.
(encl 2)

E.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15,410 2

Immediate

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Acting Deputy,

Ottawa, 5th July 1889.

It is submitted whether in view of the facts stated by Mr Ferguson in his letter of the 5th instant & especially in view of the fact that Location #43 was applied for before the present Regulations of the Dept. were adopted, proof of the Expenditure of $500. as required by Section 5 of the Mineral Regulations should be insisted on in this case.

As regards the Question of re-survey it will be learned from the report of the Survey Branch of the 7th of March last that the Plan of Survey made by Otis B. Davidson has not the lengths or bearings of the boundaries of the Location marked on them & therefore as it lacks these data a correct description cannot be made from it; but

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 188

but a resurvey will not be necessary if Messrs Bulmer & Hartt can obtain from Mr. Davidson a description by metes & bounds of the Location & the ~~same~~ description is forwarded to the Dept by them.

J. D. McLean.

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CANADA

Immediate

15,410 ½

MEMORANDUM

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH JUL 10 1889

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr. W. Pearce.

Ottawa, 10th July 1889.

Ack. the Ferguson's letter of the 5th Inst. & say that the Lieut General has decided that proof of the required Expenditure of $5 on Location #43 Sultana Island, must be furnished in as required by Section 5 of the Mineral Regulations.

Say as regards the question of necessity that the Plan made by Otto R. Davidson has not the lengths & bearings of the boundaries of the Location marked thereon & therefore as it lacks these data a correct description for Patent cannot be made from it but a necessity will not be necessary if Messrs Bulmer & Heath can obtain from Mr Davidson a description by metes & bounds of the Location

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa,..... 188

Say upon the foregoing requirements being complied with ~~the location~~ the location paid for at the rate of $5.00 per acre Patent will issue to his client — Messrs Bulmer & Hall.

(2) Land Branch

A. Gordon.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10/7/89

15·410½

Immediate

A. Ferguson Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

July 11th 1889.

Sir,

I have to ack. the rec. of your letter of the 5th inst. in further reference to Location X 43 Sultana Island; and in reply I beg to inform you that the Supt Genl of Indian Affairs has decided that proof of the expenditure of $500.00 on this Location must be furnished, as req. by Section 5 of the Mineral Regulations; and as regards the question of re survey of the Location I may state

LAND BRANCH
JUL 13 1889

To Land Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

state that the Plan
made by Wm Otis B.
Davidson has not the
lengths or bearings
of the boundaries of
the Location, marked
thereon, and therefore,
as it lacks these
data, a correct description
for Patent cannot be
made from it, but
a resurvey will
not be necessary if
Messrs Bulmer &
Hartt can obtain
from Wm Davidson
a proper discription,
by metes & bounds,
of the Location.

Upon the foregoing
requirements being
complied with, and the
Location paid for at the rate of $5.00 per (your client's)
acre, a Patent will issue to Messrs
Bulmer & Hartt.

I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Examiner's Notes

Plan & F. Notes of Survey of Mining Location X. XLIII Lake of the Woods. Ont. Surveyed by Edmund Seager P.L.S.

24 July 1889.

The Title of the Plan must agree with the drawing - Title states XLIII.X. the drawing X.XLIII - which is correct.?

Put the same title to the Field Notes that the Plan has.

The following errors must be corrected and so as to make the Plan and Field Notes agree:

Course on Plan N 82°51 E is N 32°31 in F. Notes

" " " 7.75 is 7.85 " "

" " " 8.10 is 7.94 " "

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH
Examined
L. Roy
22 aug. 1889
OTTAWA CANADA

To remain on File

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Acting D. M.

Immediate

Ottawa, 3rd Sept. 1889

I respectfully recommend that the accompanying Survey Returns of Location X.J.X.L.111 Lake of the Woods - Ont - surveyed by Edmund Seager P.L.S. be returned to Mr Ferguson with the request that they are to be amended by the Surveyor in accordance with the Examiner's notes attached, and returned to the Dept.

S. Bray

Approved

Mr. Benson please return as soon to be amended & sent to the Dept. 3.9.89 W.

Return to Lands Branch

2nd

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410²

A. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Sparks St.
Ottawa.

Immediate

LAND BRANCH
SEP 7 1889

September 6th 1889.

Sir,

I beg to return herewith the Plan & Field Notes filed by you in this Dept of Mr Seager's survey of Location X 43, Lake of the Woods, in order that they may be amended by the surveyor as ~~acco~~ indicated in the Examiner's Notes, (also enclosed), and then returned to the Dept.

I am &c.

MB

To Lands Branch

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

30000

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH
Examined
2 Jan 89
OTTAWA CANADA.

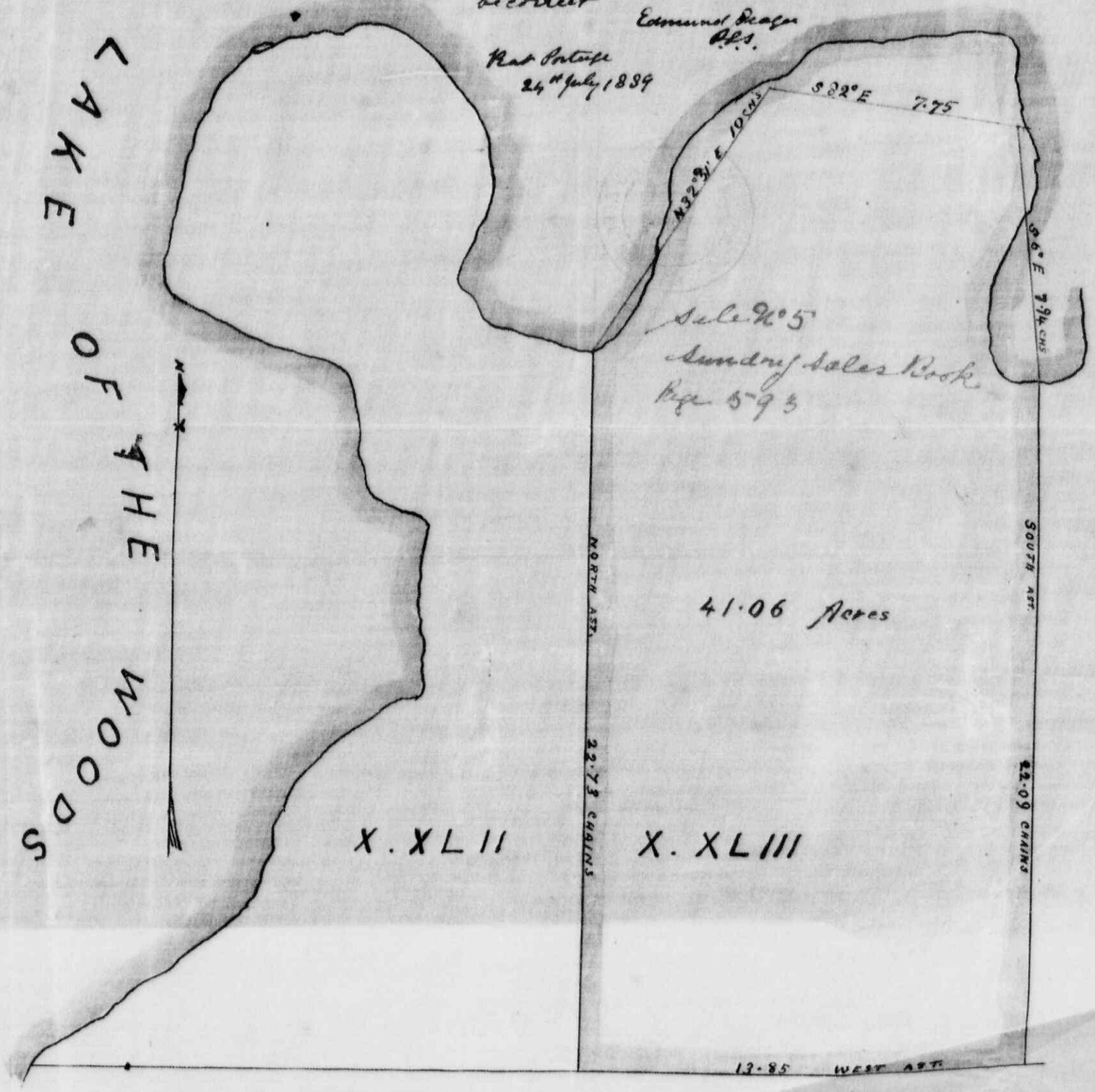
PLAN OF
MINING LOCATION X. XLIII. X.
LAKE OF THE WOODS ONTARIO

Scale 4 chains to an inch

I hereby certify this plan to be correct

Edmund Deane
O.L.S.

Red Portage
24th July 1889



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

60000

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 13 1889

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1889

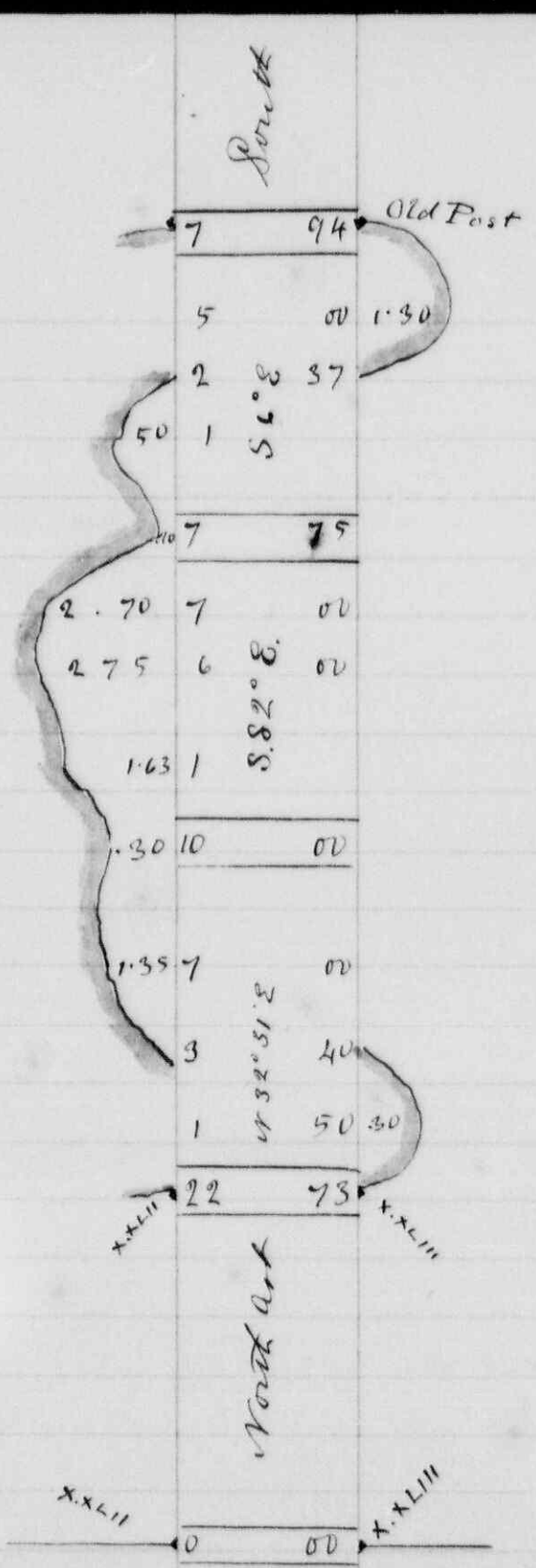
Fieldnotes
& Description
X. XLIII

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH.
Examined
L. Bray
22 Aug 1889
OTTAWA CANADA.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

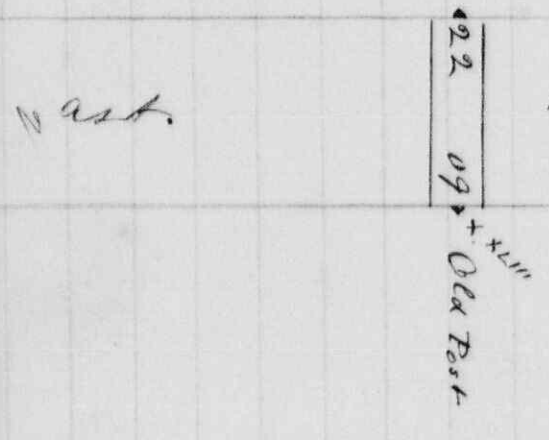
60000



Chaining North from the South East corner of X. XL11 on Survey of X. XL111

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



I Edmund Seager Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyor make oath and say that the foregoing plan is correct and was taken from actual measurement

Edmund Seager.

Sworn before me at Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River this 24th day of July A.D. 1889.

James Robinson
A Com'r in B. C. J. &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Description of a portion of Land situated on and being a part of Sultana Island and a portion of I.R. 38B Lake of the Woods Ontario surveyed as X.XLIII. as shown on accompanying plan and fieldnotes which said portion of Land may be better known as follows

Beginning at the North East corner of X.XLII Thence Due South twenty two chains seventy three link (22.73 chs) to the S.W. corner X.XLIII. Thence Due East thirteen chains eighty five links (13.85 chs) to the South East corner X.XLIII Thence Due North twenty two chains nine links (22.09 chs) to the North East corner at the shore of Lake of the Woods Thence Westerly following the shore in all its windings to the place of Beginning containing by admeasurement forty one acres and six hundredths of an acre (41.06 a.) be the same more or less

S.E. corner of X.XLII J.B.

Edmund Seager
Prov. and Dom. Land Surveyor

Rat Portage L
24th July 1889

3

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

61085

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1929

Examiner's Notes

Plan and F. Notes of Survey of Mining Location X. XL III Lake of the Woods. Ont. - Surveyed by Edmund Deazer P.L.S.

24 July 1889

The Title of the Plan must agree with the drawing - Title states XL III. X. The drawing X. XL III - which is correct?

Put the same title to the Field Notes that the Plan has.

The following errors must be corrected and so as to made the Plan and Field Notes agree:

Course on Plan N 32° 51' E is N 32° 31' E in F. Notes

" " " 7.75 is 7.85 " " "

" " " 8.10 is 7.94 " " "

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH
S. Bray
22 Aug 1889
OTTAWA, CANADA.

To accompany Survey returns.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Immediate

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr Wheeler

CORRESPONDENCE SEP 21 1889 BRANCH

Ottawa, 20th Sep 1889

Ack. Mr Ferguson's letter of the 16th Instant & say that Field notes as amend are satisfactory

Refer him to letter of the 11th of July & say that upon proof of expenditure of $500 being furnished as required by section 5 of the Mineral Regulations & the sum of $205.30 paid, being at the rate of 5.00 per acre (41.06 acres @ 5.00 = 205.30) Patent will issue to his clients Messrs Bulmer & Hartt for the Location

(2) Mr Bray to Plot Location on Office Plan Fil 48520

(3) Lands Branch

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410½

A. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

Immediate

Sept 23 1887.

Sir,

I have to ackt. the
rect. of yr. letter of the
16th inst, returning,
duly amended, the
Plan & Field Notes of
the Survey of Location
X 43 Lake of the Woods;
and in reply I beg
to inform you that
the same are now
considered satisfactory; and upon
proof being furnished
as req[d] by Sect[n]
5 of the Mineral
Regulations

of the expenditure of
$500.00 in actual
mining operations on
this Location and
upon the ~~land~~ (41.96 acres)
being
paid for at the rate
of

1. Mr. Bray
2. Mr. McLean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

$5.00 per acre ~~[illegible]~~;
~~41.06 acres @ $5.00 per acre~~ = $205.50,
Patent will issue for the Location
to your clients Messrs
Bulmer & Hartt.
I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 20 1889

61338

Rat Portage, Sept 18/89

We the undersigned, John Henry Chalmers of Rat Portage and John A. McLean of the same place, do hereby speak that the Statement of Henry Palmer for that the sum of four hundred and twenty seven 99/100 Dollars expended on Mining Location #43 on Sultana Island Lake of the Woods, in the Provnce of Ontario, is a true and Correct statement

Jno H Chalmers
John A McLean

Sworn before me
this Eighteenth day
of Sept 1889.

R. J. K. Pither
Indian Agent

I hereby Certify that I know the above John Henry Chalmers and John A McLean and that they are both men of good standing and Reliable

R. J. K. Pither
Indian Agent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

61358

Statement of Disbursements in re Mining Location X43 Sultand Island, Lake of the Woods

Supplies, Dynamite, Powder, fuse &c &c	$ 214.49
Wages	264.50
Use of Steamboat	50.00
	$ 527.99

I swear that the above is a true statement of the expenditure on Mining location X 43

Rat Portage Septr 18th 1889 H Bulmer Jr

Sworn before me
this Eighteenth day of
Sept 1889 R J S Pither Indian Agent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No 141

LAND BRANCH
SEP 27 1889

61338

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 21 1889

Indian Office
Rat Portage
18th September 1889

Sir

I have the honor to Enclose Statement of Disbursement in the Minerva Location, x43 Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods. Sworn to before me this day and date.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
R. J. K. Pither
Indian Agent

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

161

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 c

Immediate

MEMORANDUM.

To Mr McNeill

CORRESPONDENCE SEP 27 1889 BRANCH

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 27th Sept 1889

Refer Mr Ferguson to letter to him of the 23rd instant & say that proof of Expenditure of $50 on Location H 43, Sultana Island has been recd. & that upon payment of amount stated in that letter Patent for the Location will issue.

(2) Mr Bray S.B. Please see memo under

AD

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410

A. Ferguson Esq.
Barrister &c.
Sparks St.
Ottawa.

Sept. 28 1889.

Immediate

Sir,

With reference to Dept^l letter to you of the 23rd instant, I beg to inform you that proof has been furnished to the Dep^t of the expenditure of $500^{00} in actual mining operations on Location X, 43, Sultana Island, and therefore upon pay^t of the amount stated in the letter just mentioned, to, Patent for the Location will issue,

I am

A. N. Wd N

Mr Bray

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. Ferguson
Bi[illegible]

83½ Sparks St.

61536

Ottawa 2nd Octr: 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of
Indian Affairs.

Entered by order of [illegible] 4/10/89

LAND BRANCH OCT 3 1889

INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 2 1889

Sir,

Re Sultana - X43.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the receipt of the Bank of Montreal, showing that there has been paid in to the credit of your Department $205.30, the purchase money for this mining location, as expressed in a letter from your Department to me of the 23rd Septr: last. I have to request that the patent issue to Messrs Bulmer & Hartt for this location as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
A. Ferguson

Ottawa.
(encle.)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Mr McPheill

Ottawa, 4. Oct — 1889

To ack letter from Mr Ferguson of the 2nd inst. and say that a Patent in favor of Henry Bulmer Jr and George F. Hartt for Mining Location X.43. Sultana Island is in course of preparation and when executed will be forwarded to him as Solicitor for the proposed Patentees.

H.A.

D.M.

CORRESPONDENCE
OCT 7 1889
BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410½

A. Ferguson. Esq.
Barrister &c.
Ottawa.

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1879
DEPT

October 9. 1879.

Sir,

I have to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 2nd inst enclosing Bk Certificate of deposit for $205.00 and Draft for $1, being the purchase money of Location X 43, Lake of the Woods, as per Receipt herewith; and in reply I beg to inform you that the Patent for this Location in favor of Messrs Bulmer & Hartt is in course of preparation and when duly executed it will be forwarded to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to you as Solicitor
for the proposed
Patentees.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To The Deputy

Ottawa, 27th Jany 1880

The following portions of Sultana Island have been sold in accordance with the Mineral Regulations of the Department at the rate of $5.00 per acre:-

Henry Bulmer Jr	Montreal	
~~Jacob~~ Hendricks Hennesy	Rat Portage	
Charles Alexander Moore	do -	× 27 07/100 acres
& Simmons Stuart Scovil	do -	Known as Location #42
Albert Clifton McMicken	Winnipeg	35 3/4 "
Geo. Heenan	Rat Portage	35 "
Hamilton Grant McMicken	Winnipeg	40 "
Henry Bulmer Jr. & Geo F Hartt	Montreal	41 6/100 "

178.88/100 × $5 = $894.40 × Known as Location #43

Title

The above sales were made under authority of a Surrender dated 8th Oct 1886 duly obtained from the Indians under the provisions of the Indian Act, ~~dated~~ the Island being part of Reserve 38 B set apart in accordance with ~~under~~ Treaty made with the Indians

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 188

Indian in the year 1878

The area of the Island is 520 10/100 acres

The Department has no estimate of the value and extent of the Pine timber on the Island. Mr McColl has however reported in regard to locations #42 & #43 that the land is unsuitable for cultivation owing to its rocky nature & is destitute of valuable timber, and the Surveyor who surveyed these two locations has reported that all the Pine timber fit for manufacturing purposes has been removed therefrom.

A. M. Lean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To.....

Ottawa,.....188

Indian in the year 1878

The area of the Island is 520 10/100 acres

The Department has no Estimate of the value and Island of the Pine timber on the Island. Mr McColl has however reported in regard to Locations #42 & #43 that the land is unsuitable for cultivation owing to its rocky nature & is destitute of valuable timber, and the Surveyor who surveyed these two Locations has reported that all the Pine timber fit for manufacturing purposes has been removed therefrom.

A. M. Lean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr *Barron*—On Tuesday next—ORDER OF THE HOUSE for a Return showing whether or not the Island known as Sultana Island, in the Lake of the Woods, has been sold, and if sold, showing by what right or title the Government of Canada claimed to have the power to sell the same; showing, also, all correspondence had between the Government of Canada and the purchaser or purchasers of said Island, or the solicitors or other persons acting on behalf of such purchaser or purchasers (if any); showing, also, the area of land contained in said Island, and the value and extent of the pine timber thereupon, and the price or amount for which the said Island was sold, and the names and addresses of the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

1 A portion of Sultana Island has been sold, vizt 178. $\frac{88}{100}$ acres.

2 The Government claimed to have the power to sell the island by virtue of a surrender dated 8th October 1886 obtained from the Indians under the provisions of the Indian Act; the island being part of the Indian Reserve 38 B set apart in accordance with the treaty in the year 1873.

3 The area of Sultana Island is 520 $\frac{10}{100}$ acres.

4 The Department has no estimate of the Value and Extent of the pine timber on the island generally: on locations x 42 and x 43 the land is reported to be destitute of Valuable timber, all the merchantable pine having been removed.

5 The price of 178 $\frac{88}{100}$ acres sold at $5. per acre is $894. $\frac{40}{100}$.

6. The purchasers were.

x 42.	Henry Pulmer Jr.	Montreal
	Jacob Hendricks Hennessy.	Rat Portage
	Chas Alex^r Moore	do
	Simmons Stuart Scovil	do
	Albert Clifton McMicken	Winnipeg
	Geo Heenan	Rat Portage
	Hamilton Grant McMicken.	Winnipeg
x 43.	Henry Pulmer Jr	Montreal
	Georg F. Hartt	do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Manitoba Superintendency.

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg 12th Feby 1890.

In your Reply refer to
No 25,981
also to the date of this letter.

65210

SIR.

With further reference to my telegram of the 28th ultimo, informing you that there is no valuable pine nor any other valuable timber on Sultana Island, I beg to state the following particulars relative thereto, Viz:- Sultana Island as you are aware contains nearly one square mile or something less than 640 acres. A number of years ago, in the Summer of 1881, John Mather, Manager of the Keewatin Lumbering Company, on the pretence that this Peninsula was an Island, cut and removed therefrom 282 pine trees, in fact stripped it of all the pine timber which was considered then of any value for lumbering purposes, and

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

would not be accepted as a gift by any practical lumberman for such a purpose; but as it is in proximity to the Keewatin Lumbering Mills owned by Messrs John Mather & Co who now cut everything down even to a sapling the quantity of lumber of all descriptions of pine, spruce and tamarac will amount, I presume, from one hundred to two hundred thousand feet. This is the estimate of Messrs Mathew Hunter, Wm Calder, Agent Pither and A. G. Wm Nicken who had been exploring for minerals all over the Island; but although I went several times around the Island and through portions of it I never saw a first quality pine tree on it; but those parties inform me that there is a scattering of small pine averaging from a few inches up to a foot in the interior of the Island.

Valueless as this timber may be for first quality lumber it is most indispensable in the development

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

and in consequence of the accumulation of débris on the ground from the cutting of these trees a fire started I think the following year on the South East part of the Island and totally destroyed all the timber on the South-East one half of the Island, but a marsh running from the North-East to the South West through about the middle of the Island prevented the fire from destroying the remaining small timber left by Mr Mather as valueless on the North-West side of this marsh. There is a scattering of small tamarac in the marsh, and of red, white and pitch pine on the mining locations of Messrs A. G. McMicken, Hennessy, Chaloner, Keenan, the Northern part of A.L. McMicken and Kirk's. There is also on these locations a scattering of Spruce. In good lumbering districts all the timber on Sullana Island would be considered valueless for lumbering purposes and wooed

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

65210

development of these mining locations, as it is suitable for cordwood.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
E. McCall
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canadian Mining Review,
ESTABLISHED 1882.
The interest of Mining, Quarrying, Fuel, Power, Fertilising and kindred Canadian interests.
EDITOR AND MANAGER, . . . B. T. A. BELL.
OFFICES:
Union Chambers, 14 Metcalfe Street,
OTTAWA.

68658

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN
Of the Gold Miners' Association of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Phosphate, Asbestos, Coal, Silver and other Mining Interests

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUN 6 1890

Ottawa, 189

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
~~Deputy~~ of the Supt General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Vankoughnet

With reference to our conversation yesterday in re Sultana Island.

The Crown Sands Department, Toronto write me today as follows: "It appears that a "Patent was issued from the Department of Indian "Affairs on 21st November 1888 to Messrs H. Bulmer "et al for a portion of Sultana Islands, the "Indians having it is claimed sold it for their "benefit. And the Supt of Indian affairs "claiming that it formed part of Indian "Reserve 38B. Lake of the Woods."

If this is correct may I ask if you will

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Canadian Mining Review,
ESTABLISHED 1882.
Published in the interest of Mining, Quarrying, Fuel, Power, Fertilizing and kindred Canadian interests.
EDITOR AND MANAGER, . . . B. T. A. BELL.
OFFICES:
Union Chambers, 14 Metcalfe Street,
OTTAWA.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN
Of the Gold Miners' Association of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Phosphate, Asbestos, Coal, Silver and other Mining Interests.

Ottawa, 68658 189

Favor me with with any further details in regard to the matter as I am very anxious to have some reliable data upon which to base some comments on the Law Suit.

The favor of your early reply will be highly esteemed.

I am
Yours very truly
B. T. A. Bell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410½

MEMORANDUM.

Immediate Correct Br. Ack. Mr Bell's letter in terms of this memo.

To The Deputy, Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 9th June 1890

CORRESPONDENCE JUN 10 1890 BRANCH

With regard to Mr Bell's letter without date, the undersigned would state that 27 07/100 acres of Sultana Island, Lake of the Woods, were sold on the 14th of Novr 1888 in accordance with the Mineral Regulations of the Department at the rate of $5.00 per acre, to Messrs. Henry Bulmer Jr., Montreal, Jacob Hendricks Hinesy, Rat Portage Charles Alexander Moore, Rat Portage & Simmons Stuart Sewil, Rat Portage and Patent accordingly issued on the 21st Novr 1888.

The Sale was made under authority of a Surrender dated the 8th of Oct. 1886 duly obtained from the Indians under the provisions of the Indian Act, the Island being part of Reserve 38 B. Set apart in accordance with Treaty made with the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To .....

Ottawa, ... 18

the Indians in the year 1873.

J. D. McLean

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

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CANADA

15410 2

RETURN TO CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

B. T. A. Bell Esq.
Editor & Manager
of the Canadian Mining Review
Union Chambers
Ottawa

June 10th 1890

Immediate

Sir,

I have to ack the rept on the 6th inst of yr letter not dated, for information regarding Sultana Island Lake of the Woods & in reply I beg to inform you that 27 07/100 acres of this Isld were sold on the 14th of Novr 1888 in accordance with the Mineral Regulations of the Dept. at the rate of $5.00 per acre to:-

(Here copy from memo under marked A to B.)

Sam & C

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

27738

70748

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 18 1890

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs -
Ottawa.

Rat Portage Agency,
4th August 1890.

Sir,

The chief of 38 B. Reserve came in to day, and made a Speech in reference to that part of their Reserve which they Surrendered to the Department and now known as the Sullana, and said that he heard that the Keewatin Lumber Company laid claim to the Peninsula which we Surrendered to the Department in which we found Gold. We reserved this land long before the Treaty and we had Gardens on it long long before the Treaty of 1873. and it is only an Island when the Water is high in the Lake Since the Dam was built across the Mouth of the River it is higher and has killed all our Wild Rice and nearly all our Hay fields are now covered with Water — Our Rice is a great loss to us. and again at the Treaty we were promised that on any Islands on which we had Gardens we were allowed to keep them over and above the quantity we were to have for our Reserves We were promised at the Treaty that if we discovered any Valuable Minerals on the Reserves the land would be sold With our consent and the money placed to our credit. Now we discovered Gold on the Reserve or Peninsula and we Surrendered part of it to the Department and we Now hear that the Keewatin Lumber Company lay Claim to it. On the strength of the promise made to us at Treaty we Surrendered the land and we now hear that we are to loose it. We have always endeavoured to follow the promises we made to the Queen at the Treaty and we hope and trust the Queen will fulfill her promises made to us at the Treaty.

Signed Thomas Lindsay
Chief

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

70748

Manitoba Superintendency,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

Winnipeg, 15th August 1890

In your Reply refer to No. 27738 also to the date of this letter.

Sir,

At the request of the Rat Portage Band of Indians I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a speech made by their Chief to Mr. Agent Pither in reference to the claim made by the Keewatin Lumber Co. to the Sultan Island, included in Reserve 38 B.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
E. McCall
Insp. of Indian Agencies
p. C. Arthur Lévêque

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Actg D. M. 18-8-90

Corresp. Dec. Branch
Actg D. E. 2 Sept 1890
28 Aug 90

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 18 1890

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH AUG 29 1890

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c.
ERR Q.C. W. MACDONALD. W. DAVIDSON.
JOHN A. PATERSON R. A. GRANT
23 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. (COR. VICTORIA ST.)
TELEPHONE NO 608

P

16446

143410

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 22
189

Toronto. July 21st 1896. 189

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply to you for a patent for all the lands remaining unpatented on Sultana Island in the Lake of the Woods.

I understand these lands form part of the Indian Reserves, and that through treaties they are held for sale by the Dominion Government.

I shall be glad if you will let me know the amount to be paid in respect to the ungranted portion, and shall be much obliged if you will let me know whether any other conditions are necessary for completion of this application.

Yours truly,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

LAND BRANCH
JUL 22 1896

45517
9-135-1

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15 410/2-

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT

Ottawa 23rd July 1896-

Sir-

In reply to your letter of the 21st Instant,making application for Patent for all the lands remaining unpatented on Sultana Island,Lake of the Woods,I beg to inform you that this Department is unable to comply with your request or to deal in any way with land on this Island,which forms part of Indian Reserve 38/B,pending the question of the approval by the Ontario Government of the Reserves selected in Treaty No 3 in accordance with agreement entered into between the two Governments of the Dominion and Ontario. I may say that correspondence is being had with the Department of Crown Lands,Toronto, with a view of having approval given,but it is not known when the matter will be finally disposed of.

Your obedient servant

(SGD) HAYTER REED

Deputy Superintendent General

of Indian Affairs-

J.K.Kerr,Esq.,Q.C.-

23 Adelaide Street East,

Toronto-

Ont-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15410 2

P

MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c.
Q.C. W. MACDONALD. W. DAVIDSON.
JOHN A. PATERSON R. A. GRANT.

TELEPHONE NO 608.

23 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. (COR. VICTORIA ST.)

143598

Toronto. July 24th 1896. 189

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Department dated 23rd inst., being number 15410/2 for which I am much obliged.

I will ask you to place my application on file, so as to secure the property in the event of any other applications for the same, so that if you are in a position to grant the patent on the conclusion of the negotiations you refer to, with the Ontario Government, I will be entitled to a first claim on the property.

Believe me to remain,

Yours very truly,

[signature]

Hayter Reid, Esq.,

Suptd., Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

LAND BRANCH JUL 27 1896

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15 410/2-

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT

Ottawa 27th July 1886-

Sir-

In reply to your letter of the 24th Instant, I beg to inform you that in the event of this Department being able to dispose of Mining Locations on Saltana Island, the same will have to be acquired in the manner provided by the Mineral Regulations of the Department, a copy of which with amendments thereto, is enclosed herewith for your guidance.

Your obedient servant

(SGD) HAYTER REED

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs-

J.K.Kerr, Esq., Q.C.-
23 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto-
Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

JOHN GILLIES,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. S. GILLIES,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

161658

15410

The Gillies Bros. Co., Limited,

Lumber Manufacturers,
Braeside, Ontario, Canada.

FICE AND MILL,
ESIDE, ONT.
RRISTOWN, N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
INCORPORATED 1893.

Carleton Place, Ont., Sept. 14. 1897

Dept. of Indian Affairs
Toronto

Dear Sirs

I have learned by chan-
e this evening that there is
be an investigation of Mining
aims in the Indian Reserve
the of the Woods.

On the 10th of January 1887
iled a Claim with the Indian
Ottawa in the names
apistran. F. Gardner & myself
ining Location No C×CVIII P. (198P)
d in Indian Reserve "38 B" on
of the Woods District of Rainey
and of an Island in the
ke adjacent there to. Of
a plan with field notes
scription made by Edm-
er D.L.S. Dated respectively
Nov. 1886, was also filed.

Yours Truly
William Gillies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15 410/2-

Ottawa 24th September 1897-

Sir-

I beg to inform you that your letter of the 16th instant in relation to Mining Location on Indian Reserve 38B, Lake of the Woods, has been placed on File.

Your obedient servant

A. N. McNEILL

Asst. Secretary-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3696, File 15,410)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

File 15,423	Carlton Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a meeting of Indian chiefs of the agency at which time they brought forth several grievances and stated that the stipulations of Treaty No. 6 were not observed. 1884 - 1885
File 15,446	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding a survey of One Arrow's Reserve and changes made in the area (plans, maps). 1884 - 1886
File 15,577	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the possibility of using money collected in fines for timber to construct bridges on St. Peter's Reserve. 1884
File 15,675	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints brought against Chief Yellow Quill by members of his band. 1879
File 15,678	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - General summary of proceedings in the territories with statements of provisions and accounts received and distributed in Treaty 4 and Treaty 6. 1879
File 15,706	Savanne Agency - Correspondence regarding a request by the Indians of Lac Seul, Trout Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Mattawan Bands and part of the Wabigon Band that their property be resurveyed. 1879 - 1882
File 15,717	Stony Agency - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Chepoosle Quahn (Sharphead) Band of Stoneys from Pigeon Lake to a reserve north of Battle River (clippings). 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15423

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT REPORT OF MACRAE ON MEETING OF CHIEFS HELD AT CARLTON

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15423

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Re	By	Re	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 15423

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

107/23

Hon E. Dewdney

15 Sept

encl. in copy a letter from Sub Agent Macrae reporting on the meeting of Chiefs (Crees) lately held at Carlton.

3 Dec Ltr Lieut Governor
23/30 Jan Ltr from E. Dewdney.
4 " " Ltr Do.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15423

No 565

Indian Office Carlton N.W.T.
August 25th 1884

Sir

Copy

Referring to my letter No 530 of Augt 12th I have the honor to submit to you now a report on the council recently held here by the Indians. at Mr Reed's request it was not forwarded by last mail.

My telegrams would have informed you of the arrival of Big Bear; the preparation for the Council; and at last that it was in session at Duck Lake; that of August the 6th conveying to you a report which I received at Prince Alberts. to the effect that Piapot & Little Pine, had joined the rest at Duck Lake.

The South Branch Chiefs, and J. Smith from F. a. la. Crosse had at that date proceeded to Duck Lake, and as a general agitation appeared to be on foot, it was deemed well to return with despatch to Carlton, in order to be near at hand to turn any adventitious circumstances that might transpire to account. I therefore left P. Alberts in the night and drove to this place.

Upon my arrival measures were taken to ascertain what was going on at D. Lake, and it was found that although the

4

7.C.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The report of Piapot and Little Pine's presence at that place were false all of the Chiefs of this district were in Council with Big Bear. On the 31st July the Duck Lake & Battleford Chiefs with a considerable number of men had visited the Officer, and asked for food for the purpose of holding this Council. Their request was refused.

During the morning of the 6th two of Beardy's men were sent in to inform me that the Chiefs required provision. The answer given to them was that as nothing was known of the object of their meeting, and that they were holding it on their own account, no food would be supplied them.

The following day a councillor of James Smith's came in with a note signed by "Mistowasis" and Alack-a-koop, asking in respectful terms for food. On receipt of this my intention to bring the Council to Carlton, where the malign influences that were said to be at work, would have a less chance of manifestation, was put into effect, by answering, that the Government was unaware that they had grievances to consult over (as was stated in their note) but that if, under their head Chiefs, they had met for consultation, and choose to enter upon it in an open manner, i.e. at the Agency rations

to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to the Chiefs and Councillors would be served.

The intent of the Indians was, that failing to procure food here, they would have killed an Ox. — Inst[r] Tomkins was sent to influence his Indians, whom he delivered my Note, and in the afternoon Mr Garson of the H.B.Co. added his efforts to cause the removal of the Council.

On Saturday, the 9th, these measures succeeded, and the whole of the Chiefs, Camped by the Fort. They at once sent a deputation to demand a beef Ox, but were met with refusal.

On monday the request for an Ox was reiterated and was again refused. The working men that had come in with the Chiefs were, at my request, sent home to their reserves, and rations were served.

In the evening they waited upon me, and said that they desired to have a talk the following day; so were informed that I would meet them in their Camp, or my Office, and afford them the opportunity they desired for.

Securing an excellent interpreter, I joined them next day in the open air, and the following is the gist of what the different speakers had to say, which as they all spoke

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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spoke in the same terms, and with the same objects in view may be presented to you under heads;-

1.- Work.- The cattle given them are insufficient for them to gain their livlihood with. That wild ones have been given to them, and in some instances have died, or been killed, because they were so intractable that they could not be cared for. These should be replaced.

2.- Cows.- many of the cows supplied were wild, and as they could not be stabled, died of cold, and exposure. These should also be replaced.

3.- Horses- Some of the horses given them were too wild for them to use. This was bad faith on the part of the Government, as the Commissioners who made the treaty promised them well broken beasts. These therefore should be replaced.

4- Waggons. - The waggons supplied were of poor make, and now the Chief had to travel on foot. as they are old men, means of conveyance should be given them.

5.- Conveyance for Chiefs. - for the same reason (just quated) horses well as Vehicles should be given to all the Chiefs.- not excepting those who got good gifts under the treaty.

6th

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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15423

6.- Eleemosynary Aid:- The promise made to them at the time of their treaty was that when they were destitute, liberal assistance would be given to them.- That the crops are now poor, rats are scarce, and other game is likely to be so, and they look forward with the greatest fear to the approaching winter. In view of the above mentioned promise they claim that the Government should give them liberal treatment during that season, for having disposed of all the property that they owned before the treaty, in order to tide over times of distress since, they are now reduced to absolute and Complete dependence upon what relief is extended to them. With the present amount of assistance they cannot work effectively on their reserves, and it should be increased.

7.- Clothing. It was promised by Mr Commissioner Morris that they should not be short of clothing, yet they never received any, and it is feared that this winter some of them will be unable to leave their houses without freezing to death.

8.- Schools.- That schools were promised to them, but have not been established on all the reserves. They want these, and desire the Government to fulfil its promise entirely

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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CANADA

entirely by putting up school houses and maintaining them in repair.

9.- Machinery.- That they were told that they would see how the white man lived, and would be taught to live like him. It is seen that he has Threshing Mills, Mowers, reapers, and rakes. As the Govmt pledged itself to put them in the same position as the white man, it should give them these things.

10. Requests.- That requests for redress of these grievances have been again & again made without effect. They are glad that the young men have not resorted to Violent measures to gain it.- That it is almost too hard for them to bear the treatment received at the hands of the Government, after its "sweet promises" made in order to get their Country from them.- They now fear that they are going to be cheated. They will wait until next Summer to see if this Council has the desired effect, failing which they will take measures to get what they desire. (The proposed "Measures" could not be elicited, but a suggestion of the idea of war was repudiated.)

11. Renewals. That all bad things, implements, and tools, as well as Stock &c should be replaced by gifts of better Articles.

12.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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12.– Insufficiency of Government assistance. That many are forced to wander from the reserves, who desires to settle, as there is not enough of any thing supplied to them to enable all to farm.– Although a living by Agriculture was promised to them.

13.– Lack of confidence in the Government:– That at the time of making the treaty they were comparatively well off, they were deceived by the sweet promises of the Commissioners, and now are "full of fear" for they believe that the Government which pretended to be friendly is going to cheat them. They blame not the Queen, but the Government at Ottawa.

14.– Medicines:– That they were promised Medicine Chests for each reserve, but have never received them. Many live among, ~~them~~ or near them who could administer drugs benificially but as they have them, they suffer from complaints that might be cured.

15.– ~~Beef.~~ That they want to have beef at all payments:

16.– Effect of not fulfilling promises:– That had the Treaty promises been carried out "all would have been well", instead of the present feeling existing.

17–

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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17. – Maps of reserves – That every Chief should be given a map of his reserve in order he may not be robbed of it.

18. – Harness. – That harness should be given them for all their cattle, and that when oxen are given to them the harness should be on them.

Joseph Badger an Indian of the South Branch, spoke very plainly on the alleged grievances, and warns the Government that it must redress them, to escape the measures that may be taken.

Big Bear, asked permission to address me, and received it. He said that the Chiefs should be given what they asked for, that all treaty promises should be fulfilled. A year ago, he stood alone, in making these demands; now the whole of the Indians are with him. That the Mounted Police treated him very well after a disturbance was created at B. ford. That he averted any serious results at that place, by his efforts as a peacemaker.

After hearing the above, which is submitted to you under headings suggested by the subjects of their complaints, I broke up the Council and gave them some food with which to reach home.

An

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

An answer in detail is expected by the Council, which declared itself to be a representative one of the Saulteaux as well as Carlton Crees. No doubt need be entertained that the Indians regard it as such.

I have The honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
J. Ansdell macrae

Sgd

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 796

15423

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 15 1884

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Sept 8 1884

Returned

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter from Mr Ind. Agent Macrae reporting on the meeting of chiefs lately held at Carlton.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obed^t servant
[illegible]
Commissioner

The Right Hon:
Sup^t general
of Indian affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15423

Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Commr. for
Man. & N.W.T.
Regina, N.W.T.

Draft
29/12/84

Decr. 21/ '84.

Sir/

With reference to your letter of the 8th of Septr. last, No. 796, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Sub Agent Macrae of Carlton reporting on a meeting of Chiefs held at Carlton in August last, and in which is set forth certain grievances of which the Indians who met there conceived that they have to complain and which they request may be remedied.

As Mr. Reed, the Assistant Indian Commr., has since the date of the above letter visited the different points on the Saskatchewan with a view inter alia of ascertaining in what respects the Treaty stipulations have not been carried out by the Dept., I should be glad to be informed of

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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of the result of his
enquiries as regards each
of the matters of complaint referred
to in the communication
from Mr. Macrae in so
far as the same form
part of the stipulations
contained in the Treaty
made with these Indians.

With respect to
several of the matters described
referred to in Mr Macrae's
letter as having also formed
part of the subjects of discussion
by the Indians at their
Council I refer more
especially to the subject
of machinery under heading
No 9, in regard to which
the letter states that
the Indians alleged
that they were told
when the Treaty was being
negotiated with them that
they would be taught
to live like White men
and further that the
Govt. pledged itself
to put them in the same
position as White men,
and that therefore they
should be given threshing
mills, mowers, reapers and
rakes

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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CANADA

rakes; and under heading 12 of the letter it is stated that "living by agriculture was promised them (the Indians), and, under section 18, that harness should be given them for all their cattle and that when oxen are given them harness should be on them — I beg to state that upon referring to the Treaty and to the negotiations as officially reported that took place when the Treaty was being concluded, I cannot find that any of the promises claimed under these heads were really made to the Indians. And indeed so far as the actual quantity and description of implements as well as of food given them and the value of the same are concerned, they have received very much more than the Treaty ever intended that they should receive, and the Agents throughout the Territories should be instructed to keep this constantly before the

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the minds of the Indians, impressing them as far as possible with the fact that they have been most generously treated by the Govt. and far beyond any expectations that they could have entertained under the most liberal interpretation that could be put upon the Treaties made with them.

I have, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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CANADA

Summary of Implements &c: due under the obligations of Treaty No: 6 in Carlton District.

	Horses	Spades	Ploughs	Harrows	Scythes	Whetstones	Hay forks	Reaping hooks	Axes	Cross cut Saws	Hand saws	Pit saws	Adzes	Chisels & Gouges	Augers	Tool Chests	Hand Saws	Hoes	Rakes	Log chains	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Seed	Seed Potatoes
Mistowasis	157	68	8	12	73	34	66	73																2	1
Petiquakey	97	49	11	11	47	5	48	46																2	1
Atachakoop	116	50	7	8	58	27	48	45																2	1
Beardy	66	32	5	6	36	23	30	37									1							2	1
Okemasis	57	39	3	3	33	12	26	34									1							2	1
One Arrow's	77	43	5	7	44	17	38	50							1		1							2	1
Chekastaypaysin	45	24	4	4	16	1	12	14								1								2	1
Wm Twatt	45	38	4	3	41	25	41	29									1							2	1
John Smith	113	56	4	4	50	32	56	49								1			1					2	1
James Smith.	69	40	3	3	36	24	36	31								1	1								
	872	439	54	61	434	200	401	408							1	3	7		1					20	10

The above is not quite accurate but it cannot be corrected without through enquiries being made - the Indians have a full confidence received somewhat more than charged against them - therefore the above numbers might be slightly lessened -

Hayter Reed Asst. Com.

Ans.

18064

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No. 796

18064

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina Jan 23 1885

Returned

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo nº 15.423 relative to a report from Mr Indian agent Macrae on a meeting of chiefs held at Carlton in August last, which is set forth certain grievances of which the Indians who met there conceived that they have to complain, and which they request may be remedied, and requesting to be informed of the result of my enquiries as regards each of the matters of complaint referred to in the communication from Mr Macrae so far as the same form part of the stipulations contained in the Treaty

The Right Hon:
Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Treaty made with the Indians.

I would state that I did not arrive at Carlton until some time after the holding of this meeting, and when visiting the different Chiefs individually they refrained, although urged to do so, from going over the same subject matter as at their meeting. This fact did not astonish me in the least, on the contrary I should have been surprised if under the circumstances they had done so; they had made up their minds to present their complaints to the highest authorities in a certain manner, and until they had received a reply they fancied nothing more should be done.

Nevertheless having discovered their complaints I made such enquiries as were in my power. Of course the Chiefs who composed the meeting, in so far as referring to the non-fulfillment of the Treaty stipulations, could certainly only speak

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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CANADA

Treaty made with the Indians.

I would state that I did not arrive at Carlton until some time after the holding of this meeting, and when visiting the different Chiefs individually they refrained, although urged to do so, from going over the same subject matter as at their meeting. This fact did not astonish me in the least, on the contrary I should have been surprised if under the circumstances they had done so; they had made up their minds to present their complaints to the highest authorities in a certain manner, and until they had received a reply they fancied nothing more should be done.

Nevertheless having discovered their complaints I made such enquiries as were in my power. Of course the Chiefs who composed the meeting, in so far as referring to the non-fulfillment of the Treaty stipulations, could certainly only speak

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speck for themselves and consequently I shall confine myself to that which concerns them

As to the different heads of Mr Macrae's letter I would state —

1. That as to work cattle given under Treaty stipulation it appears that all the Indians who were present at the meting excepting Big Bear have received their compliment & except Ahtahkakoop's band, which was given a bull that died before the Indians had actual possession of it on the Reserve, still there is not a little in what they say that the first cattle given them were to a certain extent of a wild nature and anything but easily managed by Indians. The exact number of these untractable ones I could not for a certainty ascertain, but with time at one's disposal this could be found out.

Some

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some of these wild cattle were killed by the Indians on the plea that they could not manage them. Each band as it showed a disposition to work has been in receipt of more cattle than the obligations of the Treaty called for, but this does not place the Indians exactly in the same position as they would be if the animals were given under the terms of the Treaty, for in the former case the cattle are not the property of the band and consequently remain under the control of the Department, whereas in the latter the Indians have the exclusive right to do as they please with them, so long as the right of possession is not transferred.

I append a statement showing what cattle are now in the hands of the different bands. Each band has received more than what are there shown, the balance

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balance being accounted for in the manner above mentioned, as well as by the fact of some animals having died by natural causes, while others have been killed, being considered useless, and the meat served out to the Indians. Whatever ones were killed by the authority of the Commissioner were replaced. Farm 10 has three yoke of cattle and these are loaned to the Indians of Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's and Petequakkee's bands. Although but two yoke are shown against the name of John and James Smith, these Indians have a fair number of private cattle and have been almost off the hands of the Department so far as relief outfits go.

Of course the cattle for Big Bear to begin farming with have not been handed him, but he knows full well they are ready for him at any moment.

2.

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2. The same remarks made relative to the oxen are applicable to the cows so far as their tractability goes. Happening to be in the country about the time these cattle were issued I know of my own knowledge that some of them were very wild.

3. As to the horses although some of them may have been a little wild I dont think but what the Indians managed to use every one given them under Treaty I have seen them buying wild horses from traders and as they found a way — a most effectual one it was — of quieting them so that they might be used.

4. I cannot say for a matter of fact that the wagons supplied were of the very best but I remember seeing some of those first issued and they appeared to be good — of course owing to the hard usage anything in the hands of Indians receive an article

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article has to be more than ordinarily good to withstand the wear and tear —.
None of the Indians of the Carlton distrct have the light wagons and horses originally given them.

5. All the Chiefs who attended the meting, except James Smith, received the horses and wagons to which they were entitled under Treaty, and with regard to him I have not assured myself whether he received a wagon or not but I think he must have.
Indians are inclined to say whenever anything given them breaks, no matter how good it may have been, that it was bad and should be replaced.

8. A school is kept as regularly as can be under the circumstances on Ahtahkakoop's Mistawasis', Petequakkee's and John Smith's Reserves, where school houses are erected and teachers

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teacher ready to teach if a proper number of children will only attend, but owing to one reason and another they sometimes do not, notably on John Smith's Reserve where the teacher finds it difficult to live on the per capita allowance received by him, and consequently difficulty is experienced in keeping a teacher on the Reserve.

There is no school-house on either One Arrow's or Chakastaypasin's Reserve - and owing to the smallness of the bands and the probably limited number of children who would attend if one were opened, no missionary society has thought it advisable to start one, and the salary which an outsider might draw is not sufficient to tempt anyone to make a venture of teaching

11. As a rule I think that the implements issued to Indians have been of good quality but of

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of course there are exceptional cases where inferior article were supplied, these however I think will be found to be very few.

12. It has been the practice to issue out to the Indians tools and implements in such quantities as the Agent thought might be used to advantage and not in the numbers often demanded by the Indians themselves, for if the latter course had been practised everything they were entitled to receive would be broken or lost long before the band knew how to handle them properly. The stipulations of the Treaty I think in so far as ploughs, harrows, hoes, scythes &c go, will cover all their reasonable requirements until they become well enough advanced to look after themselves.

If more cattle were given the Indians of course more implements could

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could be used but I think the implements from time to time issued are sufficient for the number of cattle on the Reserve.

There are a few this year able to keep pigs, but these are being given to the different bands as circumstances prompt.

14. The terms of the Treaty only state that a chest is to be kept by the Agent. Such an one however as would comply with the terms of Treaty has not been kept at the headquarters of the Agency.

I am confident many of the Indians although they have endorsed the list of complaints formulated on their behalf would not, if closely questioned by an official, feel inclined to assert that all these were real ground of grievances.

The Indians during the past summer

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summer suffered materially from bad crops - this fact would naturally alarm the better conducted ones, but the ill-disposed and lazy were only too glad of such a pretext to urge upon the authorities a grant of extra aid in the way of food supplies and matters not looking so bright for the well-conducted portion of the Indian community as no doubt they were led to believe in their innocence at the time of the making of the Treaty they would be, they are therefore only too prone to be led away by the more designing ones.

I look upon the members of John Smith's band as a bad element at the present juncture, the Indians composing it understand farming and other work as well as the ordinary half-breed - in fact these people are

more

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more half breeds than Indians but having been thrown for the last year or two entirely upon their own resources they have become more lazy and indolent than when under the tutelage of the Department and receiving aid therefrom, so that they are only too ready to endorse any movement which they believe may be the means of giving them supplies without the effort of working for them

Several speak English well and these to my own knowledge have been on several occasions with Riel, from whom they received more or less encouragement and the support received from him is strongly shown in the arguments advanced in council with the other Indians.

Again, Big Bear is an agitator and always has been, and having received the moral support

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support of the half-breed community he is only too glad to have the opportunity of inciting the Indians to make fresh and exorbitant demands.

~~although~~ Big Bear has stated before Indians and to officials that the Treaty stipulations have not been and are not being carried out. I managed to meet him at Pitt after the meeting at Carlton and had two or three long talks with him, and although he laughed when I asked him in what way the government was not carrying out its promises with the Indians and what he meant when stating that at fault in so many particulars, he could not enumerate them. I demanded that he give me a few instances, and one case in which he had a just claim, which could not have been settled at an earlier date, I settled on the spot. after the he

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admitted to the Interpreter that the government was carrying out all its promises.

I am of opinion that Indians can on argument be convinced that the government is not only endeavoring but is actually keeping the promises made, it is necessarily a long and most tedious task to perform but can be done.

There are Indians as well as white agitators and the hard times make one and all, good and bad, only too prone to give any assistance they can towards procuring more from the authorities without having to work for it.

Riel's movement has a great deal to do with the demands of the Indians and there is no possible doubt but that they as well as the Halfbreeds are beginning to look up to him as one

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one who will be the means of curing all their ills and obtaining for them all they demand.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obed.t serv.t
Hayter Reed
A.s.t Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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1806[illegible]

Memorandum shewing number of work oxen on the various Reserve in the Carleton district.

Name of Chief.	Nº of oxen on Reserve	
Miotawasis	17	
Ahtahkakoop	14	
Petequahkee	5	
Beardy	14	
Okemasis	12	
One Arrow	8	
Chaykastayprayoin	6	
John Smith	2	
James Smith	2	
Horse Farm Nº 10	6	
Total	86	

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15423

Draft
4/2/85

Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Commr. for
Man. & N. W. T.
Regina N. W. T.

Feby 4/ '85.

Sir/

Referring to the letter from your Office of the 23 Ult. reporting the result of your assistant's enquiries and interviews with the Indians on the Saskatchewan in regard to the grievances referred to at a meeting of certain Chiefs held in August last at Carlton as reported by Mr Sub-Agent Macrae in his letter to you of the 25 of August last, it would appear from Mr Reed's Report that the Indians have no good grounds for serious complaint in any respect. However with regard to the Treaty cattle formerly given them, which Mr. Reed states were in some instances too wild to be of use to the Indians; and with respect to a medicine chest which showed

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should be kept at the Carlton Agency in accordance with the provisions of Treaty No. 6, it would be advisable that close enquiry should be made into the first matter at issue ~~in regard to the cattle alleged to have been too wild for use by the Indians~~, and that upon the number of these wild and useless cattle being ascertained and the Indians to whom they were given, the same should be replaced by serviceable animals in the ensuing Spring; and as respects the medicine chest required at Carlton, that one should be placed there with the least possible delay. It would also seem advisable to instruct the various Indian Agents on the Saskatchewan to endeavor to explain to the Indians in their respective Districts — and to take considerable trouble to do so — that all Treaty stipulations have been kept with them

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them, and that they have really received very much more than the Govt. was under the Treaty bound to give them

If after careful enquiry it is found in the case of any of the Bands ~~it is is found that~~ that any of the implements given them in the past in fulfilment of Treaty stipulations were of the inferior quality and if the Indians can use implements of a superior manufacture to advantage, the defective implements may be replaced by good ones.

Careful enquiry should be made in regard to the question whether Chief James Smith has ever received a horse and waggon or either of them in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.

Y. as to have seriously interfered with the proper use of the same. Or to have rendered them unserviceable Earlier than with fair wear & tear they should have been

I have, &c.

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JP
Return to
Ind Dept

M.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Rt Hon

Sir John MacDonald
P.C.G.C.B

Ottawa, April 30th 1885

Mr. *Blake*—On Thursday next—ENQUIRY OF MINISTRY—Was any communication received by the Government or any Department touching any of the half-breed claims in the North-West Territories, or any of the settlers' claims, on the agitations in the Prince Albert District, or the action of *L. Riel* or his associates, or the condition of feeling among the half-breeds, Indians or Whites, and expressing the views of any, and which of the following:—Archbishop *Taché*, Bishop *Grondin*, Bishop *McLean*, Father *LeDuc*, Father *André*, Lieutenant Governor *Laird*, Mr. *Dickieson*, Lieutenant Governor *Dewdney*; The North-West Council, any member of the Council; any Stipendiary Magistrate; any person connected with (1) The Mounted Police; (2) The Indian Department; (3) The Interior Department; (4) The Militia, Colonel *Houghton*, General *Strange*, Mr. *Royal*, M.P., *Louis Schmidt*, *Louis Riel*; any of the inhabitants of the disturbed districts?

Report respecting an Indian meeting at Carlton in Aug. was received from Mr Dewdney on 15th Sept. The Indians alleged non fulfilment of treaty obligations but upon enquiry their complaints were found to be without foundation excepting in some few matters of not much importance and in regard to these instructions were sent to them remedied—

A. Vankoughnet

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,423)

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KODAK SAFETY ▲ FILM +□

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

File 15,423 — Carlton Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a meeting of Indian chiefs of the agency at which time they brought forth several grievances and stated that the stipulations of Treaty No. 6 were not observed. 1884 - 1885

File 15,446 — Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding a survey of One Arrow's Reserve and changes made in the area (plans, maps). 1884 - 1886

File 15,577 — Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the possibility of using money collected in fines for timber to construct bridges on St. Peter's Reserve. 1884

File 15,675 — Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding complaints brought against Chief Yellow Quill by members of his band. 1879

File 15,678 — Northwest Territories and Manitoba - General summary of proceedings in the territories with statements of provisions and accounts received and distributed in Treaty 4 and Treaty 6. 1879

File 15,706 — Savanne Agency - Correspondence regarding a request by the Indians of Lac Seul, Trout Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Mattawan Bands and part of the Wabigon Band that their property be resurveyed. 1879 - 1882

File 15,717 — Stony Agency - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Chepoosle Quahn (Sharphead) Band of Stoneys from Pigeon Lake to a reserve north of Battle River (clippings). 1884

2....

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FILE NO. 15446

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT REPORTS ON ONE ARROWS RESERVE AND PLANS FROM J. C. NELSON + A. W. PONTON

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE

REFERRED TO	REMARKS	DISPOSAL DATE	DISPOSAL FOR RECORDS USE

FILE NO. 15446

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

Inter to Ind Aff

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

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MEMO.

No. 15446

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

ACTION.

107/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

Hon E. Dewdney
Regina
7/Sept.

Enclosing copies of Correspondence relative to "One Arrow's" Reserve also Report and plans from J. C. Nelson & A. W. Ponton

18 Sept let to A. M. Burgess — with enclosures

20/32 Nov let from Dept Interior.
Dec. 1 Let. to Hon. E. Dewdney
" " to A. M. Burgess
" " Ind Office

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

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15446

Battleford N.W.T.
June 27th 1884

Sir,

Copy

I have the honor to enclose herewith a plan showing the position of Chief "One Arrow's" Reserve with reference to the lines of the Dominion Lands Surveys in its vicinity.

It appears that forty (40) chains in depth have been cut off the rear of lots fifty two to seventy one (52 to 71) inclusive, in the St. Laurent settlement and taken into the reserve by Mr George Simpson's Survey made subsequent to that of the river lots.

The names of the settlers, chiefly French half breeds who are living on those lots with the dates of occupation I obtained from Mr Duck of the Land Office at Prince Albert, and have shown on the accompanying Map.

Mr Simpson's plan and report on the Survey of the reserve will be found in the Departmental report of the year 1881 page 125.

I have instructed Mr Ponton to determine what improvements

The Honble
E. Dewdney
Commr of Indn Affairs
Regina
N.W.T.

if

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if any, The Indians of Chief "One Arrows" Band have made on the part of the Reserve covered by the river lots above Mentioned.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
John C. Nelson

Sgd.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

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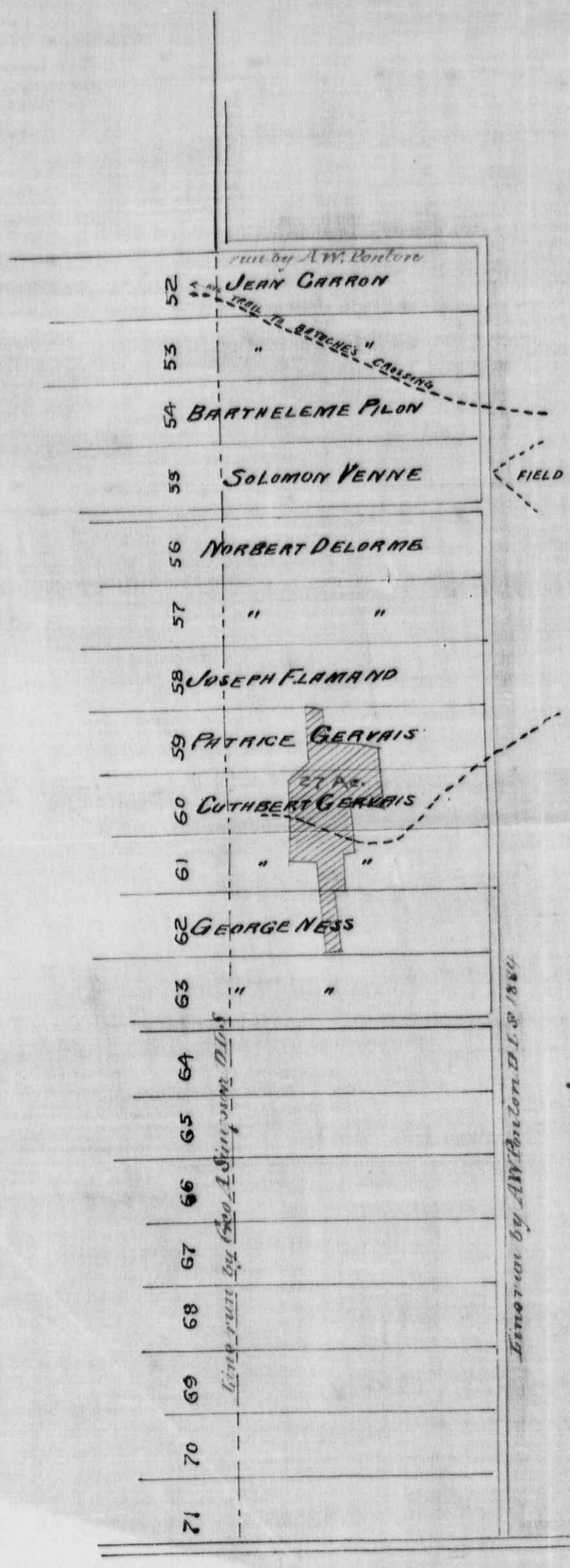




ONE ARROWS RESERVE

15446

Tp. 43 R. 1 W. 3 M. 2W

SCALE 20 = 1 INCH

Note

Improvements made by Indians
Sketched in red - 27 Acres of breaking

A.W. Pontoro
Indian Reserve Surveyor
August 1884

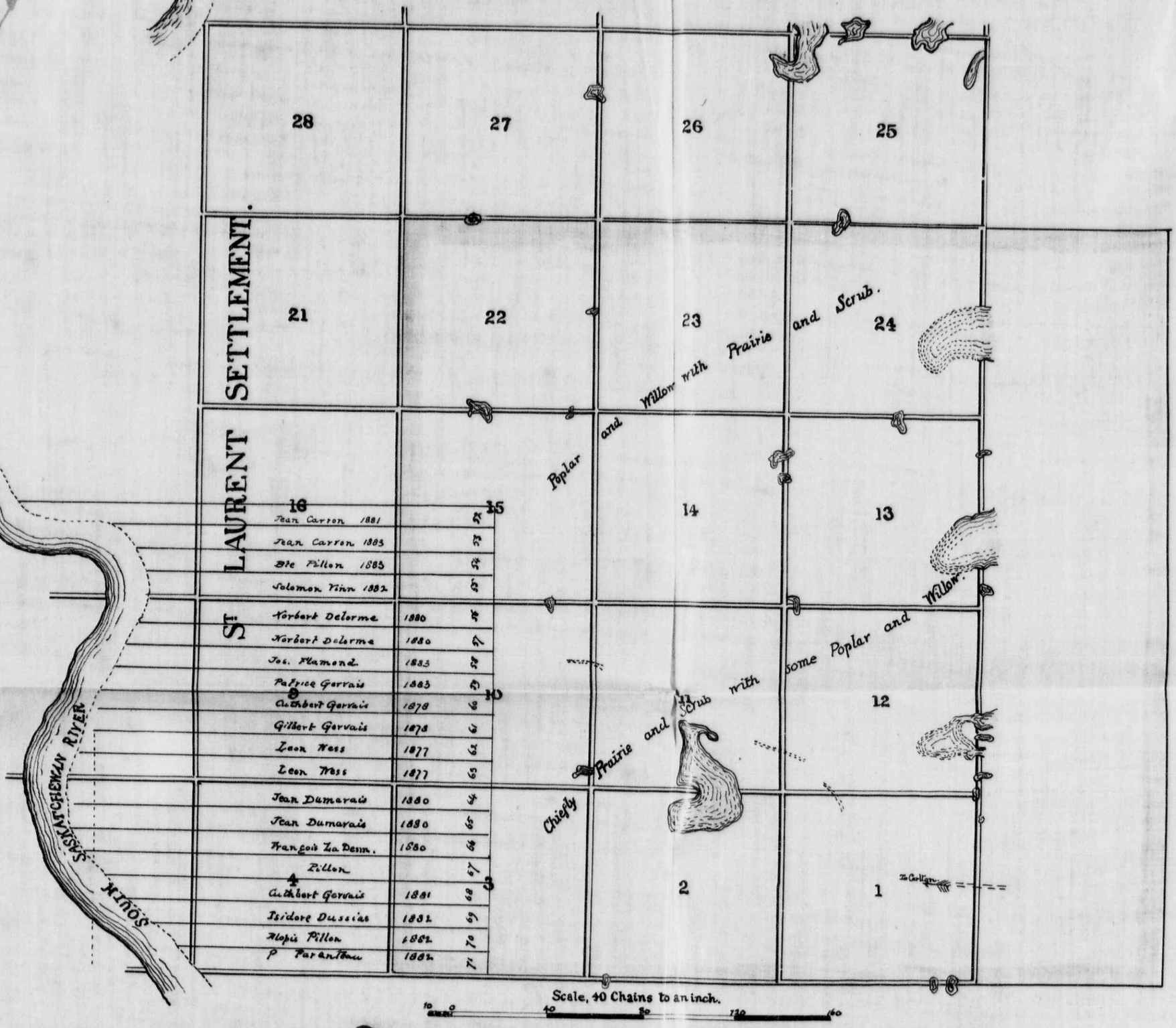
CANADA

Copy.

15446

Township ° 43.

Range 1 West of 3rd Meridian.



One Arrow's Reserve.

Area 16 sq. miles.

Surveyed in June & July.

1881

15446

Copy

One Arrow Reserve
August 22nd 1884.

Sir,

I beg to enclose a sketch of the conflicting claims in connection with the reserve of One Arrow's band.

I first proceeded to run the lines bounding the river lots, and in doing so found several posts in the rear of these lots, That must have been planted prior to the Survey of the Reserve by Geo. A. Simpson D.L.S. On the portion of these river lots, overlapped by the reserve. I found a new piece of breaking made by the Indians measuring 27 Acres and is Sketched in red on the tracing Enclosed.

In accordance with instructions received from Mr Reed I made Enquiries at the Dominion Land Office at Prince Albert to find what land contiguous to the reserve was still unsettled or unsold.

I found that the land to the North and East of the reserve is

colonization

The Hon
E. Dewdney
Indian Comm^r Regina.

A.C.C.

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colonization land and that south of the reserve alone was available, this land I have examined and found of the same general quality as the reserve.

I have written the Dominion Land Agent Mr Duck to reserve the North half of Sections 35 & 36 and the north East quarter section 34 in Township 42 Range 1 West 3d Meridian - This being an area equivalent to that which is being given up to the settlers on the River lots.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
S.J. A.W. Ponton
Indian Reserve Surveyor

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

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15446

Indian Office.
Carlton. N. W. Ts.
June 25th/84.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Mr: Nelson, your surveyor, verbally states that there is a conflict between certain Surveyed claims on the South Saskatchewan, and a portion of the Arrows Reserve.
As this portion is said to contain the improvements that have been, and are being, made, I wrote to Mr: Nelson, whilst he was here, asking that he would have their location defined for me; and I understand from him that he has left directions for this to be done.
As Mr: Nelson has not considered it to be necessary to make a written statement concerning this Reserve to me, I would venture to suggest the advisability of Surveyors, and other Officials that may be attached to the service being instructed to give full, and written information to any Agent of the Dept. on points that

-may-

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner.
Regina. N. W. Ts.

Ind. A.R.D.

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may be of interest to him; as in such points the Dept's. interest must be concerned.
It would seem to be premature to notify the Land Agent of our claim to the conflicting portion of land; as if the claim is to be preferred it must be assured of your support; and this you will be better able to give when you know the extent to which the Indian improvements will be affected.

Written notice of the fact of the claims interfering will however be given to the Land Agent, though any further negotiations will be more effectively conducted between the Departments that are respectively interested.
The Land Agent kindly furnished me with the dates of the first improvements made on the claims which interfere with the Reserve, and these have been given to Mr. Nelson to include in his report to you on the subject, so that I need not refer to them at length.
Briefly, however, the lots interfered with, & interfering, are those numbering from 52 to 71 inclusive & 20 lots. In these the first improvements seem to have been made as follows,

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Previous to year of Survey.	During and Subsequent to the year of Survey.
On 2 lots in 1877.	On 2 lots in 1881
" 2 " " 1878.	" 4 " " 1882
" 5 " " 1880.	" 4 " " 1883
9	10

and on one lot none have yet been made, of no statement to the effect has been made in the land office. From this it will be observed that the greater number of these lots have been settled on, since the survey of the reserve, and that none seem to have been occupied, of improved, previous to the date of the Conclusion of the treaty, at which time it may be presumed the Indians took their Reserve. If the survey of the Reserve was delayed, the Dept. and not the Indians were responsible for the delay, for I understand that the latter settles thereon at an early date; and I beg leave most strongly to recommend that if the interests of either settler, of Indian, have to suffer somewhat in this case; those of the latter should be maintained uninjured. At present our Indians have every confidence in the protection which has been, and is extended to them, and it would be unwise to unsettle this even to the slightest extent.

-It-

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It may be mentioned, that in view of the fact that the river lots in question are held more or less by some of the half-breeds whose attitude is so full of discontent at present; it might be as well, in order to avoid giving rise to another public grievance, not to press the matter to a hurried settlement; as, when a time of less monetary stringency arrives it may be brought to a conclusion in a satisfactory manner to all concerned; The half-breed agitation has in view chiefly "a way to live without working", and any movement of the Government that retards the realization of this scheme, or might in any measure deprive the half-breed of any thing he holds, would be regarded as of hostile intent to the welfare of that interesting race,

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obed: servant
(Sgd) J. Russell, Inspr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

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In your reply refer to

15446

No. 711

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Sept. 9 1884

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence relative to One Arrow's Reserve in the Carlton district.

It would seem that the River lots were surveyed by Mr Aldous in 1878, in accordance I ~~presume with~~ the request of the settlers then occupying the land at this point on the South Saskatchewan.

In 1880 on July 5th Mr Simpson completed the survey of One Arrow's Reserve; in his report no mention is made of the River lots and I presume he must have been in ignorance of their existance at that

The Right Hon:
Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Mr Maxwell - Noted to the Deputy Minister of the Interior
Enclosing Copies of Mr Dewdney's letter & of Mr Stone
Vs Enclosures and Regnes Plaint that
Dept may be informed at earliest
Convenience Whether Mr Parcels of land
recommended by Mr Fenton may be
approximately the Reserve
portions of the Reserve are given
up to this Dept

Sept 16

17/9/84

that time. It was not until Mr Duck, the Dominion lands Agent at Prince Albert, was making enquiries into the river claims last Spring that our office was made aware of there being any conflict.

Instructions were given Mr Nelson to enquire into the matter on his arrival at the Reserve this Spring. His report and plan enclosed shew what is claimed by the half-breed settlers.

Mr Ponton's report and plan also enclosed shew the improvements made by our Indians on the disputed ground.

It will be seen by referring to these reports that some of the claims are made by parties who settled subsequently to the survey of the Reserve, and as One Arrow's band occupied their land some time prior to the survey it is doubtful whether any of the settlers were on the Reserve prior to

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to the Indians.

But as under any circumstances a portion of the claimants to the river lots are entitled to their land I would suggest that land adjoining One Arrow, as suggested by Mr Ponton, be taken into the Reserve in lieu of what is claimed by settlers. If this can be arranged with the Land Department, a settlement might be arrived at in this way.

We would probably have to plough for the Indians a like number of acres for them on another part of the Reserve as they have cultivated on the portion proposed to be surrendered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
your obed^{t} serv^{t}
L. Clarke
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

M.

No. 80522

24/11/84

Mr McN

Inform Mr Dewdney

AM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA

16752

Ottawa, Dec: 20th, 1884

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of the Interior to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th September last, with reference to the lands required for the Arrows Reserve, and to say that if your Department will accept the North Half of Sections 35 and 36 and the North East Quarter of Section 34 in Township 42, Range 1 West of the 3rd Meridian that land may be included in the reserve, it being understood that the Indians abandon any claims which they may have to the river lots now included in their reserve, but which are occupied by settlers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

P. B. Douglas
for the
Secretary.

J. Van Coughnet, Esq.,
Deputy of the
Supt. General of
Indian Affairs,
Canada.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15.446.

The Honble E. Dewdney,
Ind^n Comr. for Man & Nwt.
Regina.
Nwt

711 1 Dec. Nov. 84.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 9th Sept. last enclosing copies of correspondence respecting One Arrows Reserve in the Carlton District, I have the honor to inform you that I am advised by the Dept. of the Interior that if this Dept. will accept the N. Lawes of Sections 35 and 36 and the N.E. Quarter of Section 34 in Township 42, Range 1 West of the 3rd Meridian, those parcels of land may be included in One Arrows Reserve, it being understood that the Indians

shall

Mr McNeill
Inform Dy him Int^r
that this Dept accepts the
lands specified in his letter
in Exchange for the portions
of the River lots described
in Mr Dewdney's letter
of the 9th Sept & in the
documents wh. accompanied
it copies of all wh.
were sent him in my
letter from those
of the 18 Sep to last
AP
Nov 27

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

shall abandon any claim which they may have to the River Lots now included in their Reserve but which are occupied by settlers.

~~I have~~

This being in accord with your suggestion and Mr D L S Ponton's Report wh. accompanied your letter above referred - I have intimated to the Dept of the Interior the acquiescence of this Dept in the proposition

You may have ~~a similar quantity of~~ land ploughed on the new location for the Indians ~~similar~~ of like ~~in~~ area to the cultivated land on the lots wh. they give up

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15.446

A. M. Burgess, Esq.
Deputy Minister
of the Interior.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult. in reference to the lands required for Indian Reserve in the Carlton District, and in reply to inform you that this Dept. accepts the lands specified in your letter in exchange for the portions of the River Lots described in Mr. Commr. Dennis's letter of the 4th Sept. last and in the other documents of which copies were transmitted to you in my letter of the 18th September.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Deputy Minister

Ottawa, 19th April 1888

CORRESPONDENCE APR 19 1888 BRANCH

In connection with the examn of the reduced Plans of Reserves in Man. & N.W.T. I have to report that the reduced Plan of One Arrows Reserve (No 95), does not include the North halves of Secs. 35 & 36 and the N.E 1/4 of Sec. 34 Tp. 42 R. 1 W. of 3rd M. that were added to the Res. in exchange for the portion on the West side of the Reserve that was cut off because it included the rear portions of certain River Lots. and beg to recommend that the above be communicated to the Indian Commr. for Man. & N.W.T. that he be referred to the Letter from this Dept. of 1st Dec. 84 - and that he be requested to furnish as soon as it may be convenient - a correct reduced Plan of the Reserve - also the Plan and Field Notes to be of record in this Dept.

S. Bray

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No. 15.446

~~HON. E. DEWDNEY,~~
Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and N. W. T.,
Regina, N. W. T.,

~~ISS~~

711

April 26th 1888.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter of the 1 Dec. 1884 respecting the lands required for One Arrows Reserve in the Carlton District, I have the honor to inform you that the reduced Plan of that Reserve (No. 95) does not include the North halves of Sections 35 & 36 and the NE¼ of Sec 34, Tp 42, Range 1, West of the 3rd Merid., which were added in exchange for the portion taken from the West side of the Reserve, because it included the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the rear portions of certain Lots.

I will thank You to furnish as soon as possible, a correct reduced plan, and forward at the same time the Plan and Field notes to be placed of record in the Dept.

I have &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,446)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

File 15,423	Carlton Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a meeting of Indian chiefs of the agency at which time they brought forth several grievances and stated that the stipulations of Treaty No. 6 were not observed. 1884 - 1885
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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15577

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT TIMBER ST. PETER'S RESERVE

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15577

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
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REGULATIONS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.	No. 15577	ACTION.	ACTION CONTINUED.
Rec'd 23-9-84 ans. 4-10-84	**Department of Indian Affairs,** 1884	125/28	
	Indian Office Winnipeg 16/20 Sept		
	enclosing a letter from Agt Muckle asking if some of the fines collected can be used for getting out timber for bridges in St Peters.		
	Oct 10. let to E. McColl		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No 661

8739

15577

MANITOBA INDIAN SUPT'CY WINNIPEG, MAN. SEP 16 1884

DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 20 1884

Clandeboye
9th Sept 1884

Sir.

I have the honor to ask you, if some of the money collected by fines could not be used in getting out timber for the Bridges in St Peters.

I have had them repaired for the last four years, but the wood is getting rotten & they will all fall to pieces in a year or so, and it is rather too much to ask the Indians to go to the pines & get out timber for bridges on the Queens Highway without any remuneration

This kind of work could be done next winter & the bridges put in first class order next June by Statute Labor

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servt
A. Millluckle.
Indian Agent

E. McColl Esq.
Inspt Indian Agencies
Winnipeg
Man

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15577

In your reply refer to
No. 8739
also to the date of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency,

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 16th Sept 1884

To Asst Sec
For report as to and available

Sept 20

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your consideration a letter dated the 9th instant from Mr Agent Muckle asking if some of the money collected by fines could not be used in getting out timber for the bridges in St. Peters

I would respectfully recommend that Mr Muckles suggestion be approved of, for the reasons stated in his enclosed letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
E. McColl
Insp't of Ind agencies
per J. W. R. Wright
Clerk in Charge

The Right Honble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Depy Minr

Ottawa, 2nd Octr 1884

4 Oct
NW

The undersigned begs to report that, of the balance at the Credit of Indians of St Peters Reserve Manitoba, the sum of $586.58 ~~is compos~~ is the proceeds of Liquor fines

[illegible]
asst acct

Mr McNeill Acct Mr McColle letter & say that if on his return to Winnipeg he considers that the Expenditure recommended would be judicious it may be made advise him of

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

of the amt of fines at Cr. of the St Peters Band I say that any ~~portion~~ expenditure made must be properly vouched for

OCW 3

AB

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.577.

D. McColl Esqr.
Inspr. of Indn. Agencies.
Winnipeg.
Man.

Oct. 10 84.

Sir,

I have to ack: the rect. of your letter of the 16th ulto. enclosing one from Mr. Agent Muckle asking whether a portion of the money collected on acct. of fines can be used for getting out timber for ~~the~~ bridges on the St. Peters Reserves; and to inform you that if on your return to Winnipeg you consider that the expenditure recommended would be judicious it may be made.

The amount of fines at the credit of the St. Peters Band is $586.58. Any expenditure therefrom must be properly vouched for.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,577)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

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File 15,717	Stony Agency - Correspondence regarding the removal of the Chepoosle Quahn (Sharphead) Band of Stoneys from Pigeon Lake to a reserve north of Battle River (clippings). 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

8 D.C. 12-9-9
" 7-11-9

No. 15675

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

His Honor
Lieut Gov Cauchon
Winnipeg
2/ 8/ Sept

Covering a memo addressed to him by E. McColl Inspector of Indian Agencies, being complaint against Chf Yellow Quill.

1 gd Sept ackd by Col. Dennis
1 7 Sep. Let to F Ogletree
1 " " "
1 29 Oct 5/Nov Let from F. Ogletree
1 18 Nov. Let " "

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

09828

15.675

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP
10
1878
BRANCH

Memorandum -
Fort Garry Manitoba
17th July 1878.

To His Excellency
The Lieutenant - Governor
of Manitoba -

May it please Your Excellency,

Kissibawisse and three other Indians from Round Prairie, Manitoba, address themselves to you to complain against their Chief, Yellow Quill. They say that, since eight years, they have not received no cattle or implements, notwithstanding the promises made to them. Their Chief does not at all take care of them. They have not yet been put in possession of any part of the land reserved for their tribe, so that they could not sow. They are actually starving.

They say, moreover, that their Reserve is too small, and they would require to have it enlarged, on the ground that the families are very much increasing.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.675

The Dominion Indian's Agent here had promised an ox to one of the Subscribers and he did not give it.

The wood, upon their Reserve, has been fraudulently cut by some Immigrants.

Their Chief, Yellow Quill, thinks only for himself and his near relatives.

They ask for some provisions, and food, meat, grain, tobacco, &c.

(Signed) his + mark Kissibawissé

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to
No. [redacted]

15.675

16/9/79

Ottawa 187

Francis Ogletree Esq
Ind: Agent
Portage la Prairie
Manitoba.

Sept 17 '79

Sir,

I enclose herein a copy of a memorandum, addressed to His Honour the Lt. Governor of Manitoba, signed by Kissibawisse complaining of their Chief "Yellow Quill" and that his Band had not received any Cattle or implements; nor had they been put in possession of any part of the land reserved for their Tribe; further that the Reserve is too small inasmuch as their families are increasing greatly in number; that you promised one Ox to one of the Band and did not give it; that the wood upon their Reserve has been fraudulently cut by some unprinci-

I

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

I have to request that you will report fully, at your early convenience upon these several matters of complaint for the information of the S.G. of Ind. Affs.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11824

16.773

Portage La Prairie October 29th 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN BRANCH
NOV 5
1879

Sir.

In reply to your letter dated September 17th last and numbered 15.675 inclosing a copy of a memorandum addressed to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba signed by Kesse-=kivisse an Indian complaining of his chief Yellow Quill and that His Band had not received any Cattle or Implements nor had they been put in poss-=ession of any part of the Land reserved for their Tribe further that their Reserve is too Small in as much as their families are increasing greatly in number. That I as Dominion Agent had promised an ox to one of the Band and did not Give it. and that the wood upon their Reserve has been fraudulently cut by some Emmigrants. I must apologise for not answ-=ering sooner but the Indian who made these Charges was a way and I was waiting to get some explanations relative to some of the Charges he made. In reference to Yellow Quill in the year 1876 after Governor Morris recommended the division of the Tribe into three Bands He and his Councillors selected their Reserve in Township five Range eleven west bordering on the Swan Lake and mo-=ved on to it and remained there for over a year but none of his Band would go with him with the exception of four or five families. since then Yellow Quill lives princi-=pally by the Chase and is making a good living for Himself and his large family. The second charge that they had received no Cattle or Implements. I beg to refer you to my annual Report which shows that they received two oxen Several Plows. Harrows and a number of Smaller Implements For the third charge I must also refer you to my annual Report showing that the Band was put in possession of their Reserve of first Class farming Land contain-=ing

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Containing 11.200 acres in Township five Range Eleven 11, West Surveyed by J. L. Reed Esq. Dominion Surveyor in 1876. Kissebewisse also states that their Reserve is too small that they would require to have it enlarged on the ground that their families are on the increase. In reply to this Charge I would most respectfully refer you to my Report which will show that were the Land divided among each man woman and Child. it would give each a fraction over fifty three acres. which if I understand the Treaty properly would be more than what was intended by the Treaty viz one hundred and sixty acres, 160, to five of a family and in the same proportion to a larger or smaller family. nor is it my interpretation of the Act if in case the Band increases in number that the size of the Reserve should increase. The next Charge is that the Dominion Agent had promised one of the Band an ox and did not give it. to this Charge I would say that when I questioned him about the promise as I was quite sure I never made such a promise He stated that Mr. Provencher the late acting Superintendent had made the promise. The next Charge that the wood upon their Reserve has been fraudulently cut by Immigrants. To this Charge Kissebewisse states that the Reserve He had reference to is the old original Reserve south of the Assiniboine River as He never personally consented to take the Swan Lake Reserve as His. as you are aware this old Reserve came in for Homesteading and sale as soon as the other Reserves were laid out and a great portion of it is now in the possession of actual settlers hence the cutting of Timber on it. if Kissebewisse and the other Indians wished to show there was nothing to prevent them going on the Reserve and doing so. this same Kissebewisse is one of the most unreliable Indians in any of the Bands under my Charge, trusting this will be satisfactory.

I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Francis Oglebee
Indian Agent

L. Vankoughnet. Esq.
Deputy Superintendent
General Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1.5.675

12/11/79

F Ogletree Esq
Ind Agent
Portage La Prairie
Manitoba
Novr 18 79

Sir/

In reference to your letter of the 29 Ultimo, reporting as instructed by my letter of the 17 of Sept last upon the complaints made in a Memo: addressed to His Honor the Lt Govr. of Manitoba by Kessitiwisse relative to Chief Yellow Quill &c I have to request that you will inform the complainant in terms of your letter ~~relative~~ in regard to the complaints in question -

You should also inform Chief Yellow Quill that unless he takes more interest in the affairs of his Band and makes himself of more general use to them it may be considered advisable to remove him from the position and appoint another Chief in his stead.

J Ann

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,675)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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FILE NO. 15678

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT N. W. T.

PROVISIONS. TREATY 6

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

BLACK FILE NO. 15678

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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SECRET ▲ FILM →

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CROSS REFERENCES

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

MEMO.

D.S. 1-11 1-9-79

D.S. 78-9-9

D.S. 9 & 10

D.S. 17 10-7 23-1-80
MRB

No. 15,678

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

M. G. Dickieson

21/July
10/Sept

General summary of proceedings in N. W. Territories with statements of provisions &c received & distributed at various Agencies Treaty Six

ACTION.

110/1-11

ACTION CONTINUED.

16,384 ✓ 18 Sept ack Forwd
✓ 19 Oct Ltr from Dickieson w encl.
✓ 29 " " to Mr. Supt Ordnance Branch.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

# of Seed Provisions &c to Indians of Battleford.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 10 1879
BRANCH

Acreage	Distribution	Bus. Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	lb Turnip Seed	Bags Flour	" Pemmican	lb Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Powder
	Distributed as under										
6	Chief Keeheewin		3	10	3/8	13	3	7	8	14	7
7	" Seekahskootch	3	3½	35	3/8	11	3	5	8	10	5
3	" Puskeehakeweenum		1½	10	3/8	6	2	5	7	10	5
1	" Thunderkompanion		1	4	1/4	2	1	2	2	4	2
	" Cameron			6	1/8	1		3/4	1	3	1
1½	" Paymotayasew	1½		6	3/8	6½	2	3	7	11	5
1½	" Makayo	1	1½	12	1/4	4	1¼	4	7	12	5
3	" at Frog Lake		1½	25	½	8	1	5	6	15	6
10	" Kinnewsayo			10	3/8	10	1¼	5	6	14	7
	Damaged but distributed						3¾				
	" too badly to distribute						3¾				
	Sent to Lac La Biche									37½	
	Rations to Edt Thomas						½	½			
	Distributed previous to planting									24¼	
	Gratuities to above Bands						2	1	7		
	On Hand	4½	3				18				
		10	15	148	3	82	24½	43¾	52	157¾	43
25	Distributed to Chief "Red Pheasant" Band	10	20	100	1¼	17	5	7½	3		
	Forwarded to Carlton				3						
	" " Fort Pitt				3						
	" " Edmonton				3						
	" " Victoria				3						
		10	20	100	13¼	17	5	7½	3		

Dont 20/22

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.678

Statement of Receipts and Distribution Treaty No 6 Spring 1879 at Fort Pitt

Receipts	Bus. Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	lbs Turnip Seed	Bags Flour	Bags American Flour	lbs Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Powder
at Fort Pitt										
Bought of the Hudsons Bay Coy:	10	15	140		60		43½		119¼	
" " Père Farfar			8							
Rec'd from the Government Stores				3	22	8½		52	35	43
" " " "										
at Battleford 3						16				
	10	15	148	3	82	24½	43½	52	154¾	43
at Battleford.										
Rec'd from Mahoney Macdonald				13¼						
" " Government Stores					17	5	7½	3		
" " Macfarlane Bros.			40							
" " Carleton	10	20	60							
	10	20	100	13¼	17	5	7½	3		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

Statement of Receipts and Distribution Treaty No 6 Spring 1879 at Carlton

Receipts	Bus Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	# Turnips	" Carrots	" Flour	" Provisions	" Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Gunpowder	" Shot	Gun Flints	Sugar
Bought of D Sanderson			6											
" Rennie			7.16											
" Capt Young		10												
" Supple Jack			20											
" Finlayson		15												
" McDonald		80												
" Turner			10											
" C. Crane			25											
" A. Isbister			6											
" J. Isbister			9											
" M. McBeath			40 43											
" Anderson			3 8											
" W. McBeath			21 40											
" C. F. Anderson			14 55											
" D. Anderson			9 54											
" J. Dreever		10	7											
" Kennedy			5 54											
" Howie			12 31											
" Monkman			2 34											
" J. Anderson			2 35											
" J. McKay		20												
" Hudsons Bay Coy.	525	68	367	5/8	1/2	7788	3887	51½			30	300		4
Recd from the Government Store Carlton				3		40	626	63	113	171	22			
" " Hudsons Bay Coy						1200	602	½			25	600	24	1
" " Government Stores							31	30	30	50				
	525	203	571	3 5/8	1/2	9028	5146	175	143	221	77	900	24	5

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CANADA

# of Seed, Provisions &c to Indians Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP
10
1879
BRANCH

Mortage	Distribution	Bus: Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	lb Turnip Seed	" Carrot Seed	" Flour	" Pemican	" Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Gunpowder	Gunscaps	Gunflints	Sugar
	Distributed as under to														
48	Chief Ahtahkakoop	80	20	50	1		1100	714	24	15	42	13½			
33	" Mistawasis	40	20	45	1		1100	720	24	15	44	18½			
32	" Keetowayhow	40	20	45	½		1100	724	18	16	35	10	100		
28	" Beardy	40	10	30	½		1000	400	10½	10	20	6	200		
	" Kahpayatwaskewin		5												
	" Keeneemotayaw	10	5	5			600	200	5	5	20	5			
	Rations to above Bands at Carlton						140	173	7½	8					4
140	Chief John Smith	160	30	50	1/4	1/8	700	423	20	10					
	" Jas: Smith	80	13	40	1/8	1/8	700	350	11	10					
29	" Wm Twatt	50	10	40	1/8	1/8	750	412	11	10	10	4			
10	" Chekastapasin	5	10	23	1/8	1/8	500	299	8	9					
	Rations to above Bands at Prince Albert						138	98	5½	5					
	" Louis Chief "White Cap"		20	30			1200	633	30½	30	50	25	600	241	
	Forwarded to Battleford see "Red Pheasant"	10	20	60											
	" " to Fort Pitt	10	15	140											
	See Letter		5	13.											
		525	203	571	3 5/8	1/2	4028	5146	175	143	221	77	900	245	

Don't cut

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

Statement of Receipts and Distribution of Seed, Provisions &c to Indians Treaty No 6 Spring 1879 at Lac La Biche, White Fish Lake and Victoria

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEC
10
1879
BRANCH

Receipts	Bus. Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	# Turnip Seed	# Flour	" Barley	" Pemican	" Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Gunpowder
Bought of Antoine			45								
" " Hobart & Eden	34										
" " B. Singer			5								
" " Jas. Pruden	4	6	69								
" " P. Erasmus	1½	2	2½								
" " B. Sinclair	9	21	32								
" " P. Tail		30									
" " Hudson's Bay Coy.	51	110	305		300	650					
Rec'd from the Government Stores at Victoria					550		1345	25	18	165	
" " " " Battleford				3	1200		556				
" " " " Fort Pitt					1500			10	10	75	25
On hand from last year	27½	10½									
	102	179½	458½	3	3550	650	1901	35	28	240	25
	102	179½	458½	3	3550	650	1901	35	28	240	25

Acreage	Distribution	Bus. Wheat	" Barley	" Potatoes	# Turnip Seed	# Flour	" Barley	" Pemican	" Tea	" Tobacco	" Lead	" Gunpowder
	Distributed as under to											
5	Chief Sweet Grass Band at Saddle Lake		5	12	¼		100	140	2	2	15	
28	" Little Hunters Band at Saddle Lake	10	50	45	¾	200	150	300	4	3	50	
	at White Mud River	5	45	45	½	250		200	4	3	50	
140	" to White Fish Lake Band	71	58	187½	½	400	400	705	15	10	60	
5	" " Chipweyans at the Hearts Lake			45	½						75	25
30	" " Lac La Biche Band	16	21½	124	½	900		556	10	10		
	On Hand at Lac La Biche	102	179½	458½	3	1750 1800	650	1901	35	28	240	25
		102	179½	458½	3	3650	650	1901	35	28	240	25

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN SEP 10 1879 BRANCH

Implements distributed from Jany 1st

			Hand mill	Plows	Harrows	Scythes	Snaths	Hay forks	Ones
Fort Pitt									
Do Oonee powee hayo	Jany 2.								4
Mahkayo	Feby 19			2	2				12
Keeheewin	May 1			1	1			6	4
Seekahs Rootch	"					1	1		5
Onee powe hayo	"				1	4	4	2	5
Puskee ahkeweenin				1					4
Paymotayah soo									3
Kinnosayo	June 10					6	6	6	
Battleford.									
Hearts Lake Chipweyan	April 12								12
Red Pheasant	" 25								6
Kinnösayo	June 10			1					
Mosquito						3	3	3	4
Carlton									
Ahtahacoop	May			1	1				
White Cap (Sioux)				1	1	2	2	2	4
Victoria									
Sweet grass						2	2		
Edmonton									
Passpass chase,									3
Duck Lake									
Beardy	Feb 19		1	2	2	4	4	4	12

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15.678

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP
10
1879
BRANCH

to June 30th, 1879, on Treaty No 6.

Hoes	Spades	Sickles	Grindstones	C.C. Jars	Pit Jars	Tool Chests	Hand Jars	Wagons	Horses	Ovens	C.C. Jar files	Pit Jar files	Hand Jar files	Tillers	Oxen	Carts	Sey the stones	Cows
						1												
10	8		1			1	2			2			2					
20	12										6							
15	6			1		1				3	2		3					
12	13			1	1					2	2	3	2					
10	6						3		1	2			2				3	
4				1	1						2	3	5		2			2
		3								1	2	4	1				6	
20	8																	
4	1 6																	
5	7										2							
6	3																	1
															2		2	
6	2																2	
12	12	4																

Dwellings

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CANADA

Statement of Receipts and Distribution of

15.678

Receipts	Wheat	Potatoes	Barley	Turnip	Cabbage	Onion	Flour	Pemican	Pomoed meat	Tea
Noris & Logan	30	475					900			
Hudson's Bay Co			148	4	1	1	100		2100	45
Government stores				3			2700	1038		
	30	475	148	7	1	1	3700	1038	2100	45

Don't copy

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

15,678

Seed grain, provisions, &c. at Fort Edmonton

Distribution	acreage	Wheat	Potatoes	barley	Turnip	Cabbage	Onion	Flour	Pemican	Pounded meat	Tea
Edmonton band		5	112	52	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	700	207		
Pigeon Lake "		5	50	24	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	700	207	2100	45
Lake Ste Anne		15	209	62	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	1400	414		
Lac la Nonne	20	5	104	10	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	800	210		
Tail Creek								100			
		30	475	148	7	1	1	3700	1038	2100	45

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

15.678 09928

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SEP 10 1879 BRANCH

Office of the North West
Indian Superintendency
Battleford, N. W. T.
July 21st. 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions in this Superintendency for the half-year ending 30th June, during the last three months of which I have been acting as Superintendent. I have kept the head office informed by every mail of the various events now taking, and of my actions but think it advisable at the close of the financial year to send a short general summary of proceedings.

1. During the winter a very large number of Indians visited this office for assistance. A general impression existed in their minds that they had been promised when the Treaty was concluded that they should be fed whenever they were in want. This erroneous idea has been to a great extent done away with, and they are now beginning to understand that while the Government will not allow them to starve they must exert themselves to earn the food given them. It was hoped that with the advent of spring the demands for assistance would have lessened, but such unfortunately has not been the case. At one time nearly all the Indians had

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa
Ontario

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CANADA

had gone away from Battleford, but as they found fer buffalo they soon came back, and though every exertion was made to induce them to leave, and try to make their living by hunting and fishing the number who remained in the vicinity of the agency remained nearly the same from 500 to 600 persons; no sooner has one party gone away than another arrived to take its place. I have been visited by Crees, Saulteux, Stonies Chipewyans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees, Piegans and Sioux. The necessity of attending to so many different parties has taken up great part of my time, and left me sometimes for days no leisure to attend to Correspondence and other office work, much less to visit outposts of the agency where my presence was almost indispensable, and several matters requiring attention have consequently been allowed to stand, very much against my wish, and with detriment to the Department.

I at first employed those able to work in cutting and piling cordwood, and had a number engaged in improving the road and river Crossing. Though this was not directly remunerative as there was no demand for the greater quantity of wood cut, yet indirectly it was valuable. Some of those thus engaged had never done a stroke of manual labor, and then for the first time handled a hoe or an axe. The prejudice in

(2)

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CANADA

had gone away from Battleford, but as they found few buffalo they soon came back, and though every exertion was made to induce them to leave, and try to make their living by hunting and fishing the number who remained in the vicinity of the agency remained nearly the same from 600 to 900 persons; no sooner has one party gone away than another arrived to take its place. I have been visited by Crees, Saulteux, Stonies Chipewyans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees, Peegans and Sioux. The necessity of attending to so many different parties has taken up great part of my time, and left me sometimes for days no leisure to attend to Correspondence and other office work, much less to visit outposts of the agency where my presence was almost indispensable, and several matters requiring attention have consequently been allowed to stand, very much against my wish, and with detriment to the Department.

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CANADA

in their minds against working was broken down and the oft repeated assertion that the plain Indian would never work has been shewn to be incorrect. One band of Sarcees under "The Drum" has worked well, and "Crowfoots" band of Stonies have shewn that when pressed by hunger they can and will work.

Finding I could not keep them in employment, I determined to commence a farm working on which would teach them how to break up land, and at the same time not be entirely unremunerative to the Government. I selected a location about 8 miles from Battleford where there is a large section of excellent land, and hired a man to help and direct them. A good many have gone to work and the experiment has been as successful as I anticipated. Though the actual amount of work done has not been commensurate with the outlay the result has been satisfactory. I have been able to say to the Indians "There is no necessity "for you begging from the Government or Settlers, you "can Earn your food, and if you do not wish "to work I will supply you with ammunition "and you can hunt." A great many preferred hunting to working and went away. I am convinced if no work had been provided, and they had been supplied with food on their asking for it that before this time at least 2000 Indians

moved

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

would have been collected here, and it would have been very difficult to provide food for such a number of Indians, or to prevent them from committing some depredation. I have followed one principle of action, viz, to get the Indians to do as much as possible for themselves, and with this end in view I have not limited the supplies to those who were working, or ammunition to those who preferred hunting while I have not been more liberal than I was actually forced to be to those who would neither work nor hunt.

On the 24th May a deputation of Blackfeet from Old Sun's band came in who stated that they had left about 60 lodges behind, and that the Indians were very badly off that several had died as they were unable to live on the roots &c which were their only means of subsistence. I sent out some carts loaded with provisions and ammunition, and advised them to go south, knowing that they would thus sooner meet with buffalo if any were coming north, and if compelled to fall back on the Government for assistance it would be cheaper to help them there than here.

To prevent the Indians from leaving their usual places of residence and coming to Battleford a quantity of provisions has been issued at Carlton Prince Albert, Fort Pitt Victoria and Edmonton by the Hudson's Bay Co and at Fort Saskatchewan by Inspector Jarvis. Statements showing

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CANADA

the quantities so distributed as well as what I have given at Battleford have been forwarded from time to time to Ottawa.

Very little provisions have been given out in Treaty No 6; this led to a demand accompanied by a show of force being made on the Hudsons Bay Company at Grappelle which ended in the delivery of the Government supplies stored there. The free details of this occurrence have been sent to the head office in previous letters. At those mountains the Indians were in a most deplorable condition and it is reported that several died from exposure and want of food.

I have forwarded suggestions as to what steps ought in my opinion to be taken to meet the starvation which threatens the Indians next winter, and need not say anything on the subject here.

I enclose statements of the quantities of provisions supplied to the different bands in Treaty No 6 at planting time, and also of the seed distributed to them. Nearly all the seed given out was put in the ground, and so far as I have heard there is every prospect of a fair crop. From the enclosed statement you will find that in Treaty No 6 there were purchased and given to the Indians 677 bushels of wheat, 1759 bushels of potatoes and 565 bushels of barley, besides turnips, and other small seeds, an increase over last

 year

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CANADA

year of 390 bushels wheat, 595 of potatoes, and a decrease of 93 of barley.

In Treaty No 4 there were distributed 703 bushels potatoes, 4 of wheat and 51 of barley, being an increase of 86½ of potatoes, 19 of barley and 4 of wheat. It must be remembered that some of the Indians had seed from last year, besides that given by the Government. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of barley and potatoes, and more would have been planted could seed have been procured. You will notice that the quantity of provisions distributed over ran the appropriation for that purpose supplemented though it was by an extra grant of $1000.00. A part of the provisions given out was remaining from what had been provided for the annuity payments and I deemed it better to use these supplies then, thus enabling the Indians to put in more seed. Even with the largely increased quantity provided there was considerable regret expressed when it came to be divided that more could not be given to each band. This arose from the fact that the Indians understood (or at least now say they did) when the Treaty was concluded that $1000.00 worth of provisions was to be given to each band. They consequently were disappointed when they received their share. The following bands in Treaty No 6 have broken up the greatest acreage. James Smith,

(6) John

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CANADA

John Smith, Seenum, Ahtahacoop, Kistanaus, Little Hunter, and Red Pheasants. The first three bands have been farming more or less for some years. The two bands under James and John Smith are largely composed of half-breeds and Swampy Crees who have removed from Manitoba where they had been accustomed to work. Seenum's is the White Fish Lake Band who have had a Wesleyan Mission Established among them for many years. The other bands named have been entirely dependent on the Chief up to the last few years and the progress they have made is encouraging, and in another year they ought to raise enough to prevent actual starvation. None of the other bands have done much, some of them having made their first attempt at farming this spring. The assistance given by the instructor was of great service, and the expenditure has been a judicious one.

In my letter of the I gave you the position of every band in the Territories, and as the change from that time has not been great I need not repeat what I then said.

A quantity of seed was given to the Stonies at Morleyville by Sub-inspector Denny under instructions from His Honor Lieut. Gov.r Laird.

Regarding the schools in the Superintendency I need say little as regular quarterly returns are sent in from those which receive Government aid.

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15.678

I have not been able to visit any except at planting time or when making the payments, on which occasions the scholars were not in attendance in consequence of these events.

Schools should be established on several reserves, but the Government cannot expect to get capable teachers for $300 or less per annum. I wish to call your attention to the school at White Fish Lake which does not receive Government aid though attended by a large number of scholars. Rev. Mr. McDougall made a verbal application to me in May last, but as he was then on his way to Canada, and I understood, intended to bring the matter before you personally, I have not written heretofore on the subject.

In addition to the Indians included in the Treaties there are two bands of Sioux under "White Cap" and "Standing Buffalo" who have begun farming the former on the South Saskatchewan the latter near Qu'Appelle. They, as your Grace aware, have been in the country since 1862, and are well-disposed, peaceable and good workers.

I have had no intercourse with or communication from any of the hostile Sioux who crossed lately from the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. Dickieson,
Acting Superintendent

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16.387

Treaty No 4

Return of Seed distributed to Indian Bands in the spring of 1879

Names	Potatoes	Barley	Wheat	Corn	Garden Seeds	Remarks
	Bush	Bush	Bush	lbs	issued	
The Key	60	5		6	yes	
Cowacatoose	40	5		4	do	
Gordon	96	15	4	6	do	
Day Star	40	5		6	do	
Yellow Quill	60	5		6	do	
Pasquah	93⅓	5		6	do	
Muscowaquan	60	5		6	do	
Cheechuck	40⅔			6	do	
Little Black Bear	6	1			do	
Way-Wayne cappo	90		½	6	do.	
White Bear	40					
Kakeesheway	5					
Kakeewistahan	4					
Cowee cess	8					
Cote				6	do	
Kushekouse		5		6	do	

Don't Copy

(signed) A McDonald
Indian Agent
Treaty No 4

Swan River Barracks
North West Territories
July 21st 1879

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16.384

Treaty No "4"

Return of Agricultural Implements distributed to Indians Bands in the spring of 1879

Names	Axes	Hoes	Saw Hand	Spades	Scythes	Whet Stones	Harness	Remarks
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Day Star							2	
Pasquah		2			9	9		
Cheechuck	18	34		7	4	4		
Kakeesheway	1	3		2				
Kakeewistahaw	1	2		1				
Cow weeess	2	4		1				
Little Black Bear	1	2		3	1	1		
Muscow weyan	14	14						
Way way see capps			1					
Keshekonee			1					
The Key			1					
Total	37	61	3	14	14	14	2	

(signed) A. McDonald
Indian agent
Treaty No 4

Swan River Barracks
North West Territories
July 21st 1879

Dont copy

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16.384

Treaty No "4"

Return of Cattle Agricultural Implements and seed distributed to Sioux Indians at Qu'Appelle spring 1879.

Name	Oxen	Potatoes	Barley	Corn	Turnip Seed	Axes	Hoes	Scythes	Chief Stones	Harness	Remarks
	No	Bus	Bus	lbs	pounds	No	No	No	No	Sets	
Standing Buffalo	2	8½	5	6	yes	12	12	2	2	2	

(signed) A McDonald
Indian Agent
Treaty No "4"

Swan River Barracks
North West Territories
July 21st 1879

Received Aug 6th 1879

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CANADA

16.384

Treaty No 4

Return of Bands who supplied their own seed Potatoes and Barley in accordance with printed letter dated Ottawa aug 22nd 1899

Names	Potatoes	Barley	Remarks.
	Bushel	Bushel	
Gabriel Cote	130	20	
Michelonce	123		
Duck Bay			Have not been informed of the quantity
	253	29	

(signed) A McDonald
Indian Agent
Treaty No 4

Swan River Barracks
Northwest Territories
July 31st 1899

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No 708

Swan River Barracks
North West Territories
July 21st 1879

Sir,

On account of the extraordinary delay of your letter of Instructions dated Battleford April 8th 1879 and cheques contained therein, I was unable to carry out that part directing me to place whatever Balances were in my hands to the credit of the Receiver General by the 30th June.

On the 19th of April at Shoal Lake I received a letter from the Lieut-Governor and Indian Superintendent, dated 11th March 1879 in reference to the distress existing among the Indians at Qu'Appelle, and the Moose Mountain, directing me to give it my personal observation.

To avoid any delay and extra expense, although the Instructions for my spring operations had not come to hand, but acting on the Lieut Governors letter of the 15th of February, advising me of the amounts available; I proceeded to Fort Ellice, accepted the Hudson's Bay Company's tenders for the supply of seed and provisions, attended to a few most miserable and destitute families just in from the Moose Mountains; at the same time distributed seed and provisions: also employed two

The acting Indian Superintendent
North West Superintendency
Battleford

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two men to plough for and instruct
Way-Way-see cappa and White Bears
Indians.

On the 26th of April I reached
Qu'Appelle, when I found a great deal
of want not only among the plain
Indians who were daily coming in, but
also with the Indians of the place. After
visiting several Camps I distributed provis-
ions to those I saw were really in need.

Before leaving for Touchwood Hills,
I distributed seed and provisions, also Agri-
-cultural Implements to all who applied for
the same, not only to the Chiefs, but to individ-
-ual Indians, charging the Bands to which
they belonged with the implements so got.

I arrived at Touchwood Hills on
the 8th of May, where ~~I found~~ several poor
families were already assembled awaiting
my arrival. I distributed a small supply
to them.

The next day Chiefs Gordon,
Day star, Cowacatoose met me, I handed
them over their seed and provisions. The
former was delivered on their Reserve, at the
expense of the Government. Here I hired
two men to work in day Stars and Cowacatoose
Reserve.

Yellow Quill was absent so I
dispatched a messenger with a letter to him,
to the effect that there was sixty Baskets
of Potatoes at Leech Lake, five Baskets of
seed Barley, and corn, and provisions to assist
his Band in their spring work at Touchwood
Hills

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From here I returned to Fort Ellice to meet the mail in the hope of getting the letter of Instructions and cheques, but I was disappointed

On the 18th of May I left Fort Ellice for Pelly, which place I reached on the 22nd where I found Mr McBeath of the Hudsons Bay Company had acted on the letter I wrote to him previous to my going to Qu'Appelle. The Chiefs had been supplied with seed and provisions

You will perceive that sixty Bushels more of potatoes have been purchased than is shown as distributed. It is accounted for in this manner.

Early last winter Chief Kish-Kouse informed me that most of the potatoes he had put aside for seed were frozen, and he thought he would have to be supplied with some in the spring. On this I purchased sixty Bushels of Potatoes for his Band, and instructed Mr McBeath to give them to him

Anxious however to comply with the advice given by the Superintendent General of Indians Affairs in printed letter dated Ottawa August 22-1878. he got enough collected from among his Band, and in this way left the potatoes in question on my hands

As soon as I arrived at Fort Pelly, and being informed of the fact, I managed to distribute the sixty Bushels among families about the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

the neighborhood, who I think planted most of them.

Two yoke of oxen were purchased for Kakuwistahan and Chakachas, but they have not gone on their Reserves, and as yet do not show any indication in making a begining

One of the Yoke was employed in Pasquah's Reserve, ploughing for planting forty Bushels of Potatoes &c for Chuchuck until such time as he decided on the locality, he purposes taking his Reserve, Since then he has informed that he, and his Band have agreed to take it on the North side of the Qu'Appelle Lake immediately east of Standing Buffalo's

The other Yoke if not taken by any other Chief, I will exchange with Chief Gordon as per your instructions.

Having set the men employed on the Reserves to work until my return, to see what progress they had made, and pay them off, and no cheque having yet come to hand, I dispatched a messenger on the 5th of June from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills, and Qu'Appelle, to inform them to cease work, and cheques would be forwarded to each immediately on my receiving funds.

Attached you will please find statements of Accounts, and Vouchers, also Returns of seed and Agricultural Implements distributed to Treaty Indians.

Return of Bands who have supplied

their

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

their own seed, and a Return of Oxen Harness, seed, and Agricultural Implements given to Standing Buffalo (Sioux)

The Balances will be forwarded by this mail to the Merchants Bank Winnipeg to be placed to the Credit of the Receiver General as refund.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obdt servant
(signed) A McDonald
Indian Agent
Treaty No 4

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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CANADA

16.384

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200

15678

Office of the North West
Indian Superintendency
Battleford N.W.T.
19th Sept. 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 16 1879
BRANCH.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 21st July I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr Indian agent Macdonald's report of the operations under his supervision during the spring, which had not come to hand when my former letter was written

The letter containing the check referred to by Lt. Col. Macdonald by some oversight remained in the Duck Lake post office for nearly two months as shewn by the post marks on the envelope when it reached the agent.

You will notice that some of the bands have been able to supply their own seed, this is an evidence of improvement on their part, and it is to be hoped that before long a larger number will be in the same position

I have

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sition. The statement shews that the increased quantity planted this year over last is 5½ bushels wheat, 43 of barley and 279½ of potatoes besides what was planted by the Duck Bay part of Kishikonee's band of which no return is given.

Attached are copies of Lt. Col. Macdonald's statements of seed, implements, &c distributed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obed't. servant.
W. J. Dickieson
Acting Indian Superintendent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.678

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To.....

Ottawa, 28 Octr 1879.

1 Mr McNeill to write Mr Orde and inform him that Mr Dickieson's letter of the 19 Ult. enclosing Mr Rafael MacDonald's Report of the operations within his Agency during the past Spring has been received and contents noted.

Done 29/10/79

2 Mr Benson to note the implements and seeds distributed to the Indians within the Agency of Mr McDonald as described in the statements accompanying his Report of the 21st of July last.

AW
D.S.G. of Ill

Done Copy

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,678)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3697)

File 15,423	Carlton Agency - Correspondence and reports regarding a meeting of Indian chiefs of the agency at which time they brought forth several grievances and stated that the stipulations of Treaty No. 6 were not observed. 1884 - 1885
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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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FILE NO. 15706

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT SURVEY LAC SEUL, MATTAWAN AND EABLE LAKE RECOMMENDATION

VOLUME

FROM

TO

15706

FILE NO.

REFERENCE

Referred To	By	Remarks	Date

DISPOSAL

PA or [illegible]	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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REGULATIONS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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CANADA

MEMO.

O.h.O. 19833

No. 15.706

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

ACTION.

12 June Let to J. F. Graham

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

129/30

1 R. J. M. Pither

15/Aug
11/Sept

Indians of Las Seul Mattawan and part of Wabigon Band (Eagle Lake) desire to have their Reserves surveyed

17 Sept Let to D. Pither
16 Oct " from do
25 Oct 1879 Sept 81 " — do —
6 16 Feby 81 Let. to Dewdney
W. Genl
19 " Let from do
Thels - D. Pither wrote
30 th Aug 81 Extract Pithers
10 Dec 81 Extract - McCoss

17

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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CANADA

15,706 09986

19833

Contcheeching Agency
15th August 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP 6
1879
BRANCH

Return to me
AH
Sept 11/79

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Indians of Lac Seul - Mattawan and also the part of the Wabigon Band residing on Eagle Lake - (left unsurveyed by Mr Crickmore -) have requested that their Reserves should be surveyed as they see Whites going through the country exploring for timber; and they are apprehensive that the sites which they have chosen may be taken up -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
R. J. N. Pither
Indian Agent

L. Vankoughnet Esqr
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.706

R. J. N. Pither Esq 19833
Ind Agent
Ft. Francis
via Ft. William
Ont

16/9/79

Sept 17 79

Sir/

I have to ack the receipt of your letter of the 15 Ulto, asking on behalf of the Indians of Lac Seul Mattawan & part of the Wabigon Band at Eagle Lake that their Reserves be surveyed & to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Surveyor General with the request that the Boundaries of the Reserves be run so soon as may be considered best in the Public Interest.

I am &c

Oes

LM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

17,159 , 12586

Southeastern Agency
Rainy Lake
16th October 1873

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
NOV
1873
BRANCH.

Sir,

I have the honor in reply to your letter No 15,706 of 19th Sept. in reference to the Surveys of Indian Reserves - To inform you that I have notified these Indians that it is the intention of the Department to have their Reserves Surveyed, and that the season is too far advanced to commence this season.-

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
R. J. N Pither
Indian Agent

L Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

15. 706

19833 19833

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 16th September
1879.

Memorandum.

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith a letter of the 15th ultimo, from the Indian Agent Pither, of Couchiching Agency, Treaty No. 3, in which that Officer represents that the Indians of Lac Seul, Mattawan, and that part of the Wabigon Band residing on Eagle Lake desire that their Reserve be surveyed inasmuch as they are apprehensive that parties seeking for timber may select the Lots chosen by those Indians.

Will the Surveyor General be good enough to have the boundaries of the Reserves in question surveyed at such time as will be best in the Public interest.

Lindsay Russell Esq.
Surveyor General
&c &c &c

L. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt Genl
Ind Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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CANADA

Extract from Annual Report dated Rainy Lake. Keewatin 1st September 1880. from R. J. M. Pither Esq. Indian Agent to The Right Hon. The Supt. Genl of Indian Affairs. (See File No. 22.300).

Lac Seul Trout & Sturgeon Lake

This band ~~have~~ has cleared several patches of land, on the proposed reserves, and ~~have~~ expressed a desire, that the Department should send a Surveyor to survey the reserves.

. . . . . .

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr Agent Pither's

Extract from Annual Report dated Rainy River. Keewatin 1st Sept. 1880, from R.J.N. Pither to The Right Hon. The Supt. Genl of Indian Affairs. (See File No. 22.300.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS. DEPT. SEP 1880

. . . .

Mattawan - English River.

His band ~~have~~ not made much improvement, part of the band reside on English River, and ~~they~~ are more industrious than the part who are with the Chief at Mattawan. They Indians are anxious that their reserves should be surveyed.

~ ~ ~

15,706

Edgar Dewdney Esq
Indian Commissioner
Ottawa. Ont.
Febry 16th '81

Sir/

I enclose herein an Extracts from the Annual Report 1880 of Mr. Indian Agent Pither Treaty No. 3 Rainy Lake relative to the desire of the Bands known as the Lac Seul, Trout, & Sturgeon Lake Indians, as well as those at the Mattawan on English River & on Eagle Lake to have their Reserves surveyed.

Will you be good enough to have these matters attended to as soon as practicable the ~~next~~ ensuing season &

Yours

AM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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CANADA

Extract

From Mr Pithers Annual Report dated 30th August 1881.

I have not yet heard of any preparations being made to survey the reserves of Lac Seul, Mattawan, Assubuscusewecan, or Eagle Lake and the Indians are very anxious that these reserves should be surveyed without delay"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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CANADA

1800

Extract

From Mr McColls Report
dated 10th December 1881

The Wabegon and Eagle Lake
Reserve.

Treaty 3

"The Band is divided into two sections [illegible] owing to the encroachments of outsiders, that the Reserve be surveyed as soon as possible."

Immediate Mr McNeill
Inform Mr Graham
June 7/82 AK

(over)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1793

Extract

From Mr McCalls Report
dated 10th December 1881

Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes
Reserves

'They also request that their
Reserve be Surveyed at an early
day

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No. 1800

June 12th '82

James F Graham Esq.
Indian Supt.
Winnipeg Man

Sir

In reference to that part of Mr Inspr McColls annual Report where he states that the Band of Indians on the Wabigon & Eagle Lake Reserve urgently request, owing to the encroachments of outsiders, that their Reserves be surveyed as soon as possible, I have to inform you that their request should be complied with at the earliest possible moment. & you will please consult ~~Dan~~ Mr Asst Ind. Comr. Galt in the matter

Lac Seul, Trout & Sturgeon Lakes & that owning as well as the Band owning the Mattawa Reserve

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,706)

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(RG 10, Volume 3697)

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FILE NO. 15717

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT REPORT REGARDING STONEY BAND

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15717

REFERENCE

Referred To	By	Remarks	Date

DISPOSAL

PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

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MEMO.

C.R. 2-10-84
No. R. - 28. 10. 84
Hon. E. 13. 11. 84.
No. B. 13-11-84
Rec. R. 20. 11. 84

No. 15717

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884

Hon E. Dewdney
Regina.
22
27/Sept

Enclosing memo
re Supt Wadsworth
Regarding an Editorial
in the Ft Macleod
Gazette concerning
the Stoney Indians.
and recommending
the removal of the
Indians at Morley
to the Poosteguatem
Reserve.

Oct 7. Let to Hon E Dewdney
21/27 Oct Let from Regina Off.
31 " to E Dewdney
8/8 Nov Let from E. Dewdney
18 Nov Let to do (E)

All file 65 72

ACTION.

11/11 Rec Let from E. Dewdney.
27/11/11 Dec "Let from E Dewdney

119/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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15717

Copy

Edmonton N.W.T.
September 9th 1884

Memorandum.

"Stoney Indians"

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 27 1884

My attention has been drawn to an Editorial in the Fort Macleod Gazette of Aug 29th under Caption and as I have so very lately made my inspection of this reserve, it may not be out of place to say a few words in advance of my report. In the first place I may state, that the Editor of the Gazette Mr Wood, is a young man who commenced life as a Teacher in Ind. Coll. School Port Hope from there he joined the N.W.M. Police after serving during 1881. Indian Agent Macleod got him for a Clerk after Robertson fled the Country. In the Spring of 1882 he commenced publishing this paper as an Indian Office Clerk he was a very poor One. He was never at Morley and can know nothing personally regarding those Indians.

The Indian Agent the Sub Agent and myself were at Morley together about the 8th August there were no starving Indians, a few presented themselves for "Grub" and they received it, most of them were away hunting to the north.

The Honorable
E. Dewdney.
Indian Commissioner
Regina.

F.C.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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The principal owners of Cattle at Morley besides the Indians themselves are the Mac Dougalls they expressed themselves as satisfied that the Indians would not Kill cattle and appeared Content when I Explained that the Department policy was to do away with the issue of a regular ration and the services of a farming instructor for whom there was no occupation – but when the hunt failed the Indians upon returning to their reserves would have food issued to them by the Agent who would visit the Reserve at short irregular intervals and that the old and helpless would Still recieve what they needed. The "universal dissatisfaction" said to prevail in the Country and especially among the Cow men must have incubated in this Editors head – I heard nothing beyond an occasional enquiry regarding the policy of the Department Towards These Indians. The fishing season is at hand and they will have their Fall hunt.

Whilst they received rations the Department had on its hands an Instructor and Assistant who did not have one hours regular work in a day – and from the appearance of the buildings they lived in did not attempt to make for themselves a little work by improving them – they are a collection of huts in a Country where there is plenty of material to put up respectable

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

respectable buildings which would only have cost a little exertion — then the Indians being fed daily as much as they could eat, were setting down into idlers — and the boys were growing up not even learning how to hunt. — I beg leave to propose a way out of this dilemma — The Chepoostequahn (Sharp head) Band of Stonies last year removed from the vicinity of Pigeon Lake the Country there being thickly wooded is unfit for Indian farming and chose a reserve situate commencing North of Battle River and extending South over Wolf Creek — and the Eastern boundary a line running North and South commencing at the intersection of the Edmonton & Calgary trail with the Battle River — Nearly all the band have removed to this locality and have made a fair commencement in farming — They are too small a band for the Department to go to the expense of erecting good buildings for an Instructors house — Store house and Stables with the view of retaining one there permanently were it not for the following reasons.

1. Already some Stonies from Morley have gone there and expressed a desire to settle if this is allowed by the Deptmt

and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and They are then well looked after it may be the Commencement of a regular Exodus from Morley and may be the means of solving the question regarding those Indians— They are one tribe and have intermarried therefore are generally related to each other and are all under The Spiritual guidance of the Methodist Church— A School and Mission is already established on Wolf Creek and I think the Church could be induced to join the Department and use its influence for a gradual removal.

There was a good supply of flour (205 Sacks) and Bacon (2536 lbs) on hand upon the reserve at Morley which is sure to attract the Indians to their Reserves when the hunt fails and I think the Dept. have no reason to withdraw from the policy introduced last Spring.

Sgd J. P. Wadsworth
Insp. Ind. Agencies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 868

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Sep 22 1884

15717

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 27

Mr Macleod the Ack & say that the Dept approves of the recommendation of the Inspector and of the Comd for taken by the Indn Commr to give the N.W.T. in the Office thereto

3 Oct MB

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum received from Mr Inspector Wadsworth relative to an editorial that appeared in the Fort Macleod 'Gazette' concerning the Stony Indians in which I coincide -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedt servt

E. Dewdney

Commissioner

The Right Hon:

Supt General

of Indian Affairs

Ottawa.

P.S. The Agent has been written to requesting that as soon as the Stonies are back from the hunt they be consulted in regard to their removal - ED

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

The Ft. MacLeod Gazette

C. E. D. WOOD, - - - Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1884.

THE STONEY INDIANS.

The universal dissatisfaction, which the action of the Government in regard to these Indians, has given rise to, is finding free expression in this country, and especially among the cowmen, who realize that they will be the first to feel the evil effects of this unwise action. It is pretty generally known that these Indians, just as they had begun to grasp the advantages which a more advanced state of civilization afforded them, were cast adrift to shift for themselves; their rations were stopped, and as a natural consequence, they have spread themselves over the country in search of the game, which must now constitute their only legal means of subsistence. The Stonies, it was generally acknowledged, were far ahead of all their red brethern, as far as improving their condition was concerned, and to bring them to this state required no insignificant amount of hard cash, not to mention the expenditure of a proportionate amount of moral force and persuasion.

The first question which one naturally asks is, why did the Government turn these poor wretches loose on the country to either kill cattle or starve? If their reserve at Morley was one upon which they could never become self-supporting, surely this was all the more reason why the Government should have continued to ration them until they had secured them one upon which they could work out this problem. Another question is closely allied to the above. What are the Government going to do about it? In this one we are deeply interested, and we ask the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and the Indian Commissionor at Regina to give the matter their prompt attention and to think well before they abandon finally these Indians to starvation, or the preying on the property of settlers in the country. An Indian is a very peculiar kind of a fellow. The majority of them are quick witted and clever, in their own way. But there are some things which they can never be made to understand, and one of them is, why they should be fed for a certain length of time, and then be cut off, with little or no warning. What makes it even more difficult for them to understand, as it does us, is the fact that, while they are forced to trust to their own resources, the Blackfeet, Bloods, Peigans and Sarcees are receiving their rations as usual. Taking it altogether, these latter Indians have given much more trouble, and been much worse behaved than the Stonies. This was specially noticeable some two years ago, for when Mounted Policemen were being daily despatched to the other reserves to make arrests for lawlessness, it was a rare exception to send one to the Stoney reserve on a similar errand. The fact is, after looking at the question from every standpoint, we fail to find a redeeming feature in the whole transaction, and it is certain that, whatever explanations the Government have already given, or

The Blood Reserve.

System of Issuing the Beef Ration.

Owing to statements which have recently been made regarding the issue of the rations of beef on this reserve, we have considered it worth while to enquire into the matter, with the view of giving a perfectly unbiassed report of the manner in which it is done. A representative of the GAZETTE witnessed a recent issue, and the following is the way the business is done:

The cattle are first driven into an inner corral, 30 feet square. This corral has boarded walls eight feet high, and has flooring of three inch plank. At the south-west corner is a door, through which the quarters of beef are carried to the ration house. Through a trap door, the paunches and entrails are taken out to be cleaned, the latter being given to the squaws for cleaning the paunch. The paunch is issued as a tit bit, and the intestines are not taken into the ration house at all. The cattle are shot in the corral and bled, the contractor's men engaging Indians to skin the animals. The beef is then placed on hand barrows, and carried to the scale in the ration house, which is a pine log building, 40x20 feet, with a singled roof, and plank floor. In the centre of this house is a bench made of logs, raised about 18 inches from the door, 18 feet long, and six feet wide. On this the beef is cut up into peices, varying from one to five pounds. These pieces are placed on a raised counter at one end of the building, where the scales are situated, and is issued to the Indians as they present their tickets.

After the slaughtering, the corral is thoroughly swept out, and sprinkled with dry lime, in in the absence of water. The ration house is also cleaned up in the same way after each issue. It is the intention of the Agent, Mr. Pocklington, to sink wells at both places, so that they can be washed after using.

The work appeared to be thoroughly well done, and altogether the work at the new agency is done most systemmatically. The above is an exact sample of the manner in which the beef ration is issued, and further comment as to the efficiency of the agent and contractor, and their respective staffs, is scarcely necessary.

Pincher Creek.

Opening of the Episcopal Church.

The formal opening of the new Episcopal Church at Pincher Creek took place on Sun-

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making the house habitable.

Big Bear has deliberately made himself out a fraud and a liar, by still further deferring settlement on his reserve, notwithstanding his recent solemn promises. He gives no reason for it other than that he wants to see his friend Riel. He and Lucky Man have gone to Prince Albert to have a talk with the new leader of the people of that settlement.

A party of six young men passed through town last week, avowedly bound for Peace River.

Nearly four hundred cartloads of freight have arrived from Swift Current during the past fortnight.

Work is steadily progressing on Prince & Co.'s mill, the frame being up and the boiler and some of the machinery in position. Steam will be got up and the first whistle blown today or Monday. It is impossible to over-estimate the advantage this mill will be to Battleford and surrounding country, in providing a market for the grain raised here, and in keeping in circulation the enormous sums of money now annually sent abroad for flour.

The weather for some time past has been excessively hot, and under its stimulus the crops have advanced with a rapidity unusual even in this country of extraordinary growth. Fields that were [illegible] of in the dry time in the spring and early summer now give promise of a good return. Oats, barley and root crops generally will be up to the average, as will also wheat in some places, while other fields will be as good as ever. In Bresaylor and other points west, which have a heavier rainfall than we had in this neighborhood, the crops are even better than usual. In common with the other portions of the North-West, the early growth suffered terribly from the ravages of a black grub, to the growth of which the dry season seemed especially favorable, but which suddenly disappeared with the coming of the rain. Garden produce will be scarce.

Prince Albert.

From the *Times*

New potatoes are selling at $2 a bushel.

We were entertained this week again with another Sioux grub dance.

Work is being rapidly pushed forward at the new grist mills of the H. B. Co., and Thos. McKay.

A correspondent writes us that the guard room at Regina is packed with prisoners, and is knee deep with greybacks.

The steamer Marquis left on Wednesday morning for Grand Rapids to meet a large excursion party from Winnipeg and the east, who are going as far as Edmonton before returning.

Fast Time.

This is destined to be a fast year in sporting circles. On the turf, Maud S. has eclipsed all former records, and has brought the mile trotting record down to 2:09¾. On the water, Wallace Ross, after a hotly contested race, was beaten by Teemer at Oak Point. The race was four miles with a turn, and Hanlan's record for this distance was lowered. Teemer's time was 26 minutes, and 20 seconds, the best on record.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

F. D. Wilson.
A B C's
Bramalea

Gazette.

Whole No. 88.

"Tenderfeet."

"Poeta nascitur, non fit."

Under the above heading, a correspondent of the *N. W. Live Stock Journal* gives the following good advice concerning the retention of good cowmen when once secured:

If it be true, as the ancients had it, that a poet was born a poet and not made, so the reverse certainly holds good as regards cowpunchers, they becoming expert in their profession only by long and constant practice. What has become of the "old hands" is a question that has frequently been asked of me, and that I have asked myself during the progress of the round-up this summer. Whether they drift north in search of better wages or, becoming gradually disgusted with a business that furnishes them with wages for only six months in the year, seek some employment where the remuneration is possibly not so high, but where work is steadier, I do not know.

In all branches of skilled labor (and that cowpunching is skilled labor I think no one will deny) it is customary to begin with nominal wages until a man has acquired a certain amount of proficiency in his trade, whatever that may be. In cowpunching this is not so, men being put to work on wages averaging within $5 a month of those that an experienced hand receives. That such a state of affairs naturally tends to produce a feeling of dissatisfaction among cowboys is not to be wondered at, because they feel that they have to do their own work and practically the work of the man who receives almost the same wages as they do. That a tenderfoot is more of a hindrance than a help on a round-up any one will readily admit that has seen him with the expression of "to do or to die" upon his face, firmly grasp the sweat leather in his left hand, the cantle in his right and prepare to mount, and land the next second on the ground, while the poor horse, frightened out of his wits at being mounted in such a novel manner, seeks refuge in an adjoining county, and a couple of horses are run down in bringing him back to camp. As the day progresses matters, instead of mending, become gradually worse. Your "bete noire," if I may be permitted so to call him (although mine was a singularly "light complected" chap), is waiting for the moment to arrive when you shall have got a cow clear, to send [illegible] into [illegible] again, while his

Mr. A.W. McVittie, and is now on the market. The smallest lots are 50x130, river lots 50x200, making them desirable for private residences. We believe that the lots are held at reasonable figures. The streets are laid out similar to those on Section 15. The first street on the north is named Notre-Dame, the second St. Joseph, and the third St. Mary.

The Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Brown, daughter of the late Hon. George Brown, Mr. Charles MacKenzie, and J. H. Fairbank, M. P., came in from the Mountains last evening. To-day the party will visit the Government Farm, Messrs. Glen, Votier and Livingstone's farms. To-night the Hon. gentleman will be entertained by the citizens. Before leaving for the east Mr. MacKenzie will have gained information which will be wisely used on the floor of the House.

Moose Jaw.

From the *News*.

The Methodist church on Fairford street, has been pulled down, and we understand a new and commodious building is to be erected on High street, east of Main.

During the ten months since the last session of the North-West Council the sum of $2,278.74 has been received for liquor permits. It takes considerable liquor for medicinal purposes in the North-West.

Mr. J. H. Whitmore had a narrow escape a day or two since. While taking up hastily a loaded gun from a corner near the stove, in order to shoot a hawk which was hovering too near his fowl yard, the hammer was caught by a projecting rim of the stove and the piece discharged, the contents passing in close proximity to his head and lodging in the ceiling. The charge was fortunately intercepted by a beam, else Mrs. Whitmore, who was in the room above, might have been struck.

Edmonton.

From the *Bulletin*.

Advice was received last mail of the shipment from England of the new telephones for Edmonton, St. Albert and Clove Bay to be worked in connection with the telegraph line.

Messrs. Pearce and Gauvreau left Thursday morning for Battleford, per McCauley's team. They will take evidence in any disputed case arising there. They expect to return here in a month's time.

Contracts for Mounted Police supplies have been let as follows:—Beef, M. McCauley, Edmonton, 15c per lb.; oats, Jas. Reid, Fort Saskatchewan, 2½c per lb.; potatoes, E. Cullen, Ft. Saskatchewan, 5-6c per lb; hay, Chamberlayne, McNicol & Co., Ft. Saskatchewan, $6.75 per ton; bran, M. McCauley, Edmonton, 1½c per lb. The wood and coal contracts have not been let yet.

Battleford.

From the Saskatchewan *Herald*.

It is reported that sixty horses were run off from Duck Lake district two or three weeks ago.

Mr. W. McKay, in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's business at this place, has been advanced a step upward in the service, having received his commission as Junior Chief Trader.

The detachment of Mounted Police at Pitt has been strengthened by the addition of eight men from headquarters, who went up on Saturday last, filling the complement of men assigned to that post.

The Hudson's Bay Company have erected a canvas house, twenty by thirty feet, along side of their shop, to give the temporary accommodation until their new buildings are put up.

Orders have been received to put the Industrial School building—the old Government House—in a thorough state of repair. To accomplish this the whole of the side will be taken off and replaced, and the roof reshingled, and other important [illegible]

may give, of their action, [illegible] satisfactory ones to those most nearly interested. Their action is very much like giving prizes to the worst boys in a school, and thrashing the best ones for their good conduct.

While seeking to defend the course they have adopted, we trust not irrevocably, the Government should not lose sight of the results which are sure to follow it, which indeed are even now making themselves felt. In the best of times, the presence of three or four hundred Indians among thousands of cattle, would make the atmosphere rather unhealthy for the latter. But when these same Indians are themselves starving, and see their wives and children suffering from the gnawing pangs of hunger, it is utterly against human nature to expect that they would resist the temptation to help themselves. We would ask Mr. Vankoughnet to place himself, in imagination, in their place. Let him fancy himself and family in a secluded part of the prairie; that they had had wind pudding for breakfast, snared gopher, with an entree of rattlesnake on toast for dinner, and expectation seasoned with despair for supper. And then supposing that, a half hour after this luxurious supper, a fine, graded three-year-old steer should come over a neighboring butte, and look with astonishment on the hon. gentleman and his family. Will the hon. gentleman deny that he would take another turn in his breech-cloth, drop his bianket, and crawl around to get a good shot at that steer. We can just see his mouth water, and hear him exclaim, "betcher life I'd git there." And yet an Indian has probably as much feeling for his family and himself, as our hon. friend, and cannot be blamed under such circumstances, for doing what he does. The cowmen do not blame the Indians, but they are determined to protect their property, and will make it exceedingly tropical for any Indians they may catch killing their cattle, as they would, if the depredators were white men. We have referred to the starving condition of these Indians before. They are scattered all over the ranges; game is scarce, and when it gives out, as it must soon do, what will be the result? Let Mr. VanKougnet again transfer himself to the realms of imagination, close his eyes, and think what he would do under the circumstances, and then let him decide to feed these Stoney Indians and locate them on a new reserve, and all danger and trouble will be averted.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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Duplicate

Edmonton Sept 9th 1884

Private Memorandum

"Stoney Indians"

My attention has been drawn to an Editorial in the Fort Macleod Gazette of August 29th under above caption, and as I have so very lately made my inspection of this district it may not be out of place to say a few words in advance of my report: In the first place I may state, that the Editor of the Gazette Mr Wood is a young man who commenced life as a Teacher in Trin Coll School Port Hope - from there he joined the N.W.M. Police after serving during 1881 Indian Agent Macleod got him for a clerk after Robertson fled the country. In the Spring of 1882 he commenced publishing this Paper As an Indian Office clerk he was a very poor one - He was never at Morley and knows nothing personally regarding those Indians The Indian Agent the Sub Agent and myself were at Morley together about the 8th August there were no starving Indians - a few presented themselves for "Grub" and they recieved it, most of them were away hunting to the North The principal owners of cattle at Morley besides the Indians themselves are the Macdougalls they expressed themselves as satisfied that the Indians would not kill cattle, and appeared content when I explained that the Departmental Policy was

Honorable
E Dewdney
Indian Commissioner
Regina

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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was to do away with the issue of a regular ration, and the services of a farming instructor for whom there was no occupation - but when the hunt failed the Indians upon returning to their reserves would have food issued to them by the Agent - who would visit the Reserve at short regular intervals, and that the old and helpless would still receive what they needed The "Universal dissatisfaction" said to prevail in the country and "specially among the cow men" must have incubated in the Editors head I heard nothing beyond an occasional enquiry regarding the policy of the Department towards these Indians:

The fishing season is at hand and they will have their fall hunt:

Whilst they received rations the Department had on its hands an Instructor and assistant who did not have one hours regular work in a day And from the appearance of the buildings they lived in, did not attempt to make for themselves a little work by improving them - They are a collection of hutsin a country where there is plenty of material to put up respectable buildings which would only have cost a little exertion = Then the Indians being fed daily as much as they could eat - were settling down into idlers and the boys were growing up not even learning how to hunt -

I beg leave to propose a way out of this dilemma The Chepoosleguahn (Sharphead) Band of Stonies last year removed from the vicinity of Pigeon Lake - the country there being thickly wooded is unfit for Indian farming and

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and chose a reserve situate commencing North of Battle River and extending South over Wolf Creek: and the Eastern boundary a line running North and South commencing at the intersection of the Edmonton and Calgary trail with the Battle River- nearly all the band have removed to this locality and have made a fair commencement- in farming They are too small a band for the Department to go to the expense of erecting good buildings for an Instructors house Store house and stables with the view of retaining one there permanently were it not for the following reasons

1 Already some stonies from Morley have gone there and expressed a desire to settle if this is allowed by the Department, and they are then well looked after, it may be the commencement of a regular Exodus from Morley and may be the means of solving the question regarding those Indians They are one tribe and have intermarried therefore are generally related to each other and are all under the Spiritual guidance of the Methodist Church A school and Mission is already established on Wolf Creek and I think the Church could be induced to join the Department and use its influence for a gradual removal

There was a good supply of flour (200 Sacks) and Bacon (25-35 lbs) on hand upon the reserve at Morley which is sure to attract the Indians to their reserves when the hunt fails And I think the Department have no reason to withdraw from the policy introduced last Spring

J. P. Wadsworth
Insp. Ind. Agencies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

15.717

The Honble
E. Dewdney
Ind^n Com^r for Man & Nwt
Regina
N.W.T.

868

Oct. 7 '84

Sir,

I have the honor to ack: the rec^t of your letter of the 22 ult. enclosing copy of a Memorandum from Mr Inspector Wadsworth relative to an editorial which appeared in the Fort Macleod Gazette concerning the Stony Indians at Morley; and to inform you that Mr Wadsworth's recommendation with regard to the removal of those Indians to the Reserve to which the Chepoostegualm Band of Stonys removed last year in the Battle River District is approved of as well as the steps taken by you to carry the same into effect.

I have &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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16238

copy

No. 468. B'foot Crossing
Oct 15. 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 868 of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing a copy of memorandum from Mr Wadsworth re Stonies.

While at Morleyville lately in speaking on the food question the chiefs said the game was getting very scarce and that they would require to be fed this winter, I told them if they came in from hunting and were starving they would be fed until they could go out again, and that in the meantime the widows and old people would continue to receive rations twice a month, but that I did not think the Department would give them regular rations, unless they be moved to some Reserve where there was some likelihood of their eventually making a living by farming

They did not seem to like the idea of leaving as they said the Reserve was good for cattle and root crops in the ravines.

In my opinion any advice given by

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by Revd J. McDougall would go a great way with them, if he advised them to choose another Reserve I think they would do so, but I think he prefers them where they are.

I do not think they have killed any stock cattle this summer with the exception of a few head of their own, but of course are mutually liable to do so if caught away from home and nothing to eat.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedt servt
(sgd) Magnus Begg

Honble
Indian Commr
Regina.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

16693

No. 868

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina Nov 17 1884

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
No 15717 of the 31st ultimo relative to the Stony Indians at Morley changing their present location, and in reply beg to state that I consider it, and had long since given orders to that effect, most undesirable that any official apart from the Agents, my Assistant and myself should have direct dealing with the Indians in matters of this kind.

Many of the complications which heretofore arisen have been caused by the fact of too great a number of officials dealing with the Indians - they themselves say that they do not know with whom they have to deal.

During

The Right Hon
Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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CANADA

during parleys with them it is found that they are only too prone to assert that all manner of promises have been made by the others who have spoken to them on the same subject, and it is often most difficult to meet them under such circumstances, but for instance where one and the same person confers with them in matters pertaining to themselves.

Mr Reed has already looked into the matter during his trip, and should it be thought advisable by the Department that the subject should be thoroughly canvassed with the band, it should be myself or that gentleman to do so, though time must elapse before the majority of the band are on the Reserve, and the Agent alone can inform us when this is the case.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obed.t serv.t
J. Provost
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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15.717

Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Commissioner
Manitoba & N.W.T.
Regina
N.W.T.

Ind. Comm. No. 858

Nov. 27 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 11th. Inst replying to my letter of the 31 ult. in which you were advised that when Mr. Inspector Wadsworth returns from the North he might be instructed to run over to the Stony Reserve and confer with the Chiefs in the matter of their suggested removal to another Reserve; and in reply I beg to inform you that Mr. Wadsworth is an Officer with whom, from his visiting the Indians in question for several years past annually, they are familiar and in whom they have confidence and he is therefore better known to them than Mr. Asst. Comr. Reed. Any advice therefore given them Mr. Wadsworth naturally have ~~therefore~~ weight with them.

I have

He moreover knows the Reserve in the Edmonton district to which it is proposed the Stoneys shall remove and can ~~therefore~~ speak with confidence to them about its advantages &c. compared with their present Reserve with which he is also fully acquainted

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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In your reply refer to

No. 868

17176

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 11 1884

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 4 December 1884

Sir,

In replying to your letter of the 27th ulto No. 15717, I have the honor to state that possibly my meaning was not clearly conveyed in mine of the 31st October, but I was desirous of stating that although there may be several in the service of the Department who thoroughly understand Indians and can conduct any dealings with them in a most desirable manner, still my experience has taught me, that it is a much wiser course to limit the number of those whose duty it is to confer with Indians on matters which cannot be arranged by agents, to one person if possible, and that should be myself if circumstances should permit, but if not the conference should take place with my Assistant who is constantly with me and is thoroughly conversant with

The Right Hon.
Sup. Gen of Ind Affs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,717)

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with my ideas relative to matters in general. For by this means the same person can again if the question should be broached a second time, meet the Indians and give a direct denial to what Indians are constantly claiming as promises, although never made. Which if not denied by him, who, the Indians assert, made them, gradually become a matter of real belief on their part and consequently hard to refute.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. Dewdney

Commissioner.

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File 15,741		Assiniboine Agency - A copy of the list of prizes and officers of the First Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina, October, 1884. 1884
File 15,773	1	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Michel Dumas as Farming Instructor on One Arrow's Reserve. 1884
File 15,773	2	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding an account submitted by Malcolm Cummings for his services as Interpreter at Long Plain, Swan Lake and Sandy Bay. 1879
File 15,776		Cowichan Agency - Correspondence regarding the payment of accounts to local authorities for expenses incurred while holding inquests on deceased Indians. 1879 - 1880
File 15,794		Northwest Territories - Manitoba and Keewatin - Correspondence and reports regarding the possibility of growing wild rice on the Indian Reserves, indicating desirable locations, problems and instructions for cultivating (publications, clippings). 1886 - 1923

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15741

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT PRIZE LIST ANNUAL EXHIBITION REGINA

VOLUME

FROM

TO

15741

FILE NO.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

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CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

10 5-10-84

No. 15741

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

ACTION.

21 1/15

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Hon E. Dewdney
Regina

21
29 Sept

With copy of Prize list of 1st Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina on 2nd & 3rd Oct.

8th Oct Cd to Regina ff

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM OF ENTRY.

ASSINIBOIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I, of (Sec., Tp., Range), propose to exhibit at the Assiniboia Agricultural Society's Exhibition in the following classes :—

No. of Entry.	Class.	Section.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK, &c.

(Signature).....

(P. O. Address).....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15741

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 29

ASSINIBOIA
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
REGINA, N. W. T.

PRIZE LIST
FOR THE
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION,
TO BE HELD AT REGINA,
ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
The 2nd & 3rd of October, A. D. 1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

—:o:—

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

HIS HONOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DEWDNEY.

President .....D. F. Jelly.
1st Vice ditto .....W. H. Gibbs, Jr.
2nd Vice ditto .....Thos. Grover.

Secretary .....W. White.
Treasurer .....A. W. McClure.
Auditors, D. S. McCannel & J. Cowdry.

Directors:

Mr. L. Purdy.
Mr. Werden Palmer.
Mr. Charles Stewart.
Mr. Geo. W. Brown.
Mr. W. Parslow.
Mr. W. Hughson.
Mr, J. McIntyre.
Mr. Geo. Arkle.

Mr. T Bull.
Mr. N. H. Cowdry.
Mr. J. W. Smith.
Mr. J. Symonds.
Mr. W. Machy.
Mr. W. Cullen.
Mr. J. Bole.

Mr. C. McCusker.
Mr. P. McAra.
Mr. J. Gilbert.
Col. Stone.
Mr. J. A. Kerr.
Mr. E. Carss.
Mr. J. S. Lytle.

Competition open to the whole of the North-West Territories.

Regina LEADER Print.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,741)

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All Entries must be made on or before the 29th day of September, with the Secretary. No entry will be received by him after that date, unless sufficient cause be shown for delay.

2. All animals or articles must be the bonâ fide property of the Exhibitor.

3. All grain, roots, and other products of the soil must be of this year's growth, and grown by the Exhibitor.

4. Entries for articles not named in the Prize List will be received, and extra Prizes awarded, at the discretion of the Judges.

5, Tubs, crocks or firkins of butter, or sacks with the grain or roots, for exhibition, must not be marked with the name or initials of the owner.

6. No article shall be moved from the grounds or building until the close of the Exhibition.

7. Every animal or article must have a ticket, with the number of its entry placed on it, or the pen in which it is placed before the Judges enter upon the discharge of their duties.

8. All Entries must be made on printed or written forms, similar to that printed at the end of Prize List; and, where an exhibitor is not a member of the Society, must be accompanied by a fee of $1.00, except in Classes 14 and 18, where entry fee will be 25 cents. All members and their families are entitled to make their entries free of charge. The entry fee for the horse and pony races is 10 per cent. of the prize money.

9. In classes of pure bred cattle, pedigrees, properly certified, must accompany the entry.

10. On the entry of each animal or article, a card will be furnished the Exhibitor, specifying the class, the section and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to such animal or article during the exhibition.

11. Live stock will require to be on the ground not later than noon of the 2nd, and to remain until one o'clock of the 3rd of October.

12. Members and their families will be admitted to the Exhibition building and grounds free of charge. Non-members will be charged an admission fee of Twenty-five cents.

13. No person shall act as a Judge in any class in which he shall be an exhibitor.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Class I.—General Purpose.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
1.	Stallion, 3 years old and upwards	$5 00	$3 00	$1 00
2.	Stallion, 2 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Stallion, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Filly or Gelding, 3 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
5.	Filly or Gelding, 2 years old	3 00	2 00	1 00
6.	Filly or Gelding, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
7.	Brood Mare (and Foal by her side)	4 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Foal of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
9.	Pair of Horses in harness Stallions excepted) (Special Prize)		3 00	1 00

Class II.—Heavy Draught.

1.	Stallion, 3 years old and upwards	5 00	3 00	1 00
2.	Stallion, 2 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Stallion, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Filly or Gelding. 3 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
5.	Filly or Gelding, 2 yeas old	3 00	2 00	1 00
6.	Filly or Gelding, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
7.	Brood Mare (and Foal by her side)	4 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Foal of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
9.	Pair of Horses in harness (Stallions excepted)	5 00	3 00	1 00

Class III.—Road or Carriage.

1.	Stallion of any age	5 00	3 00	1 00
2.	Pair matched Carriage Horses, any size	5 00	3 00	1 00
3.	Single Carriage Horse (Gelding or Mare)	4 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Single Roadster, over 15½ hands high	4 00	2 00	1 00
5.	Single Roadster, 15½ hands and under	4 00	2 00	1 00
6.	Pair Roadsters, in harness....(Special Prize.)		3 00	1 00
7.	Saddle Horse or Mare	4 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Brood Mare (and Foal by her side)	4 00	2 00	1 00
9.	Foal of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00

Class IV.—Native Ponies.

1.	Pair Road or Carriage Ponies, 14 hands and under. (Special Prize.)		2 00	1 00
2.	Single Pony in harness, 14 hands and under	3 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Saddle Pony, 14 hands and under	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Native Mare and Foal.....(Special Prize.)		2 00	1 00
5.	Foal of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00

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CLASS V.—MULES.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
1.	Best Pair Mules	$5 00	$3 00	$1 00

CATTLE.

CLASS VI.—DURHAMS.

1.	Bull, 2 years old and over	(Special Prize.)	3 00	1 00
2.	Bull, 1 year old	4 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Bull Calf of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Cow, 3 years over	(Special Prize.)	3 00	1 00
5.	Heifer, 2 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
6.	Heifer, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
7.	Heifer Calf of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Herd consisting of 1 Bull and 3 Females (Special Prize).			

CLASS VII.—AYRSHIRES.

1.	Bull, 2 years and over	5 00	3 00	1 00
2.	Bull, 1 year old	4 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Bull Calf of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Cow, 3 years and over	5 00	3 00	1 00
5.	Heifer, 2 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
6.	Heifer, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
7.	Heifer Calf of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Herd, consisting of 1 Bull and 3 females	10 00	5 00	2 00

CLASS VIII.—GRADES, ANY KIND.

1.	Milch Cow, 3 years and over	(Special Prize.)	2 00	1 00
2.	Heifer, 2 years old	3 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Heifer, 1 year old	3 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Heifer Calf of 1884	3 00	2 00	1 00
5.	Herd of 4 Females of any age (Special Prize).			

N. B.—Pedigree required on Thoroughbred Cattle.

CLASS IX.—OXEN, ETC.

1.	Yoke of Oxen, any age with yoke or harness on	(Special Prize.)	(Special Prize.)	(Special Prize.)
			3 00	1 00
2.	Fat Ox, Steer, Cow, or Heifer, (Special Prize.)		3 00	1 00
3.	Pair Steers, 3 years old	4 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Pair Steers, 2 years old	4 00	2 00	
5.	Pair Steers, 1 year old	4 00	2 00	

SHEEP.

CLASS X.—LEICESTER OR COTSWOLD.

1.	Ram, 2 years over	4 00	3 00	2 00
2.	Shearling Ram	4 00	3 00	1 00
3.	Ram Lamb	4 00	3 00	1 00

SHEEP.—Leicester and Cotswold (continued.)

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Psize.
4.	2 Ewes, 2 shears and over (having raised lambs this season.)	$3 00	$2 00	$1 00
5.	2 Shearling Ewes	3 00	2 00	1 00
6.	2 Ewe Lambs	3 00	2 00	1 00

CLASS XI.—DOWNS.

1.	Ram, 2 shears and over	4 00	3 00	1 00
2.	Shearling Ram	4 00	3 00	1 00
3.	Ram Lamb	4 00	3 00	1 00
4.	2 Ewes, 2 shears and over, (having raised lambs this season.)	3 00	2 00	1 00
5.	Shearling Ewes	3 00	2 00	1 00
6.	2 Ewe Lambs	3 00	2 00	1 00

SWINE.

CLASS XII.—BLACK.

1.	Boar, over 8 months old	4 00	2 00	1 00
2.	Boar, under 8 months old	3 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Breeding sow, over 8 months old	4 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Sow, under 8 months old	3 00	2 00	1 00

CLASS XIII.—WHITE.

1.	Boar, over 8 months old	4 00	2 00	1 00
2.	Boar, under 8 months old	3 00	2 00	1 00
3.	Breeding Sow, over 3 months old	4 00	2 00	1 00
4.	Sow, under 8 months old	3 00	2 00	1 00

POULTRY.

CLASS XIV.

		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.
1.	Cock and 1 Hen, Black Spanish	2 00	1 00
2.	Cock and 1 Hen, Dark Brahma	2 00	1 00
3.	Cock and 1 Hen, Light Brahma	2 00	1 00
4.	Cock and 1 Hen, Game Fowl	2 00	1 00
5.	Cock and 1 Hen, Dorkings (white)	2 00	1 00
6.	Cock and 1 Hen, Dorkings (colored)	2 00	1 00
7.	Cock and 1 Hen, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs	2 00	1 00
8.	Cock and 1 Hen, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs	2 00	1 00
9.	Cock and 1 Hen, Golden Spangled Hamburgs	2 00	1 00
10.	Cock and 1 Hen, Silver Spangled Hamburgs	2 00	1 00
11.	Cock and 1 Hen, White Crested Black Polands	2 00	1 00
12.	Cock and 1 Hen, Golden Polands	2 00	1 00
13.	Cock and 1 Hen, Silver Polands	2 00	1 00
14.	Cock and 1 Hen, Bantams	2 00	1 00
15.	Cock and 1 Hen, Houdans	2 00	1 00

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POULTRY—Continued.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.
16.	Cock and 1 Hen, Plymouth Rock	2 00	1 00
17.	Cock and 1 Hen, Cochin China	2 00	1 00
18.	Cock and 1 Hen, Partridge Cochin	2 00	1 00
19.	Cock and 1 Hen, any variety not classed	2 00	1 00
20.	Pair White Aylesbury Ducks	2 00	1 00
21.	Pair Rouen Ducks	2 00	1 00
22.	Pair Ducks	2 00	1 00
23.	Pair Turkeys	2 00	1 00
24.	Pair Geese	2 00	1 00
25.	Pair Guinea Fowl	2 00	1 00
26.	Pair Peacocks	2 00	1 00
27.	Pair Pigeons	2 00	1 00
28.	Pair Doves	2 00	1 00
29.	Best Collection Poultry, (Special Prize.)		

GRAIN AND SEEDS, &c.

CLASS XV.

		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
1.	Two bushels Red Fyfe (Spring.) (Special Prize.)		5 00	3 00
2.	Two Sacks Red Fyfe (Spring.) (Special Prize).			
3.	Two Bushels Barley	8 00	4 00	2 00
4.	Two Sacks Barley. (Special Prize.)			
5.	Two Bushels Oats (Black)	8 00	4 00	2 00
6.	Two Bushels Oats (White)	8 00	4 00	2 00
7.	Two Sacks Oats. (Special Prize).			
8.	One Bushel Field Peas	6 00	4 00	2 00
9.	One Bushel Marrowfat Peas	6 00	4 00	2 00
10.	Two Bushels Wheat, Oats, and Barley, grown by one man. (Special Prize).			
11.	Half Bushel White Beans (Field)	5 00	3 00	1 00
12.	Half Bushel White Beans (Large)	5 00	3 00	1 00
13.	Twelve Ears Indian Corn	3 00	2 00	1 00
14.	Half Bushel Millet	3 00	2 00	1 00
15.	Half Bushel Flax Seed	3 00	2 00	1 00
16.	Half Bushel Hemp	3 00	2 00	1 00
17.	Half Bushel Buckwheat	3 00	2 00	1 00
18.	Two Bushels Early Rose Potatoes. (Special Prize.)		3 00	2 00
19.	One Bushel Potatoes, any kind. (Special Prize.)		3 00	2 00
20.	Best assortment of Potatoes (1 peck each variety). (Special Prize.)			
21.	One Dozen Turnips, for Table use	3 00	2 00	1 00
22.	One Dozen Turnips (Field Swede)	3 00	2 00	1 00
23.	Half dozen White Turnips	2 00	1 00	
24.	Half Dozen Carrots, White (Field)	2 00	1 00	
25.	Half Dozen Carrots, Red (Field)	2 00	1 00	
26.	Half Dozen Carrots (Table)	2 00	1 00	
27.	Half Dozen Mangolds	2 00	1 00	

GRAIN AND SEEDS, ETC.—Continued.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
28.	Half Dozen Parsnips	2 00	1 00	
29.	Half Dozen Sugar Beets	2 00	1 00	
30.	Half Dozen Red Beets	2 00	1 00	
31.	Peck Onions, any kind	2 00	1 00	
32.	Three Cabbages	2 00	1 00	
33.	Three Cauliflowers	2 00	1 00	
34.	Three Tomatoes	2 00	1 00	
35.	Pair Pumpkins	2 00	1 00	
36.	One Dozen Radishes	2 00	1 00	
37.	Half Dozen Cucumbers	2 00	1 00	
38.	Best Assortment Field Roots, (Special Prize.)			
39.	Best Assortment Garden Vegetables. (Special Prize.)		3 00	1 00
40.	Two Watermelons	2 00	1 00	
41.	Two Squashes	2 00	1 00	
42.	Two Citrons	2 00	1 00	
43.	Best Sheaf Wheat (Special Prize.)		1 00	
44.	Best Sheaf Oats (Special Prize.)		1 00	
45.	Best Sheaf Barley (Special Prize.)		1 00	
46.	Best Sheaf Timothy Hay	2 00	1 00	
47.	Best Sheaf Clover	2 00	1 00	
48.	Best Ten Bushels Wheat (Special Prize.)			

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XVI.

1.	One Pail Butter (Special Prize.)		3 00	1 00
2.	One Firkin Butter, not less than 50 lbs., (Special Prize.)			
3.	Butter, Roll or Print (Special Prize.)		3 00	1 00
4.	Butter, Roll or Print, made by Bachelors. (Special Prize.)		2 00	1 00
5.	Dairy Cheese, 3 Cheeses, 20 lbs. each at least,	5 00	3 00	1 00
6.	Honey in Comb, 10 lbs	3 00	2 00	1 00
7.	Honey in Jar, 10 lbs	3 00	2 00	1 00
8.	Ten Pounds Maple Sugar	3 00	2 00	1 00
9.	Two Loaves Bread, home-made. (Special Prize.)		2 00	1 00
10.	Two Loaves Bread, made by Bachelors. (Special Prize.)		2 00	1 00
11.	Collection Baker's and Confectioner's Manufacture.	3 00	2 00	
12.	Best Assortment of Preserves from Native Fruit	2 00		

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XVII.

1.	Set Single Carriage Harness	2 00	1 00
2.	Set Double Carriage Harness	2 00	1 00
3.	Set Lumber Harness	2 00	1 00

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ARTS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
4.	Set Cart Harness	2 00	1 00	
5.	Set Ox Harness	2 00	1 00	
6.	Saddle, Bridle and Martingale	2 00	1 00	
7.	Assortment of Tinware	2 00	1 00	
8.	Assortment of Brick	3 00	2 00	
9.	Set of Horse Shoes	2 00	1 00	
10.	Assortment of Photographs	2 00	1 00	
11.	Pair Fine Top Boots	2 00	1 00	
12.	Pair Coarse Top Boots	2 00	1 00	
13.	Pair Fine Shoes, Gentleman's	2 00	1 00	
14.	Pair Fine Shoes, Ladies'	2 00	1 00	
15.	Pair Moccasins	2 00	1 00	
16.	Door and Sash	2 00	1 00	

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CLASS XVIII.

1.	Darned Socks or Stocking	2 00	1 00	
2.	One Pair Plain Knitted Woollen Stockings	2 00	1 00	
3.	One Pair Ribbed Knitted Woollen Stockings	2 00	1 00	
4.	One Pair Plain Knitted Woollen Socks	2 00	1 00	
5.	One Pair Ribbed Knitted Woollen Socks	2 00	1 00	
6.	One Pair Plain Knitted Mittens	2 00	1 00	
7.	One Pair Fancy Knitted Mittens	2 00	1 00	
8.	One Pair Knitted Woollen Gloves	2 00	1 00	
9.	Log Cabin Woollen Quilt	2 00	1 00	
10.	Patch-work Quilt, Silk	2 00	1 00	
11.	Patch-work Quilt, Cotton	(Special Prize.)	1 00	
12.	Patch-Work Quilt, Woollen	2 00	1 00	
13.	Home-made Coverlet, Cotton Woven	2 00	1 00	
14.	Home-made Coverlet, Knitted Cotton	2 00	1 00	
15.	Rag Mat	2 00	1 00	
16.	Mat, other than Rag	2 00	1 00	
17.	Crochet-work in Cotton	2 00	1 00	
18.	Crochet-work, Woollen	2 00	1 00	
19.	Embroidery in Silk	2 00	1 00	
20.	Embroidery in Worsted	2 00	1 00	
21.	Embroidery on Muslin	2 00	1 00	
22.	Crewel Work	2 00	1 00	
23.	Berlin Wool Work on Canvas	2 00	1 00	
24.	Bead Work	2 00	1 00	
25.	Tatting	2 00	1 00	
26.	Macrame or Twine Work	2 00	1 00	
27.	Cosey, any kind	2 00	1 00	
28.	Home-made Screen	2 00	1 00	
29.	Plain Sewing, (hand)	2 00	1 00	

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Section.		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
30.	Plain Sewing, (machine)	2 00	1 00	
31.	Fancy Jar	2 00	1 00	
32.	Pressed or Dried Flowers	2 00	1 00	
33.	Painting on Velvet	2 00	1 00	
34.	Painting on Silk or Satin	2 00	1 00	
35.	Painting on China	2 00	1 00	
36.	Painting on wood or panels	2 00	1 00	
37.	Collection of Fret Work	2 00	1 00	
38.	Collection of Fancy Work, (Special Prize.)			
39.	Oil Painting	2 00	1 00	
40.	Water-color Painting	2 00	1 00	
41.	Crayon Painting, Indian Subject	2 00	1 00	
42.	Penmanship, by Children	2 00	1 00	
43.	Mount Mellick Work (Irish)	2 00	1 00	

Prizes only open to Indians of the North-West Territories.

1.	Best Bag of Wheat raised by Indians in N. W. T.	15 00	10 00	
2.	Best Bag of Barley raised by Indians in N. W. T.	15 00	10 00	
3.	Best Bag of Potatoes raised by Indians in N. W. T.	15 00	10 00	
4.	Best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter made by Indian Women	12 50		
5.	Best Loaf of Home-made Bread	12 50		

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1. For Best Two bushels Wheat, Barley and Oats grown by one man. Prize, $25. Presented by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.

2. For Best Herd Durham Cattle, consisting of one bull and three females. Prize, Silver Cup valued at $15 or Cash, at option of winner. Presented by the President, Mr. D. F. Jelly.

3. For Best Herd Grade Cattle, consisting of four females. Prize, $15. Presented by 1st Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Gibbs, Jr.

4. For Best Pair General Purpose Horses in harness (Stallions excepted). Prize, The Celebrated "Sharp" Horse Rake. Presented by the Massey Manufacturing Co., makers, Toronto, by their agent, C. McCusker, Regina.

5. For Best Two Sacks Red Fyfe Spring Wheat. Prize, "Hill Pattern" Plough, valued at $27. Presented by J. Elliott & Son, London, by their agents, Sibbald & Lindsay, Regina.

6. For Best Two Sacks Oats. Prize, Stove valved at $35. Presented by E. & C. Gurney, Winnipeg, by their agent, J. A. Kerr, Regina.

7. For Best Two Sacks Barley. Prize, Coal and Wood Cook Stove. Presented by Smith & Ferguson, Regina.

8. For Best Yoke of Oxen, in yoke or harness. Prize, $15. Presented by Marsh, Pugsley, & Co., Regina.

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SPECIAL PRIZES—Continued.

9. For 2nd Prize—Oxen. Prize, Sett Ox Harness, valued at $12. Presented by Willard Bros., Regina.

10. For 3rd Prize—Oxen. Prize, Ox Yoke and Whiffletrees, valued at $10. Presented by Thos. Barton, Regina.

11. For Best Two Bushels Red Fyfe Spring Wheat. Prize, $10. Presented by F. G. Smith, Banker, Regina.

12. For Best Pair Roadsters in harness. Prize, $10. Presented by D. H. Gillespie, Regina.

13. For Best Pail of Butter. Prize, 1 Caddy Tea, 10 lbs., valued at $6. Presented by F. F. Tims, Regina.

14. For Best Firkin of Butter—50 lbs. Prize, $25. Exhibit to become property of donors. Presented by Sprague & Scarlett, Regina.

15. For Best Roll or Print Butter. Prize, Caddy of Tea—20 lbs., valued at $12.50. Presented by Tinning & Hoskins, Regina.

16. For Best Assortment of Garden Vegetables. Prize, Caddy of Tea—20 lbs., valued at $12.50. Presented by Colonization Store Co., Regina.

17. For Best 10 Bushels Wheat. Prize, $10. Presented by Mr. H. Fisher, Regina, winner to produce to donor sample of soil on which exhibit was grown.

18. For Best Home-made Bread. Prize, Box of Soap, valued at $5. Presented by C. H. Bayne & Co., Regina.

19. For Best Collection of Fancy Work. Prize, Fancy Article, valued at $6. Presented by C. H. Black, Regina.

20. For Best Patchwork Cotton Quilt. Prize, Plated Ware, valued at $4. Presented by J. W. Smith, Regina.

21. For Best Roll or Print of Butter made by Bachelors. Prize, Fancy Teapot, valued at $4. Presented by J. W. Smith, Regina.

22. For Best Assortment Potatoes. Prize, 2 Sacks Four. Presented by Sibbald & Lindsay, Regina.

23. For Best Collection of Poultry. Prize, Meerschaum Pipe, valued at $7. Presented by J. Dawson, Regina.

24. For Best Assortment Field Roots. Prize, Sack of Flour. Presented by J. Donahue, Regina.

25. For Best Two Bushels Potatoes, (Early Rose). Prize, 1,000 Shingles. Presented by J. A. McCaul, Regina.

26. For Best Native Mare and Foal. Prize, 1,000 Shingles. Presented by T. E. Martin, Regina.

27. For Best Bushel Potatoes, any kind. Prize, $5. Presented by W. C. Hamilton, Regina.

28. For Best Durham Cow, 3 years and over. Prize, $5. Presented by T. C. Johnstone, Regina.

29. For Best Fat Ox, Steer, Cow or Heifer. Prize, $5. Presented by Dr. Cotton, Regina.

30. For Best Pair Carriage Ponies, 14 hands and under. Prize, $5. Presented by the Mayor of Regina.

31. For Best Durham Bull. Prize, $5. Presented by A. L. Lunan.

SPECIAL PRIZES—Continued.

32. For Best Grade Milch Cow, 3 years or over. Prize, $4. Presented by the Postmaster.

33 to 35. For Best Sheaf Wheat, Oats and Barley. Prize, 1 year Subscription to REGINA LEADER for *each*. Presented by the Editor.

36. For Best Lady Rider. 1st and 2nd Prizes, Riding Whips. Presented by the Secretary, W. White.

37. For Best Team Walking Horses. Prize, $5. Presented by Mr. G. A. Montgomery, Registrar.

38. For Best Yoke Walking Oxen. Prize, $6. Presented by Mrs. Kelly, "Windsor Hotel."

39. For Best Bread made by Bachelors. Prize, Gun, value $7.50. Presented by Mr. J. A. Kerr, Regina.

FORM OF ENTRY.

ASSINIBOIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I, of (Sec., Tp., Range), propose to exhibit at the Assiniboia Agricultural Society's Exhibition in the following classes :—

No. of Entry.	Class.	Section.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK, &c.

(Signature).....

(P. O. Address).....

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Programme of Sports.

HORSE & PONY RACES.

1st. Horse Race. (Open). ..... Mile Dash.
1st Prize - $15 00 2nd Prize - $5 00
Third saves Entrance Money.
N.B.—At least Three Horses must Start.

2nd. Pony Race. (Open). ..... Half Mile.
Heats best two in three.
1st Prize - $15 00 2nd Prize - $5 00
Third saves Entrance Money.

3rd. Trotting Race. Horses or Ponies. ..... Half Mile.
Heats best two in three.
1st Prize - $15 00 2nd Prize - $5 00
Third saves Entrance Money.
N.B.—At least Three must Start.

4th. Ox Race. Walking. ..... Half Mile.
1st Prize, (Special Prize.) 2nd Prize - $4 00

5th. Horse Race. Walking. ..... Half Mile.
1st Prize, (Special Prize.) 2nd Prize - $4 00

6th. Pony Race. Open to Ponies owned in Regina District.
Half Mile. Heats best two in three.
1st Prize - $15 00 2nd Prize - $5 00
Third saves Entrance Money.

FOOT RACES.

1st. One Hundred Yards. Open. ..... Dash.
1st Prize - $6 00 2nd Prize - $4 00

2nd. Half Mile. 1st Prize - $10 00 Second Prize - $5 00.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best Lady Rider. First and Second Prizes. (Special.)

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In your reply refer to

No. 551

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, September 24th 1884

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 29 1884

Mr Mercer
Ack & Sep the prizes
offered for products of the
Soil raised by Indians
are approved of RH

3 Oct
[illegible]

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, a copy of the Prize List for the First Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina on the 2nd and 3rd days of October.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obdt Servant
E. Clerk
Commissioner.

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy of the Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

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15741

The Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Comm
Regina
N. W. T.

551

October 6th 84

Sir,

I have the honor to ack the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo enclosing a copy of the Prize List for the first Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina on the 2nd & 3rd inst and to inform you in reply that the prizes offered for products of the soil raised by Indians and bread & butter made are approved of.

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File 15,741		Assiniboine Agency - A copy of the list of prizes and officers of the First Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina, October, 1884. 1884
File 15,773	1	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Michel Dumas as Farming Instructor on One Arrow's Reserve. 1884
File 15,773	2	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding an account submitted by Malcolm Cummings for his services as Interpreter at Long Plain, Swan Lake and Sandy Bay. 1879
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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15773

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT MICHAEL DUMAS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15773 (Volume 1)

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By		For Records Use
				PERS.			

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

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REGULATIONS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

Asst. 4-10-84
Mc G. 7-10-84
V.C.M.

No. 15773

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Asst. Dewdney
Regina

Personnel

23/29 Sept

Has engaged Michael Dumas as Instructor on "One Arrows" Reserve
Copies of letters from Bishop of St Albert, Sub Agt Macrae & Mr Dumas enclosed

Oct. 16. Let to E. Dewdney
17 nov let from E. Dewdney.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15773

St. Laurent de Grandin
Carlton N.W.T.
September 6th 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 29 1884

To,
His Honor E. Dewdney,
Lt Governor of the N.W.T.

Copy

Sir,

Under existing circumstances I believe it would be well to show the Half-Breeds that the Govt have not entirely disregarded them, and a good means of effecting this would be to give, as soon as possible, to those of their nation who are fit for it, Employment suitable to their capacity. Positions as Indian Farm Instructors would, I believe be most suitable for them particularly as they would have no need of Interpreters and they would be able better than any one else, to prevent trouble of the kind which have recently occurred near Battleford.

Mr Michel Dumas a French Canadian Half-breed who speaks and writes sufficiently well both French and English and who speaks Cree still more correctly, deserves the position of Farm Instructor, I believe him to be the most capable of filling this position as he has been occupied in farming from his infancy I Venture

F.C.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ventured to ask your Honour to be so good as to grant this favour, more particularly as I believe him to be capable of filling the position and to be a perfectly honest man.—

Mr Dumais is Married and lives I believe at St. Louis de Langevin. District of Lorne.

I am respectfully &c &c &c
+ Vital
Bishop of St. Albert

(Sd)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 363

15773

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, September 15th 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will send for Mr Michel Dumas and inform him that after the representation made to me by His Lordship Bishop Grandin I feel satisfied that it would be in the interest of the of the Indian department and of the Indians themselves if he were placed in charge as Farming Instructor of one of our Reserves.

I am led to believe that One Arrows would be a convenient One for him. And as these Indians have shewn a desire this Summer to work well I think Mr Dumas will have no difficulty in urging them to greater efforts.

Mr Dumas can speak both Cree, French and English and writes and reads both of the latter.

Mr Tomkins should shew Mr Dumas how the returns are kept, and

Your

Indian Agent

Battleford N.W.T.

F.C.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

you should see that a correct Inventory of all Government Supplies on the Reserve be made and handed to Mr Dumas to start from.

I have written Mr Dumas to see you as soon as convenient, as your Annuity payments will take plac shortly it would be well if Mr Dumas entered upon his duties then and he should be with you at the time of the payments.

I am
Sir
Your Obt Servant
E. Dewdney.
Commissioner

Sgd

Mr Dumas Salary will be at the rate of $50.00 per month and rations. It is the wish of the Dept that married men be Engaged for the position and as soon as a house is built for the Instructor his wife will be expected to live there when she will be paid as others for cooking &c

E.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15773

Copy

Septr: 15. 1884.

My dear Sir:—

His Lordship Bishop Grandin has strongly recommended you to me for the position of Farming Instructor, and on Enquiry I find from Mr: Forget my Secretary that he thinks a position on "One Arrows" Reserve would be the most convenient one for you.
As I find the Indians on this Reserve have worked very well this Summer and I am anxious to have an Instructor constantly with them until they can see their way to look after themselves.
I have directed our Agent Mr: Macrae to send for you and offer you this position. The Annuity Payments will take place shortly, and I think that would be a good time for you to enter upon your duties. I have written to Mr: Tom Kuis who has had these Indians in charge to give you all the assistance he can in pointing out to you how our Returns are Kept &c: I should like these Indians to break as much land as possible this Fall so as to have it ready for early seeding next Spring and as there is some conflict about a portion of the

—Reserve—

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Reserve which is not quite settled yet you had better Consult with the Agent and Indians as to Breaking up new land at a point where there will be no dispute. I should like to hear from you yourself whether you are willing to accept the position.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obed: servant
(Signed) L. Dewdney

Michel Dumas Esqr:
St: Louis de Langevin.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. ..... or

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, September 23 1884.

15773

SEP 29 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that it has been found necessary to employ an Instructor for "One Arrow's" Reserve and therefore the services of Mr Michael Dumas have been engaged at the rate of $50.00 per Month and rations.

I beg to enclose Copies of three letters - one from His Lordship the Bishop of St Albert, one to Mr Sub-Agent Macrae, and one to Mr Dumas bearing on the subject - These letters explain themselves.

Mr Jomtien has been instructed to confine himself to the oversight of "Beardy" and "Okemasis" Reserves.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obt Servant.
[illegible]
Commr.

The Right Hon
Supt Genl
of Indian affrs
Ottawa.

"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1577³

Hon E. Dewdney
Indian Comr
Regina
N.W.T.

October 16 84

Sir,

I have the honor to ack the rect of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, reporting that you had engaged the services of Mr Michael Dennas as Instructor for One Arrows Reserve at the rate of $50.00 per month and rations and enclosing copies of correspondence on the subject; and in reply to inform you that it is feared that an Instructor with not as much experience or as well known by them as Mr Tomkins will fail to accomplish as good results among the Indians as Mr Tomkins would have done and as One Arrows Band is far more backward and difficult to teach than either of the other Bands referred to it should have been left in charge of Tomkins & the two other Bands handed over to the new

Mr McGoir to note

HW

Tom

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

new man. I think a change in the above direction should still be made

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

16476

No. 363

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, November 1st 1884

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instno No 15773 re engagement of Mr Michael Dumas as Farming Instructor for "Cut Arrows" Reserve and in answer to state that the change was not made without considering Mr Dumas's capabilities to manage and instruct Indians.

If it is found that "Cut Arrows" band does not prosper under him the change proposed by the Department can be made.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obt Servant
L. Clarke
Commissioner.

The Right Honble
The Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FILE NO. 15773 (Volume 2)

FILE NO. 15773

BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT MALCOLM CUMMINGS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

PERS.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or IF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...MO.

D.L.O. 7-9
12-109

Folio work 14335

No. 15,773

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

James F. Graham

17 Sept

Personnel

Ltr from Malcolm Cummings for services as interpreter to Agent Ogletree paying annuities.

24 Sept ltr to Jas. F. Graham
24 Oct " from do
22 " Ltr " — do — with Cheque as Form A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.773

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch
Manitoba Superintendency

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN SEP 17 1879

1879 To Malcolm Cummings Dr.

July	8	To interpreting during the payments of the Long Plain Band of Indians Three days at $5.00/100 per day	$15.00
	12	To interpreting during the payments of the Swan Lake Band of Indians. Three days at $5.00/100 per day	15.00
	18	To interpreting during the payments of the Sandy Bay Band of Indians Six days at $5.00/100	30.00
		Total	$60.00

Cheque 342 [illegible]

Portage La Prairie
July 28th 1879

Certified to be correct
J. Ogilvie Indian Agent

Approved
Dec. 1. [illegible]
Int. of Ind. Serv.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15,773 10133

Return to me
LM
Sept 16/79

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 9th Sept 1879

No 1,898

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your examination, approval and payment an account in duplicate from Mr Malcolm Cummings for the sum of Sixty Dollars being for twelve days services as Interpreter to Mr Agent Ogletree when paying annuities this year to the Swan Lake, Long Plain, and Sandy Bay Indians the Account is certified correct by Mr Ogletree.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant

The Right Hon'ble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Jas. Fowlers
Acting Indian Supt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15:773-

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant.

Ottawa, 20 Sept 1879.

Please state what has been the usual rate of pay to persons acting as Interpreters in the Manitoba Superintendency

D L Macdonald

Indians - average $2 @ $2.50 per diem
2.50 $3.- to $4.-
Whites
$5.- seems to be an Excessive charge to pay for such service by a White man when the Natives will perform it for less than half

R. O'Sinclair
20/9/79

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.773

Jas. F. Graham Esq
Acting Ind^n Supt
Winnipeg
Man.

23/9/79

Sept 24th 79

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 9 Instant, enclosing an account from Mr Malcolm Cummings for interpreting done by him for Mr Agent Ogletree while paying annuities I have to inform you that the charge is in excess to any yet made for such services and I have to request that you will explain why this excessive charge is made by Mr Cummings and have the account marked approved by you —

Tank

LW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11023
~~11021~~
11023
16,289
11023

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 4th October -79

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN OCT 1879 BRANCH.

Return to Ann
LH
Oct 13/79

No 1,933

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, No 15,773, in reply to mine of the 9th September last, requesting me to explain why the charge in Mr Malcolm Cummings account for interpreting done by him for Mr Agent Ogletree is in excess to any yet made for such service,

I beg to state for your information that the amount of Mr Cummings account for interpreting last year was $45.00 being for nine days services only,

The Right Honble
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

only, as the Swan Lake Band of Indians were paid their Annuities at Long Plain with the Indians of that Band thus saving three days times by not going to the former place. This year the Swan Lake Band were paid on their own Reserve being the cause of the three additional days charged in the account.

I beg also to state for your information that Mr Cummings furnish his own rations and transport and that five Dollars per day has always been allowed him for his services

$5.00

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Superintendent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15.773

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant.

Ottawa, 16 Octr 1879.

Did the allowance to Interpreters referred to in your memo: of the 20 ulto. herewith, cover the expenses of board or were the latter additional thereto? If so what was the rate allowed for the same?

A. M.
D. S. G. of I. A.

Cheque No 342 of 20/10/79 for $60.00 in favor of Mr. Cummings

No: interpreters employed on distant service receive a daily ration which is worth from 50¢ to .75¢ and they are conveyed to and fro at the cost of the Employer. Even with those additions $5.– per diem is a heavy charge I should think. but the matter might be referred to Dickieson whose Experience in such matters would Enable him to decide the question at once

Rob. Sinclair
18/10/79

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr McNeill - In forwarding the Chk to Mr Graham in payment of within A.P. instruct him to inform Mr Agent Ogletree that a more economical arrangement must be made in future for the payment of the Expense of interpreting $2.00 p. diem with 50¢ for rations is considered ample remuneration for such services in the Manitoba Supt Sec

[illegible]
Oct 20/79

Done on Form 22/10/79.
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,773 Pt.2)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

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CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 15776

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT EXPENSES OF ENQUESTS OF DECEASED INDIANS B.C.

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 15776

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	Or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMO.

D of J 1492

No. 15,776

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

J. W. Powell

16/Sept

With copies of correspondence with Dept of Finance B.C. relative to the payment of expenses incurred by the authorities of Cowichan in holding inquests upon deceased Indians.

ACTION.

15776

1 / 18-36

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

1r 20/Sep Memo & Sol of I. A.
1v 27/29 Dec Opinion from D.
1f 7 Jany Let to D. Powell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

Victoria 30th June 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP
16
1879
BRANCH.

I. W Powell
Indian Superintendent
Victoria

Sir Referring to your letter of the 8th ultimo addressed to Mr. J. J. Austin in reference to the charges of A.W. Skinner Constable at Cowichan for inquiring into a dispute among the Chem-Chem-lits Indians and also for charges as Coroner and Constable by Jno Morley Esq and A.W. Skinner in connection with an inquest upon Cha-lat-an a Cowichan Reservation Indian. I have the honor to request that you will bring these charges to the attention of the Hon Superintendent General of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. as I respectfully submit that the above and other charges for like services in connection with Indians residing on there Reservations are payable by the Department of Indian Affairs.

If I understand the act correctly each band of Indians in the other Provinces has to sustain the charges incidental to the administration of justice amongst them In this Province however the Local Government has had to bear the whole cost although they have no control over the Indians & their lands and cannot tax them and thus make them contribute something towards

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[illegible] the heavy expense the Province is continually put to on their account. The Dominion Government on the other hand should be gainers by their presence as the Indian population of the Province are large consumers of dutiable goods — and their Reservations are the most valuable lands in most Districts —

I have the honor
to be
Your obedient Servant

(Signed) Robert Beaven
Minister of Finance

10118

THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

British Columbia

15.776

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN
SEP 16 1879
BRANCH.

Indian Office
Victoria 8th May 1879

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant. referring by direction of the Hon Minister of Finance an A/c of A W. Skinner Constable, and J Morley Esq Coroner of Cowichan. for services rendered in respect of their official duties while holding an Inquest upon a deceased Indian

In reply I have to state. for the information of the Hon Minister. that I am without any precedent which would justify me in concurring with the opinion of the Hon Atty General and paying the same from the Indian funds at my disposal.

I should be glad however. if requested by the Hon Minister of Finance & the Hon Atty General. to refer the question to the Honorable Superintendent General of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. who. I have no doubt, will give it his prompt and kindly consideration

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
I. W. Powell
Ind Supt

Jno J Austin Esq
Finance Department

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15,776 10118

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN SEP 16 1879 BRANCH.

Return to me
714
E.
Sept 16/79

Indian Office
Victoria 1st Sept 1879

Sir

I have the honor to enclose copies of my Correspondence with the Department of Finance in this Province, in reference to a request made upon this Office to pay some official expenses incurred by the local authorities at Cowichan in holding Inquests upon deceased Indians residing on the Reserve in that locality. My reply to the first demand ever made upon me, for anything of the kind, explains itself, and I should be glad if you would have the goodness to favor me with your instruction as to the answer I am to make to Mr Beaven's last communication

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
I. W. Powell
Ind Supt

The Honorable
The Superintendent General
&c &c
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ref: 15.776.

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Z. A. Lash Esq
Solicitor of Ind: Affairs -

Ottawa, 20 September 1879.

Will the Solicitor of Indian Affairs be good enough to state whether Indian Funds are properly charge-able with expenses connected with the holding of inquests upon deceased Indians, as claimed by the Govern-ment of British Columbia. See Mr Indian Superintendent Powell's letter of the 1st Instant and en-closures, placed herewith,

D. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

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CANADA

17.740 13939

Department of Justice
Ottawa, 27th Decr 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC 28 1879
BRANCH.

Upon the reference from the department of the Interior, Indian Branch, asking whether Indian funds are properly chargeable with the expenses connected with the holding of inquests upon deceased Indians as claimed by the Government of British Columbia I have the honour to say that in my opinion no liability for the payment of such expenses is cast upon this Government.- Papers herewith returned

[signature]
Sol. J. A.
D. M. J.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

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15,776

J. W. Powell Esq M.D.
V. I. Supt.
Victoria
B.C.

3/5/80

Jan 7 80

Sir/

In reply to your letter of the 1 Sept last No. 714. E. enclosing correspondence with the Dept of Finance of the Province of B.C. in reference to the payment of expenses incurred by the Local Authorities at Cowichan in holding Inquests upon deceased Indns

A.W. formerly residents on the Reserve in that locality, I have to inform you that this Dept has been advised that no liability for the payment of such expenses is cast upon the Dominion Govt. –

You will be good enough to inform the Provl. Min: of Finance to the above effect.

Jamt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,776)

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File 15,741		Assiniboine Agency - A copy of the list of prizes and officers of the First Annual Exhibition to be held at Regina, October, 1884. 1884
File 15,773	1	Duck Lake Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Michel Dumas as Farming Instructor on One Arrow's Reserve. 1884
File 15,773	2	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding an account submitted by Malcolm Cummings for his services as Interpreter at Long Plain, Swan Lake and Sandy Bay. 1879
File 15,776		Cowichan Agency - Correspondence regarding the payment of accounts to local authorities for expenses incurred while holding inquests on deceased Indians. 1879 - 1880
File 15,794		Northwest Territories - Manitoba and Keewatin - Correspondence and reports regarding the possibility of growing wild rice on the Indian Reserves, indicating desirable locations, problems and instructions for cultivating (publications, clippings). 1886 - 1923

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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FILE NO. 15794

BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT RECOMMENDING THAT 80 BUSHELS OF WILD RICE SEED FOR CARLTON DISTRICT

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	Fa...	...By	...	For Records Use

FILE NO. 15794

15794

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. **This cover must not be folded under.**
2. **File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.**
3. **Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.**
4. **All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.**
5. **ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.**
6. **Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.**
7. **Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.**
8. **Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.**
9. **Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.**
10. **Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.**
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BLACK

No. 15794

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

15794

Recommending that 20 bush of Wild Rice be purchased for the Carlton District

Oct 27 Let to E McColl
29 Oct Let from Regina
Nov 10 " to E Dewdney
20 Mch Let to Ellen Coll
26/30 mar let from E McColl
17 apl. to do
" ap let from E McColl.
" let to E Mead
" from E McCol

ACTION

5 June Let to E Dewdney
7 June let to McColl from x
with cheque
19/25 June let from E Dewdney
22/27 June let from E McColl
19 " to E Dewdney
aug — Let from E Dewdney
28 aug Tel to Ellen Coll.
aug 31 let to Ellen Coll
" " " E Dewdney
6/9 Sept let from Ellen Coll.
15 Sept let to do
22/25 Sept let from Ellen Coll
25/28 Sep let from E McColl
3/ Oct let to E Dewdney
18/22 oct let from A Reed
25 " " to E Dewdney
28 May let to E McColl
3/6 June let from Ellen Coll.
29 July let from Adrian Reed
15 Aug let from E McColl
16 " 87 " to E McColl
— Mr Nels —
Sept 16 aug 87 Let to Mr Nelson
29/Sept 2 Mar let from Carlton Dist
29/3 Oct let from Ellen Coll
7 " " to do
" " " J Thacker
" " " E Dewdney
10 Oct Let from Regina
Oct 12 Let to E Dewdney

12 Oct let to E Dewdney
" 13 oct let from J Thacker
12/18 oct let from Ellen Coll.
20/21 oct let from E Harris
21 oct Tel to E Dewdney
22 Oct let to J Thacker
" let to Ind Comr
24/27 nov let from Edwin Harris
6/18 Nov let to E Harris
25 " Ch let 12/15 do
23/28 Nov let from A Reed
29/30 Nov let from E Harris
4/12 Jan 88 let from E Dewdney
23 Jan let to Ind Comr
19/25 Jan let from A Reed
31 Jan let (6) to Ind Comr
2/ Feb let from Hon John Schultz
2 " " "
30 Jan
30 Jan 7 Feb let from A
8 Feb 88 Let to
10 " 16 Apl "

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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15934

Copy

No 303. Indian affairs
Carlton. Feb 18

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 3 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded two bushels of artichokes in addition to the wild rice seed required this autumn.

The former I am anxious to introduce on the Reserve as soon as possible, as shortly they will become a considerable source of food for the Indians to rely upon.

They can be stored here safe from frost for the winter.

I am, Sir,
your obed[t] serv[t]
(sgd) J. A. Macrae

The Hon:
The Ind: Comm[r]
Regina.

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32403

The Agents throughout the Territories express warm approval of the design and promise to co-operate heartily in trying to bring the experiment to a satisfactory issue, so that although unable to report any success with regard to what has been already attempted, I am far from being despondent of ultimate success - the more so because there are several reasons why a conclusion with regard to the possibility of the introduction of the Rice as a crop into the Territories, can not be hastily arrived at. To begin with, so far as can be ascertained by our agents no wild rice has been found growing in any of their Districts, so that it is impossible to determine at once what differences may possibly have to be made between the method of its culture here, and that in other countries where it is indigenous or has been successfully introduced, and furthermore owing to the peculiarity of the sloughs in this country, which may be covered with water one year and absolutely dry the next, our experiments will have to be made in waters of a volume to protect them from these sudden fluctuations.

It is however an open question so far, whether the wild rice can be grown at all on stagnant lakes, and the only agent (Blair Albert) who professes an acquaintance with it in its natural state, expresses his opinion to the effect that it will succeed only where it

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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it has soft good, or what is known as "Lac" water, such as is to be found at low points or flats along streames, or bays in lakes, which are from time to time inundated.

Another opinion, which does not necessarily militate against the one just recorded, may be quoted, viz. that of a Mr Trail, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who (as we are informed by our Edmonton Agent) at one time resided at Rice Lake Ontario, and wished to try to introduce the wild rice at Lac-la-Biche, declaring himself confident that owing to the similarity between places in that neighborhood and others in Ontario where he had seen it growing, that the attempt would be made successfully.

Meanwhile, all our agents express the opinion (of course subject to correction) that they have lakes on their Reserves where it would thrive, excepting the agent of the Sarcee, who informs us that there is not a suitable lake on that Reserve, and, as far as he is aware, one only upon the Stoney; and the agent at Blackfoot Crossing, who reports that all the sloughs on the Reserves there have dried up - while the agent at Touchwood although giving a somewhat similar account of the sloughs on his agency, in connection with another subject, reports the existence of nine lakes in the immediate vicinity of the Reserves.

With

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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With regard to the time for sowing, while in accordance with your directions we instructed the agents to whom seed was sent, that it should be sown in the Fall, and in the event of more being sent to the same or other agents will repeat these instructions, we think that it would be advisable to allow each of them to use a small proportion of the seed for the purpose of experimenting, because there appears to exist a good deal of difference of opinions as to what may be exactly the best time for seeding in the Territories, nor can a just conclusion be arrived at without an extended experiment in which all the conditions under which it is done have been noted, as well as the time of sowing.

It may be noted that a small quantity of this seed was sown at the Assiniboine Reserve two years ago, but owing to the fact of the sloughs - round the edges of which it was sown, dried up - nothing can be gathered from that.

From Crooked Lakes it is reported that for 3 years past wild rice has been sown on all the Reserves in that agency, but that so far none has taken root, which is attributed to the fact of its not having been sown at the (what they now suppose to be) proper time. It has been sown both late in the Fall, and again

So

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so early in the Spring as to necessitate the seed being dropped in paper through a hole in the ice.

The Agent there has been informed by his Interpreter that the beginning of August is the proper time for sowing, which is just a month earlier than what is judged suitable by the Agent whose opinion has been already quoted with regard to the nature of the water essential to success.

Owing to the great importance of this matter I have reported upon it at length, and it may be gathered from what has been said that although no success has been met with so far, there is no reason to despair of it ultimately, and while the subject being a new one it is difficult for Agents to estimate what quantity of seed it would be well to begin with, I feel disposed to recommend what has been applied for by them, viz. a total quantity of One hundred and Twenty Eight Bushels, or an average of Eight Bushels for each agency.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. Dawson
Commr.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
N. 457
ALSO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.

32403

OFFICE OF THE

Indian Commissioner,

North-West Territories,

Regina, August 1886

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 15,794 of 19th Inst. in which you requested that a circular should be sent out to all agents in the North-West Territories, requiring them to report whether there is a sufficiency of or any wild rice growing in the vicinity of the Reserves in their respective districts, and proceeded to expatiate upon its importance as an article of food not only in itself, but by attracting wild fowl to the lakes round which it grows, and ended by desiring to be informed of what success had attended the planting of the seed which was sent to us last Fall.

The Agents

To the Right Honorable
The Superintendent General
of Indian affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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15,794

E. McColl, Esq.
Insp'r of Indian Agencies
Winnipeg, Man.

Aug 31 – 1886

Sir

I wired to you on the 28th Inst as follows:-

"Arrange for purchase of "128 bushels wild rice in Lake "of Woods District for Reserves "in North-West. Will write." ~~which~~ I now beg to confirm the Message.

~~The rice which you were~~ are ~~requested to purchase is intended to be used in Lakes on each of the 16~~ as may prove fit for the purpose Reserves in the N.W.T. ~~in the proportion of about 8 bushels to each Reserve~~ I have therefore to request that ~~if~~ you ~~succeed in purchasing the 128 bushels you~~ will have it put up in bags containing about 2 bushels each in order that the Indian Comm for the N.W.T., to whom you should send the whole ~~of the rice will be sent~~ at Regina, may have no trouble in distributing 8 bushels to each Reserve.

May I request your immediate attention to this and acknowledgment of this letter.

I am &c

over

Gen Kpk
Letter on this file not registered

A further effort is to be made to grow wild rice in such waters in the neighborhood of the various Indian

RS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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Hon E Dewdney
Indian Comm for Man
& the N.W.T.
Regina. N.W.T.

Aug 31 - 1886.

Sir:-

I have the honor to ack the receipt of your letter No. 457 without date on the subject of the wild rice which you recommended should be purchased for the various Agencies in the N.W.T.

I beg to inform you that Mr Inspr McColl has been written to and instructed to purchase if possible, 128 bushels of wild rice in the Lakes of the Wood District and, if he is successful in doing so, to put it up in sacks containing 2 bushels each and to forward the whole quantity to you at Regina whence the distribution to the different Reserves can be conveniently managed.

I have &c.

R1

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45060

In your reply refer to
No. 457.
Also to the date of this letter.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 13 1888
RECEIVED

OFFICE OF THE

Indian Commissioner,

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Regina, 4th January, 1888.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd October, and other correspondence on the subject of wild rice; I have the honor to forward herewith, copies of reports from all of the Agents to whom seed was supplied, with the exception of two; viz:- Saddle Lake and Edmonton, from whom no report has been received.

These last named Agents have been reminded of their omission to report, and when heard from, the result will be communicated to the Department.

From the nature of the reports sent, it will be seen that nothing

The Hon.
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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nothing of a real success has yet been obtained.

At five of the points heard from, no apparent result has followed the sowing of the seed, while at Peace Hills, there has not been time for any to show.

On the other hand, at five other points mentioned, the rice has made a distinct growth; but at Touchwood Hills only, was it seen "beautifully filled out."

It is observed moreover, that at three points where growth appeared, the seed had been sown in the Fall, while at another it had been done in April, and at another, in June.

At the five points where there was no result observed, the sowing appears to have been done at various seasons.

From these facts, no valuable inductions can be arrived at,

but

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but there certainly would seem to be ground to suppose that no natural obstacles interfere with the growth of the rice.

The fault, I think there can be no doubt, is in the way the seed has been handled and sown, and results from want of that practical acquaintance with the subject which I am assured is necessary to insure success.

To begin with, I am informed that the seed should be packed in boxes or barrels, since it is readily destroyed by friction or pressure. I propose, subject to the approval of the Department, to secure a certain quantity of seed direct from one of the most successful growers and largest exporters in Canada, a Mr. Gilchrist, and to employ the services of a son of that grower, to go round the Reserves, to select suitable waters for the plant, and put the seed in properly.

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properly.

Mr. Gilchrist junior worked, I am informed, years with his father in the cultivation of wild rice, and is willing to undertake the matter, which he feels confident can be brought to a successful issue.

The results - were the experiment to prove successful - would be so important, that I think it would be a great pity to drop the matter while the possibilities of succeeding are so great.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. Dewdney
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. FEB 25 1885

Bad Throat River
Lake Winnipeg
Manitoba
16th Jan 1885

To the Hon Dr Schultz.

Dear Sir

I send upon by this mail some manuscript note on the Food Products of the North West which I hope will reach you safely. Since writing these notes it has occured to me that if the Government was to reserve the rice fields on Lake Winnipeg, Especially that at Rice River, putting in a suitable overseer to protect its cultivation and control the Indian labour required to harvest it, that they would make a good basis of supplies while the Experiment was being tried out west of growing it. Every season some tons of rice could be prepared here and Easily shipped on to different Reservations in the west to accustom

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the indians to it as food. If such a supply was shipped west for say three years I feel satisfied that it would establish wild rice as a necessary item of indian supplies which would enable the quantity of meat to be reduced by one third and the flour by one fourth. I believe by such a plan indian rice could be supplied cheaper than any of the present ration in use. It would not be very expensive to carry it out for five hundred dollars (500$) a year ought to meet all expense of overseer and contingencies which might arise in organizing the indian labour. The indians here on account of their habit of taking payment in goods actually perform work very cheaply.
Of course the same effect would be arrived at by giving a contract to some party for the same length of time, except that in all probability the rice would cost somewhat more and the government would not have the control of any peculiar knowledge ~~arrived~~ arrived at in connection with rice growing and harvesting; If an intelligent man was selected as overseer he might also superintend the planting of rice in west and the collecting of seed and as his opportunities for observing rice growth would be unlimited he would soon acquaint himself with all the details of rice management that were worth knowing.
I feel confident that there is a large field open for profitable experiment in the propagation of wild rice and the breeding of fish which may under judicious and intelligent handling very materially reduce the great expense at present incured by the Government in support of the western indians. Of course the Government cannot expect, anymore than a private party, to obtain such an end without running some risk and expense beforehand.
I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject, and I may add that I am now at liberty

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to devote my time to it and shall be very willing to do so if it is at all likely to prove sufficiently remunerative.

I have the honour to be Sirs very truly,

Adrian Norton

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Ottawa, 30th January, 1888

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FEB 2 1888

45554

The Deputy Supt. General
Indian Affairs
O t t a w a

S i r,

I beg to ask your acceptance of the accompanying specimens of Wild Rice (which has the stalk, roots, leaves and ~~branch~~ head complete) from the Municipality of Springfield in Lisgar County Manitoba, and also specimens of the Rice ~~when~~ as it falls from the matured plant, as well as another specimen of this Rice as prepared by the Indians for food. The accompanying sample procured in September of ~~this~~ last year is the average length (5 to 6 feet) of stalk, and in this case it was growing in water two feet deep.

I also enclose a letter which I have just received from Mr. Adrian Neison of Bad Throat River in the Fort Alexander District upon the subject of Wild Rice, I regret to say that I have not the pleasure of Mr. Neison's personal acquaintance, but I feel it to be due to him to say that upon this subject, the Natural Food Products Committee of the Senate, received no verbal or other testimony of greater value than that communicated by him. He has been, I hear, for several years at Bad Throat River and is well acquainted with the shore of Lake Winnipeg and the country between

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that Lake and Hudson's Bay, having been connected with the explorations and surveys made for the Hudson's Bay Railway.

In reference to the question of reserving the Rice Lakes of the region to which he refers, I have no hesitation in expressing ~~this~~ the opinion which I have repeatedly given, of the benefits likely to accrue for reserving from sale, settlement or Railway Grants, Lands suitable in quantity and quality for Indian Reserves in the neighborhood of Fishing and spawning grounds as well as the Fishing and spawning grounds themselves and I believe that I express the wish of those who have the material interests of the Indians at heart, in continuing to urge this course upon the Department, and while I am not so familiar with the subject of the reservation of Wild Rice Lakes for the same purpose, as suggested by Mr. Neison yet, if now doing so will not interfere with any vested right in any of the proposed locations and providing that ~~these~~ the lands reserved are in Districts not likely to soon receive an influx of white population, then I have no hesitation in recommending the suggestions made, and also that the Department should towards spring inform the Indians east of Lake Winnipeg that Rice so parched and prepared as to keep a length of time would be taken at fixed points (whence it could be shipped by Lake Winnipeg steamers) at a certain fixed price per 100 lbs. Such a course will

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certainly result in securing a quantity for western use, and if the Indians were not so naturally improvident, encourage them to plant the rice in waters near by their encampments in the fall, or even lead them to plant it in the spring upon the chance of its maturing ——— I may mention in this connection, that it is by no means so easy to plant the rice as might be imagined, for while the grain when fully ripe falls from the stalk, it floats but a short time before the complete wetting of the outer husk gives the then juicy grain, weight enough to sink, but in the course of a few rough experiments with a small quantity last summer, I found that, when scattered upon the water it was after a days floating blown ashore in the night, and even after thirty-six hours previous soaking, part of it still floated, and only by mixing it with the muck of the bottom, did I succeed in planting the small quantity at my disposal. I take it for granted that your agents have reported upon the best methods of planting, tried by them, and I would like to know the exact results obtained from the planting of the seed from the Ontario Rice Lakes, as compared with that from Fort Francis, as I am inclined to the belief that better results will be obtained in the West from the hardy rice of the Winnipeg Basin than from the much more southern Ontario.

I would respectfully suggest, Sir, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister, whether, if not already done, it

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would not be advisable to procure from agents reports upon the Lakes and streams which now produce or are suitable for the production of wild rice, with a view first, of reserving such districts for Indian use: secondly, for the purpose of making early arrangements for the economization of their produce by publishing among the Indians a fixed price and place for delivery and also of seeding such waters as are suitable.

In the absence of information regarding the very laudable efforts of the Department for the past two years, I would strongly recommend that if the object can be accomplished at the small cost ($500. per annum) which is Mr. Neison's estimate, some suitable person should be employed to make an extensive experiment of planting, not ~~where the~~ when open waters in the spring comes and the scattered rice may be blown ashore or eaten by migrating and other water fowl, but when spring is approaching and the ice of the Lakes and streams still bear a traveller and allow his reaching those inland waters far more easily than by canoe, and then seeding in the clear water between the shores and the ice such waters as are as likely to be physically ~~suit~~able for this service as well as the intelligently locating and reporting upon Rice Lakes and streams. I know of no one likely to use more intelligent efforts and give greater satisfaction than Mr.

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Neison himself. I have already said that I do not know him, but what I hear of him is good, and if he is willing to undertake the work he mentions for the sum he states, I think that at least for an experimental year, the money will be well spent.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Yours very respectfully

John Schultz

P.S.---Letters to Mr. Neison should be sent addressed "Bad Throat River," Lake Winnipeg, Via Fort Alexander, Manitoba.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FEB 7 1888

30th January 1888

To the
Dept Supt General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir.

Allow me to make an offer to collect and supply to the Department wild rice seed; I understand that it is the wish of the Department to obtain a supply of wild rice seed for the purpose of experimenting in its growth. I am in the position to collect and supply this seed in time for planting it next Fall and am willing to do so and give all the assistance to make the experiment a success. Permit me however to advise you that although wild rice is a very hardy plant once it has established its identity with any given locality, that nevertheless it is a plant possessing many peculiarities of growth which call for experience and familiarity with its nature to make the experiment a success. I have forwarded to the Honr Dr Schultz manuscript notes on the growth and handling wild rice which explains the difficulties which will be met with, however as circumstances may arise to prevent you seeing them I draw your attention to the fact that suitable sites for planting rice are not to be obtained everywhere for the conditions of water level, soil, and composition of the water required are such, that I feel certain haphazard

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sowing of the grain must result in failure in the majority of cases. For instance a more or less constant water level is necessary and it must not be of less depth than the thickness of the winters ice; then again any undue level from freshets or other causes at certain periods of the plants growth will destroy the flower or mildew the Kernel; the Soil also must be of a "silted" character such as is found in the muskeg districts or the roots and subfeeders will not take hold and thrive; and lastly if the water contains an excess of lime or alkali the plant will not grow at all. The limits of this letter will not permit me to discuss these peculiarities more fully but I have written to the Honble Dr Schultz asking him to show you the notes and sketches I have sent him.

I am willing to supply wild rice seed delivered on the cars at Selkirk Manitoba next Fall for two dollars (2.00 $) per measured bushel, or on board the steamboats on Lake Winnipeg for one dollar and fifety cents (1.50 $) per measured bushel.

If the Department should feel disposed to intrust me with the Superintendence of the planting of the rice I shall do my best to see that every condition necessary for a successful result will be carried out.

I have the honour to be
Yours very faithfully

Adrian Nelson
Bad Throat River
Lake Winnipeg
Manitoba

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CANADA

The Ind Cont
for Man. & N.W.Ys.
Regina
N.W.Ys.

16 - Apl '88

Sir -

In a report recently rec'd from Mr G. D. Gopsill, Farming Instructor on Little Pines Res. near Battleford, in reply to the circular addressed to the officials of the Dep't in the N.W.Ys. relative to the indigenous plants & animals of the country, that official makes the following remarks regarding the growth of wild

SEC... APR 14 1888 BRANCH

AD

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Rice, and also respecting the
"Wild Rice
coued be tried
with great advantage,
& I do not
doubt but that
it wd. do well
& be a great
help to the
inhabitants.
I have not
yet heard of
it being tried
here, & I think
that Turtle,
Jack Fish &
some other
Lakes round
here wd. be
very suitable,
as they have
all the
requirements
mentioned, being
fresh water
fishing Lakes

adviability
of introducing
the native
Tea plant
of the N.W.Co.
& growing
Tobacco &
Hemp on the
Ind. Reserves:

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Rice, and also respecting the advisability of introducing the native Tea plant of the N.W.Ts. & growing Tobacco & Hemp on the Ind. Reserves:

"wild Rice could be tried with great advantage, & I do not doubt but that it wd. do well & be a great help to the inhabitants. I have not yet heard of it being tried here, & I think that Turtle, Jack Fish & some other Lakes round here wd. be very suitable, as they have all the requirements mentioned, being fresh water fishing Lakes

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of no great depth,
with outlets &
muddy bottoms.
This wd. also
encourage waterfowl
to breed around
for the sake of
the feed.

"It wd.
also be a great
advantage to the
Dept if the
Tea plant
mentioned could
be cultivated
here together
with Tobacco,
Hemp &c, as
the Indians will
sell what they
require for their
own use so
long as they
can get Tea &
Tobacco"

You will

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Also
observe that
Mr Gopsill
considers
that Turtle,
Jack Fish &
some other
Lakes in the
vicinity of
Little Pines
Res. have all
the requirements
for the successful
growth of the Wild
Rice plant.
It wd. be well
to keep this
in view in
connection with
any future
transmission of
wild Rice to
the Employés
in the N.W.Ts.
to be planted
in suitable
waters of the

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Territories. And in connection with this question I have to request that you will take a favorable opportunity of recommending what further steps shd. be taken by the Dept to procure an additional supply of this esculent

Dan

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Qu'Appelle, Assa, Apr 23rd 1888

Sir

Last winter I had the honour of being consulted by Lieut-Gov. Dewdney re the planting of wild rice in the N.W. Territories. Some of my suggestions were thought worthy of attention and an offer of my services was accepted, the idea being that I should select from those suggested, the places possessing the greatest number of the conditions necessary to its successful growth, and there sow the seed. I was instructed to inform the Indian Commissioner at Regina about the time it would be right to

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order and they would order it from C. Gilchrist, Harwood, Rice Lake, Ontario. to be shipped as soon as cured and immediately upon its arrival here or as soon after as possible it was to be sowed. In this way it was thought that nature being more closely followed the experiment was more likely to result favorably. Mr Gilchrist has written me to say that he will have his drying house in operation this season again, it is 85 feet long and 40 feet wide with several floors and a great number of windows to admit sun and air. He has been engaged in preparing rice for sled since 1875 and his sales have increased wonderfully both in Europe and the United States.

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Great care has to be exercised in curing the rice or it will spoil, if it is left standing in bags or heaps for a few minutes it will heat and is then useless. Laid on a floor to the depth of three or four inches it has to be turned from five to seven times daily according to the amount of natural or foreign moisture in it and the state of the atmosphere. Mr Gilchrist will deliver it f. o. b. c. at Cobourg for $2.00 per bushel, this includes packages. He guarantees new seed thoroughly cured.
& had an experience of five years in buying it from the

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Indians, curing, packing and
shipping it and I know that
to do it properly requires patience
skill and intelligence and I
always found that when un-
avoidably left in the hands of
an Indian over night, it had
to be rejected on account of
it having heated which
spoils it for seed but not ne-
cessarily for food. It made no
difference as to the number of
warnings he received before-
hand. All or any information
possessed by me I will be happy
to place at your disposal.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obedient servant
J. C. Gilchrist.

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No. 457.

47792

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 25th April, 1888.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, quoting certain remarks from a report made by Mr. Farming Instructor Gopsill, of Little Pine's Reserve, near Battleford, on the indigenous plants and animals of the Country, relative to the growth of wild rice, and the advisability of introducing the native tea-plant of the north-West Territories, and growing tobacco and hemp on the Indian Reserves; and requesting that a recommendation of further steps to be taken by the Department, to procure an additional supply of wild rice, be made.

In reply, I beg to refer the Department to a letter from this Office, of

The Hon.
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

J.R.

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47702

of even N°, of 4th January last, and the enclosures transmitted therewith, which will show that wild rice has been tried at Battleford, and the views entertained here, relative to further efforts to establish it throughout the Territories.

These views, it may be stated, were understood to have been approved of by the Department, in its letter N° 40,468 7/, of 23rd January, and it would appear now that it only remains to request the Department to be kind enough to order from Mr. Gilchrist, of Rice Lake, the quantities for the Agencies, as shown below.

As stated in the letter already quoted, it is of great importance that the seed should be packed in barrels or boxes, and consequently it would be well, if possible, to have it put up in that manner, and in quantities which will allow of its being forwarded without repacking at this place.

Some of the Agencies received a second supply of seed last fall, and until the result be known, I do not think it well to order more on their account, and have omitted them.

Birtle

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To	Birtle via Ra & N.W.R.Y.	4 bushels,	Moose Mountain, Moosomin	4 bus.
Broadview	Crooked Lakes,	4 "	File Hills, Qu Appl Stn	3 "
Regina	Muscowpetung's,	4 "	Duck Lake, do	4 "
Qu App Stn	Carlton,	4 "	Battleford, Swift Cart	4 "
Swift Cart	Onion Lake,	3 "	Sarcee, Calgary	3 "
Gleichen	Blackfoot,	4 "	Bloods, Lethbridge	3 "

This seed should be ordered, it is thought, by the end of this current month.

With regard to the tobacco and tea-plant, I would observe that our Indians have become so accustomed to the use of the good qualities of these articles furnished them, that it is very questionable whether the introduction of their growth upon the Reserves, would be followed by much use of them on the part of the Indians. About the native tea-plant however, there is not much known here, but enquiries will be instituted in such parts of the Country as it is known to flourish in.

Poor stuff

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Hayter Reed
Asst. Commissioner.

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48086

Harwood May 9 1888

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 7th Inst No 15794 Saying the Department is advised by my brother Mr. H. C. Gilchrist (he is my son) of 2" Appelle that I am in a position to supply wild Rice Seed for its purposes in the N. West Territories and would garantee that if supplied by me the Rice would be fresh seed thoroughly cured

I can supply you with a large quantity from 1 to 500 bushels of fresh seed well cured this Autumn the Indians begin to gather about the last week in August fetch it to me every evening as they gather it I spread it on the floors of my drying House which is 85 feet in length 40 feet in width with 2 sets of floors and turn it 3 times a day until dry enough to ship general takes about 2 weeks I put it in barrels large sugar barrels that holds 300 lbs of sugar I put 5 bushels in a barrel it is peculiar kind of seed when getting dry it becomes very brittle I am careful not to walk on it if the seed is broken it is of no use I have been dealing in Rice seed since 1875 in 76 for Mr Whitcher who has departed this life asked me (I being at Ottawa) Gilchrist what about Rice Seed do you think it will grow if you send me some down to plant in the Land we have 25 Miles below

Sir)

Mr Lowell Dewdney Tellie
Sir I will Letter, and
Sir I have to Estimate Wheat
Seed Shipped
Additional Information
Sir

here I said we will go down and have a look I examined the place and said yes it will grow sure well he said send me down 50 bushels in the fall I done so he sowed it in Novr I received a letter from him Mt fall saying the Rice stood a feet above the water and full of Grain and for me to send him 50 bushels more he got from me in all 300 bushels he sowed it up the Ottawa in the Canal running from Ottawa to Kingston and in several lakes he told me it grew finely and that he had splendid beds of Rice and first class Duck Shooting My son writes to me saying there is Millions of Ducks up in the N. West, you are ordering too small quantities the Ducks are sure to find it and will eat every seed first when ripe before it falls off the Mallards Wood Teal and other water fowl will pick it from the stalks then comes the diving Ducks such as Blue Bills Red heads Canvas Backs & Whistlers (they come from the North from their breeding grounds in Countless Millions) they congregate on the rice beds and dive to the bottom and pick the seeds from the ~~bottom~~ mud the small quantities you have ordered to be sown in different Localities will be of no use you will

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be spending money and have no
returns from it get enough
at first to make a good start
and you will have rice for
all time to come to make a sure
thing you should not sow
less than 6 barrels in each
place My son knows all about
the rice he was here with me
for several years and if you could
get him to pick out the proper
places and sow it you would
be sure to have good beds of rice
the parties that sow it must be very
particular to ~~sow~~ follow the directions
as I will give them I will ship the
rice at Peterboro or Port Hope as
you wish P. Hope would be the
best the Train runs direct
from there to Peterboro I am
acquainted with all the employees
they will hurry the rice for me
and forward it at once at some
of the stations they are very careless
I can put a load on a Team
here at daylight in the morning
be in P. Hope at noon have the
rice sent that day I am on the
South side of the Lake here I would
have to take it to Peterboro in a
steamer which runs very irregular
coming sometimes once a week and
again not for a fortnight but will
take it to either places to suit your
consequence if you conclude to not
take but a small quantity you had better
have the barrels filled 5 bushels in

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each barrel for when the barrel is partly filled it is apt to break the seed knocking round in the cars and going the over land route in cars I will take great pains in getting good seed and be very particular in curing I have shipped a great quantity of rice the last 10 years have sent it to England Ireland France Germany and all over the United States and Canada of course I like to sell my rice but do not like to have it fail by not planting enough at first you can do as you please in the matter Sir I have a letter now I received from Mr Whitcher a year ago last summer saying he took my advice from the first about the rice and it had turned out just as I said hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience

I am Sir your obedient servant

Chas Gilchrist

H Van Rouwnet
Dept of the Subg Genl
on Indn Affairs
Ottawa

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No. 457.

Office of the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
North-West Territories.

Regina, 25 May 1888.

15794
48108

CORRESPONDENCE JUN 1 1888 BRANCH

Immediate

Harwood reply to Gilchrist's letter addressed to the Dept. on 7th ult. and referring to him the Dept. desires that he will ship at once by C.P.R. addd to the Lieut. Comm. at Regina 25 bushels of wild rice to contain 5 bushels & to be shipped by the Dept. direct. Mr. Gilchrist's letter above mentioned are hereby transmitted but the freight to Regina should be prepaid and former instructions as to Invoices & shipping bills conform to. 2/ Inform Gilchrist (Chief) & take necessary action. Will order be [illegible] RSL June 29

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 18th instant, enclosing an extract from a letter addressed to the Department, by Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, on the subject of wild rice seed.

In consideration of what Mr. Gilchrist states, I would beg to suggest that my former estimate of the quantity of seed required, be somewhat augmented; and I am of opinion now that it would be advisable for the Department to order 20 barrels, of 5 bushels each, and have the same sent here, so that it may be distributed to the best advantage among the Agencies.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
[signature]
Commissioner.

The Right Hon.
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Harwood 11 June 1888

Sir

I beg lease to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication No 13794 of 6th June ordering to be shipped 20 barrels of wild rice at once by the Canadian Pacific R.R. Addressed to the Indian Commissioner Regina I have old seed on hand (last years) but I would much rather ship new seed the Indians commence to gather about the 1st Sept the 15th Sept it will be dry enough to ship well that be

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too late in the season
to ship from here you
could write to the
freight-agent and have
him send it on at-
once the best time
to sow the rice is a
few days before the
water freezes up I
would much prefer
you having the new
seed you would be
sure to have a good
crop I would be very
particular in getting
good seed and be careful
in curing it not to have
the seeds broken put
it in good barrels and
have them well headed
and nailed there is 2 or 3
different kinds of rice

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the large medium and
small the large is the
best it grows very
tall out of the water
heads eighteen inches
in length the seeds from
1 to 1 1/4 inches in length
very hardy and strong
I should like very much
for your rice to be of
that kind I will find
out which will be the
most convenient place
to ship the rice from
Peterboro or Port Hope
I send you a small sample
of the large kind sorry to
say I have not much of
that kind on hand now

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but would get it in Sept
the seeds are very dry and
shrunk but when first
gathered are much
larger but you will
see the seed is full and
plump but I will
do as you say send
last years seed or
this falls but would
advise you to have
the fresh seed

I am
Sir
Your obedient
Servant
Chas Gilchrist

H Vankoughnet
Dept of the Supt
Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

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54658

— Copy —

Qu'Appelle, Assa. Jan. 17th, 1889.

Sir,

I beg to report as follows:- In accordance with instructions received from you, I proceeded to Crooked Lakes Agency, to sow wild rice seed in any of the waters I there found to be possessed of the conditions necessary to its successful growth.

Nov. 9. Sowed rice in small lake near Agency buildings; water slightly alkaline: depth where sowed, 3 to 5 feet: depth in centre, 8 to 12 feet; bottom, soft mud; vegetable growth on bottom, algae &c.

Round Lake.- E. end sandy; sowed in bend of river here. W. end found a bar of soft rich mud, average depth 3½ feet; put one bushel of seed upon it.

Crooked Lake,- E. end sandy. W. end many acres of shoal water, 2½ to 4 feet deep, soft rich sweet muddy bottom full of decayed vegetation, enough weeds to break the effect of the winds. Everything seems to be favorable to the growth of wild rice here. Sowed about one acre of the shoal.

Indian Commissioner,
Regina

Nov.

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Nov. 19 Assiniboine Reserve. Small lake eight miles from the Agency: water slightly alkaline, average depth 3½ feet; bottom very flat, and made up of stiff clay mixed with decayed vegetable matter, not soft enough. The of the lakes and sloughs upon this reserve are too nearly dry, or the water is too much impregnated with alkali, to be of any use for rice.

Nov. 23. Muscowpetung's Wyo-wa-sung's Lake. Sowed a barrel of rice over a distance of about ¾ of a mile. As the Qu'Appelle river enters here, the water is good; bottom very flat; of soft rich mud, with considerable clay in it. There is enough of weeds to break the waves, but not enough to choke out the rice, should it grow. Next to the W. end of Crooked Lake, this is the best place I visited, for the growth of rice.

Dec. 4. Moose Mountain - Out of the number tested I selected and sowed; one slough, water alkaline, bottom mud; two sloughs, water fair, 3 to 5 feet deep, a few weeds; one small lake, ten feet or more in depth in centre, depth where sowed, 3 to 5 feet, water comparatively soft,

bottom

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bottom soft rich mud, a few weeds.
White Bear's- two sloughs, water fair, depth 3 to 4 feet, bottom soft mud, no growth where tested. A fine lake deep in centre, where sowed 4½ feet, water good, bottom mud, a few weeds.
Dec. 13- Birtle Agency. Lizard point; two sloughs, water fair, bottom soft mud, depth 4 feet where sowed, weeds.
Bird-tail Sioux Res. - A large slough, water fair, bottom mud, weeds; fear it will freeze to the bottom, for it is not more than thirty inches deep, and the water seems to have no warmth in it, the ice being of ephaordinary thickness when I was there.
Dec. 18, Riding Mountain Reserve - a small lake, 26 feet deep in centre, water good, bottom mud, depth where sowed 4 feet. Ledge of shallow water too narrow to be a good place. A slough, water good, bottom mud, depth 4 feet, algae.
Dec. 20- Rolling River Res.- A fine large lake, water good, bottom soft mud, depth where sowed 4 feet, weeds, good place. A large slough, water good,

bottom

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bottom soft mud, depth 4 feet, weeds, a fair place.

Dec. 27. File Hills Agency. Two fine lakes, deep in centre, water fair, bottom soft mud, 4 feet deep, algae. Two sloughs near Agency, water contains some alkali, bottom soft mud; nearly all the sloughs upon this Agency are strongly alkaline.

Jan. 8. Touchwood Hills Agency - Large slough on Poor man's Res., water contains very little alkali, bottom rich soft mud, depth where planted 4 feet, algae.

Whitewood Lake - A fine sheet of water, 4 by 2 miles, and in centre 35 feet deep; according to the people living in the vicinity, water good, bottom soft mud, a few weeds, depth where sowed 3 to 5 feet, a fair place.

Muskoveguan's Res. - A large slough, some alkali, bottom rich, but not soft mud, excess of clay, depth 3½ feet.

All the sowings mentioned above, except the one at west end of Round Lake, which was made from a boat upon the open

water,

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were made by cutting large holes in the ice, and working in the rice with a stick, making a strong eddy, which distributed the seed a distance of twenty feet or more upon either side, as we could see where the ice was transparent. If it had been sowed before the ice took, the greater portion of it would have been carried off by the thousands of ducks which frequent these waters in the fall; but by being placed under the ice, it will have sunk so much into the mud, as to be very hard to find, even by the ducks. Owing to the absence of boats upon most of the reserves, it would have been impossible to do the work properly with open water; the testing of the lakes and sloughs, as to depth, quality of bottom, character of growth present, &c. taking more time, very often, than the act of putting in the seed. I believe that, in the majority of cases where the Agents have reported that the rice had grown, they were mistaken; a thing

that

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that might easily happen, seeing that, to the inexperienced eye, there are several plants in this Country, that might be taken for wild rice (Zizania aquatica), and which is, by the way, not rice, but is more nearly akin to oats.

At the westend of Wyo-wa-sung's Lake, and off Crooked Lake, everything seems to be favorable to its growth; and in many of the sloughs and lakes I visited, the conditions are good; the only fear I have, is that the alkali in the water, will have such a corroding effect upon the seed, as to destroy the grain.

In testing the waters of the various lakes, I went by guess, having no instruments, basing my estimate greatly upon its qualification to make good tea, or to use in washing with soap. The presence of shrimps, mollusks, certain beetles, and vegetable growth upon the bottom, were also taken into account. If all is well, the rice will begin to germinate as soon as the water gets warmer in the

spring,

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spring, and not sooner. It should make its appearance above the surface early in June, and should ripen and seed itself in August and early September. It should be protected from the birds as much as possible, whilst in the various stages of ripening. for a year or so, the Indians should be warned against pulling it, until it becomes established which, under favorable circumstances, will happen in two or three years.

If the present seeding turns out well in any large piece of water, for instance, Crooked Lake, I would urge upon your Department, the advisability of making additional sowings, and in larger quantities in the same place, in open water; for with rice, as with other things, unity is strength, and helps it to withstand the attacks of birds and the effects of storms, which in its weak state, might completely extirpate it. The seed I used was all in first class order, but some old seed I found at Crooked Lake Agency, had evidently been damp, and had heated. I did not use it.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) F. C. Gilchrist.

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54658

—Copy—

Qu'Appelle, Assa. Jan 18th 1889.

Sir,

At the time of my last visit to Regina, and in your absence, Mr. A. E. Forget, Asst. Commissioner, requested me to make a note of any observations I might make, having reference to the fisheries near to, or upon the reserves I should visit, whilst sowing wild rice, and report the same.

As I did not have any instruments or apparatus for testing the quality of the water, the nature of the fish-food, and the varieties of fish, if any, that were inhabiting the water; and as I was not authorized to take up any extra time, my observations were necessarily of a superficial nature.

At Moose Mountain, Riding Mountain, Touchwood Hills, and other places visited by me, there are a number of lakes, with clear water, gravelly and mud bottoms, twenty to forty feet in depth, and from one to six or more miles in length, some with fish (pike) and many without, that are, I believe,

Indian Commissioner,
Regina,
Assa.

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believe, capable of being made to raise annually, many tons of fish for the benefit of the Indians and Whites. Some of the lakes are, in my opinion, well suited to the growth of whitefish, some to bass, and others to carp; but my examinations were of too cursory a nature to allow me to make specific suggestions in the matter. Nevertheless I would respectfully warn your Department against placing any variety of fish in these lakes, until a careful examination of them is made by a competent man, to ascertain whether the necessary conditions for the breeding and proper support of any particular species, are present.

I noticed, in looking over the annual report of the Indian Department, that at several of the agencies, the catch of fish is visibly failing, year after year, and more than one of your Agents state that they believe it is owing to the great draught made upon the fish by the Indians during the spawning season. I do not believe the Indians merit all the blame that is heaped upon them, in this matter,

by

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by certain parties in Manitoba and the Territories, yet I am of the opinion that, owing to their wasteful way of fishing, they have done, and are doing incalculable damage to the fisheries, and consequently to themselves.

Netting during the spawning season should be entirely stopped; and were the influence of the Indian Department, with its small army of intelligent officers, exerted against this practice, thousands of tons of healthful, nourishing and inexpensive food would soon be at the disposal of the Indians.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F.C. Gilchrist.

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54964

DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FEB 4 1889

Copy

York Factory
Hudsons Bay
12th Dec 1888

Sir

Mr Matheson when he left here for England charged me with a letter from you No 521 date 25th April asking information about Indian Tea; and I now take the earliest opportunity to reply

Indian Tea, so called, is a variety of the Rhododendron, and grows here plentifully enough in the "Bluffs" of pine trees, the plant evedently requires their protection and also a very wet soil. The buds are the parts chiefly used: an infusion being first made and the liquor poured off and throwon away, then a second infusion which is the tea

But the Indians never think of using this indian tea now, if by any possible means they can procure tea proper in fact I have never seen but one Indian at the place here use it at all, although when they are away for any considerable time, they do occasionally add some of it to tea to make it last out as long as possible

To

45

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To supply it from this place would cost considerably more than the price of the tea of commerce, so that even if the Indians would drink it- which I doubt - it could not be an economical change

I am
Sir
Your obedient servant
(Sgd.) Alexander Milne
Medical Officer at York

The Assistant
Indian Commissioner
Regina

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455 '89.

55287

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FEB 15 1889

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
CANADA

Ottawa, 13th February, 1889.

Sir,-

In answer to your letter of 8th Instant, erroneously addressed to the Deputy Minister of Marine(No. 15,794); I have the honor to state that the Minister has no objection to your Department using Mr.F.C.GILCHRIST for the purpose of planting wild rice in waters near Indian Reserves, provided your Department pays his expenses.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. Pauncefote

Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

L.Vankoughnet. Esq.

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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15,794

John Tilton,Esq.,

Dy.m.of Fisheries,

Ottawa.

Feby. 19 1889

Sir:-

I beg to ack. the receipt of your letter of the 13h inst. in answer to mine of the 8th.inst., which was erroneously addressed the Dy.M.of Marine, respecting the proposed employment by this Dept. of Mr.F.C. Gilchrist next season for the purpose of planting wild rice in waters within or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves in Man.Suptcy..I beg to state that I was informed before writing the letter to the Dy.M.of Marine that Mr.Gilchrist was an Officer of that Dept.,& hence the mistake in addressing the letter.

I beg to convey to the Minister at the head of your Dept. the thanks of this Dept.for the permission given to employ Mr.Gilchrist, & to state that the Dept will of course pay all expenses connected with the work of planting the wild rice, including those of Mr Gilchrist &c.

I have &c.

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15794

The Indian Commissioner

Regina, N.W.T.

19 Feb '89

Sir/

Referring to the matter of the planting of wild rice in the waters in which it does not now grow, with a view to affording the Indians a wholesome article of diet of a farinaceous kind, I beg to inform you that it has been suggested to the Dep't by His Honor the L't Gov. of Manitoba & Keewatin that it would be well to cause wild rice seed to be planted in some of the waters on or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves within the Manitoba Superintendency; & that the S.G. has concurred in the suggestion, & has decided to request Mr. F.C. Gilchrist, who planted during last year wild rice in waters on or in connection with Reserves in the N.W. Superintendencies, to perform a similar service next season at the proper time in the Manitoba Superintendency. Permission has been obtained from the Dep't of Fisheries, whose Officer Mr. Gilchrist is, for his employment in the above respect. I presume that Mr. Gilchrist's services can be obtained on the same terms on which he was employed last season. His employment, however, & the terms on which he will engage to perform the work should form the subject of communication between yourself & that gentleman.

I shall, at a later date, forward you a statement from Dr. Schultz in regard to this matter, which I have not at present by me, of the waters in the Man. Sup't'cy in which it is recommended that the wild rice be planted.

I am &c.

SECRETARY'S BRANCH FEB 13 1889

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56118

INDIAN AFFAIRS. DEPARTMENT OF
MAR 16 1889

69

Copy

Indian Agent Office
Fort Pelly 1st March 1889

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 521 regarding a plant said to have been used by the Indians as a substitute for tea and also to grow abundantly in this district.

The plant in question grows in this section, in considerable quantities and is called by the natives "Muskego Pacone", meaning "swamp leaf" deriving its name from the low tamarac swamps where it grows, in the dark mossy and light hidden recesses.

This leaf is long narrow and of a dark green color on the upper side and fawn colored on the under side, it bears a slight resemblance in shape to the tea plant but differs from it in every essential.

Under no conditions is this plant ever used as a substitute for tea by the Indians of this section, as the taste is bitter & unpleasant, It is sometimes used as medecine

The Indian Commissioner
Regina

for the

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for the cure of headache and biliousness when it is made into a "tisane" with plenty sugar, also for a poultice on a cut or frostbite

While hunting the Indians are sometimes out of tea, for a long time and instead they drink the broth of meat or fish as these people always boil their food this answering a double purpose,

The Indians here say that in old times they used to sell this "Swamp leaf" to the Plain Crees who were very eagre to get it, and they presumedly used it medecinally,

I may add that so long as the Hudsons Bay and traders keep tea in store, the Indians here will never be persuaded to accept a substitute in this

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Sgd. W.E. Jones
Actg. Ind. Agt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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CANADA

56226

— Copy —

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. MAR 20 1889

Fort Pelly
28th February, 1889.

To

The Assistant Commissioner
of Indian Affairs,
Regina.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Feby. 19th, No. 521.

Re information relative to a native plant used by the Indians as tea, before the introduction of the true leaf among them by Whites.

1st, Allow me to say that the Indians did not make use of it before the Whites introduced the true leaf; rather it was the Whites that made use of the plant occasionally, when short of real tea, not through any liking for it, but necessity, as they were in the habit of imbibing tea, and required a substitute; ergo they made use of it.

2nd Indians formerly drank water, and the liquor that game or fish had been boiled in, called by them "bouillon."

3rd

Com 2

cyd W.S.

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3rd." The plant grows in wet soil, muscages, and swamps wherever I have been. I don't think it is to be found on the prairie; abundance at Fort Pelly, and all along the Green Lake Road, north of Prince Albert, Isle-a-la-Crosse, Athabasca, and Peace River district, and in the vicinity of the Slave River, Slave Lake, Mc Kenzie River, and Liard, as I said before, in swampy ground.

4th." Swamp-tea gives out a pleasant perfume, especially when it flowers in Spring. It remains green all winter, the leaves are somewhat pointed, and the edges curl over inwards, the inner side having a velvety appearance. The stems are very wiry and strong. The flower is of a most delicate tint.

In Spring I will send you a specimen, which will give you a far better idea than any explanation.

5th" Two methods of tea-making for use.

(A) Collect the flowers, and dry them, i.e. spreading them out on a cloth, or on a well used blanket, in the sun. Boil your water, put a fair sized pinch of the dried flowers in a pot, and pour on boiling water; add abundance of sugar, to kill the taste, cover up the

pot

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pot with a piece of bannock, and let it stand for a few moments, to draw and cool, then drink, and you will have compounded as sickly a tasted mess as you could with to meet with. Novelty may cause you to drink it, but certainly not preference.

(B.) Collect a small handful of briars with leaves, coil it up, and put in a Kettle with water, and boil, add lots of sugar, the liquor will be of a darker color, and have a strong gummy taste, and still more repugnant. Some drinkers throw away the water the first time, and use that of the second brew.

6th." Allow me to state, I do not believe any Indian or Halfbreed would ever make use of it, instead of real tea; and would respectfully suggest that the Government never try and induce the aborigines to use it, as the attempt would only end in failure and discontent.

7th." The swamp tea has some medicinal properties, it is said to be good for nervous headache; some drink it, and others inhale it; the steam from a Kettle of it is said to relieve snow-blindness, that is by covering up yourself and a Kettle of it with a blanket and steaming.

8th."

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8th. I have also heard, but do not believe it, that by washing with the tea-liquor, sunburns and freckles may be removed; anyhow if the skin is tender in the spring, it does certainly seem to relieve it, as I have tried this, although probably it may be imagination that worked the cure.

9th. The branches of a plant called the "seven barked birch" is also used by some, in place of tea; the liquor has a pleasant color and odour; in fact it resembles common tea; the flower of the plant is of a light yellow, and is found on a more dry soil; in fact I have seen it mostly all over the prairie, at least wherever I have been. I could send you a sample, and you might try the tea, and thus prove the truth of my statement; of course lots of sugar is required, but I will venture to say you will not find it so repugnant, although you may not have "a hankering after it."

10th. The dry leaves are also sometimes used to stuff a pillow, the odour from which is supposed to induce sleep, when suffering from insomania caused by anxiety or or over-work.

I have &c.
(Signed) Wm. G. King.

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63818

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. DEC 18 1889

CORRESPONDENCE DEC 26 1889 BRANCH

Qu'Appelle, Assa. Dec 13th 1889

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, referring to the sowing of wild rice under my supervision during the fall of 1888 and asking from me a report upon its success or otherwise.

I was not asked by the Indian Department to visit the different reserves upon which I sowed rice and report results and therefore cannot speak with certainity as to whether the experiment was a success or not, except in the case of Wyo-wa-suno lake to the north of Pasqua reserve and Crooked and Round lakes. Indian Agent Keith informed me that the most careful search during the summer disclosed no sign of the rice growing in the Touchwoods and Agent Reynolds gave me the same information in regard to File Hills. I carefully inspected Wyo-wa-sung lake four times during the summer and fall and Crooked and Round lakes once in the fall, and could not find any sign of the rice having grown.

Referring to that part of your letter wherein you ask "You might give a description of the particular location selected by you for depositing the seed &c", I beg to refer you to a very full report made by myself to Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner, and dated Jan 17th 1888, in which

Copied 31/12/89. Mol 8

Correc Br Write Dr Conn Reed Inc Comm Co 1887 this letter for his information Assa 26

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KODAK SAFETY ▲ FILM +

63818

which is given the location of each place in which rice was sowed; the character of the water and bottom; the depth and extent of the water; the vegetable and animal growth and in fact everything that I thought had any bearing upon the subject. I also made several suggestions in the matter but in view of the result of the experiment I would like to make one or two more. In the report referred to above I stated that "at the west end of Wyo-wa-sung lake and of Crooked lake everything is very favorable to its growth and in many of the lakes and sloughs I visited the conditions are good. The only fear I have is that the "alkali" in the water will have such a corroding effect upon the seed of the rice as to destroy the germ". The result has, I think, proven that what I feared has taken place. I believe that the "alkali" has been the cause of the failure. All the water of this part of the country for many miles around is more or less strongly impregnated with "alkali" and I would warn the Department against sowing any more rice in the alkaline parts of the Territories because it will almost certainly result in failure. In that part of Manitoba lying to the east of lake Winnipeg, where the water is soft and free from an excess of lime and the various salts that go to make up the so called alkali, wild rice (Zizania aquatica) grows in many places and its growth might be greatly extended by judicious planting. North of the

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the Saskatchewan river & am told that the water is of quite a different character to what it is to the south and if such is the case wild rice might be successfully grown there.
& if my services can be of further use to you in this matter & shall be pleased to place them at your disposal.

& have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. C. Gilchrist

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy of the Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

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CANADA

71059

In your reply refer to
No. 457.
als. [redacted] date of this letter.

Address your reply to
"The Indian Commissioner,
Regina, N. W. T."

Office of the
Indian Commissioner,
North-West Territories,

Regina, August 26th. 1890

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 30 1890

Sir:-

I have the honor to recommend that another experiment be made for the growing of wild rice in the Carlton Agency. The rice supplied last time, as I am informed by the Agent, was sown during the winter, in two feet of water at the Big River on the Green Lake Road, but owing to the usually drey weather of last summer, the ground became dry and the grain failed to grow.

The great abundance of snow of last winter and the heavy falls of rain had this summer, have raised the water again and there is in consequence every hope that a second trial will prove successful.

A couple of bushels of rice will suffice for the purpose, and I beg to request the necessary authority to purchase the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hayter Reed

Commissioner.

The Deputy of the
Supt. Gen'l of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MAY 8 1891

Ottawa, May 6th, 1891.

Dear Mr. VanKoughnet,

Mr. G. Corbould, M.P. for New Westminster, is desirous of obtaining a small quantity of wild rice seed, with instructions how to plant it, for experimental purposes in the interests of the Indians of his district. He thinks about a peck would be sufficient. The Minister says it this could be procured for Mr. Corbould he would be pleased.

Yours sincerely,

L. VanKoughnet, Esq.,

" "

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Harwood 14 May 1891 78532

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No 15.794 and dated the 12th May. The rice seed I have is in Port Hope but I have written to my son who lives in Port Hope he attends to any shipping of rice for me he will attend to it at once take the rice when the recuse it put it in course linen bags sink the Bags in water for 24 hours before sowing sow in water from 6 inches to 6 feet deep soft mud bottom low marshy places where it is covered with water the year round if sowed in Lake in the Bags if in riser out of current as much as possible I dont approve of rice being sowed in spring the Autumn is the proper time to sow the rice which is a self sower in the fall when ripe drops off sinks to the bottom forms its bed in the mud sprouts in spring seeds in the fall and so on for all time to come as well started young you will have rice all time to come I have the honor to sir your obedient servant Chas Gilchrist

To Chief Ad May 15/91

Van Koughnet - Deputy of the Supt General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MAY 15 1891

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O. H. M. S.

REPORT OF
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dept. of
Indian Affairs

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MAINE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
ORONO, MAINE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—BULLETIN NO. 90, PART I.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Chief of Bureau.*

THE STORAGE AND GERMINATION OF WILD RICE SEED.

BY

J. W. T. DUVEL,

ASSISTANT IN THE SEED LABORATORY.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1905.

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B. P. I.—178.

THE STORAGE AND GERMINATION OF WILD RICE SEED.[a]

INTRODUCTION.

The seed of wild rice, sometimes called Indian rice or water oats (*Zizania aquatica* L.), has always been a very valuable food among the Indians, especially those of the upper Mississippi Valley. Of recent years wild rice has found a place on the menu cards of some of our best American hotels. The rich and highly nutritious grains, together with the slightly smoky flavor it has when properly prepared, make it an extremely palatable article of diet. If it were not for the difficulties of harvesting the seed and preparing the finished product for market it is probable that wild rice would find a place in many American homes.

At present, however, the greatest interest in wild rice is created by the value of the seed as a food for wild waterfowl, particularly wild ducks. As a result of this interest the propagation of wild rice from seed has become a question of considerable importance, especially to the members of the gunning clubs throughout the United States and Canada.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of wild rice is now reported from New Brunswick and Assiniboia south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. There are, however, comparatively few localities in which it grows abundantly.

---

[a] Wild rice is considered one of the most important foods for wild ducks and other waterfowl, and a large number of inquiries have been received from members of gunning clubs throughout the United States asking where good, germinable seed can be secured. It is quite generally recognized that wild rice seed loses its vitality if allowed to become dry, and better methods of storing the seed during the winter have long since been demanded.

The results of investigations begun two years ago show that wild rice seed can be handled without any deterioration in vitality if it is harvested and stored according to methods outlined in the present paper.

J. W. T. Duvel, *Acting Botanist in Charge of Seed Laboratory.*

Seed Laboratory,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905.

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Good reasons exist for assuming that this area can be extended to include all fresh-water lakes, as well as swamps and river bogs, where the water does not become stagnant, throughout the whole of North America south of latitude 55° north. Wild rice also grows luxuriantly along the lower parts of many of the rivers of the Atlantic Coast States, the waters of which are affected by the action of the tide to a considerable degree, and consequently contain an appreciable quantity of salt. It has been shown[a] that the maximum degree of concentration of salt water in which wild rice plants can grow successfully is equivalent to a 0.03 normal solution of sodium chlorid. This concentration corresponds to 0.1755 per cent by weight of sodium chlorid, which is sufficient to give a slight salty taste to the water.

HABITAT.

While it is well recognized that the habitat of the wild rice plant is in shallow fresh water, it is now known that it will grow luxuriantly in water containing little less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of sodium chlorid. Occasional plants have been found growing in water which contained, for short periods at least, nearly double that amount of salt. These facts indicate the possibility of a much wider range of conditions to which this plant may be subjected without hindering its development. It is not beyond the range of possibility—indeed, it is quite probable—that by careful selection plants may be obtained which will thrive on soil that is comparatively dry, at least in places in which the water can be drawn off gradually during the latter part of the growing season.

In September, 1904, Mr. G. C. Worthen, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, collected a cluster of wild rice plants which were growing on the Potomac Flats, near Washington, D. C., in soil which was sufficiently dry to permit the use of a 2-horse mowing machine for cutting down the rank growth of vegetation. This was newly made land, and in all probability the seed giving rise to this cluster of plants was pumped in with the dirt from the Potomac River the year previous.

This amphibious type once established, it will undoubtedly carry with it a strain of seed which can withstand considerable drying without any marked injury to its vitality. Such being true, the methods and difficulties of propagation from seed would be greatly simplified.

Simultaneous with establishing an amphibious type should come the selection of seed plants which are capable of retaining their seed until the larger part of it has reached maturity. These two steps once made, the future of wild rice as a cereal will be assured.

[a] The Salt Water Limits of Wild Rice. Bulletin No. 72, Part II, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1905.

GERMINATION OF THE SEED.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome in extending the area for growing wild rice is the poor germination of the commercial seed. Inasmuch as wild rice constitutes one of the most important foods of wild ducks and other wild waterfowl, many individuals and most of the gunning clubs east of the Rocky Mountains have been asking the question, How can we propagate wild rice from seed in order to establish better feeding and fattening grounds for our game birds?

The many failures in the propagation of wild rice from seed have been due to the use of seed that had become dry before sowing, or to the fact that the seed when sown fresh in the autumn had been eaten by ducks or other animals or was carried away by heavy floods before germination took place.

It is now very generally known that the seed of wild rice, if once allowed to become dry, will not germinate, save possibly an occasional grain. In its natural habitat the seed, as soon as mature, falls into the water and sinks into the mud beneath, where it remains during the winter months, germinating the following spring if conditions are favorable.

Heretofore the plan generally followed, and the one usually recommended by those who have given some attention to the propagation of wild rice, was practically that of natural seeding; that is, to gather the seed in the autumn, as soon as thoroughly mature, and, while still fresh, to sow it in 1 to 3 feet of water.

FALL SEEDING VERSUS SPRING SEEDING.

It must be remembered that the bulk of the seed remains dormant during the winter, germinating first the spring after maturing; consequently, with but few exceptions, fall seeding is unsatisfactory and unreliable. Fall seeding is likely to prove a failure for three reasons: (1) Wild ducks and other animals of various kinds eat or destroy the seed in considerable quantity before it has had time to germinate the following spring; (2) much of the seed is frequently covered so deeply with mud that washes in from the shore during the winter that the young plants die of suffocation and starvation before they reach the surface; (3) in some cases a large quantity of the seed is carried away from the place where sown by the high waters and floating ice prevalent during the latter part of the winter and early spring.

In exceptional cases these difficulties can be overcome; under which circumstances autumn sowing may be preferable to spring sowing. In the majority of cases, however, much better results will be obtained if the seed is properly stored and sown in the early spring, as soon as the danger of heavy floods is passed and the water level approaches normal.

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In sowing the seed considerable care must be exercised in selecting a suitable place, securing the proper depth of water, etc. Good results can be expected if the seed is sown in from 1 to 3 feet of water which is not too stagnant or too swiftly moving, with a thick layer of soft mud underneath.[a] It is useless to sow wild rice seed on a gravelly bottom or in water where the seed will be constantly disturbed by strong currents.

Previous to this time, save in a few reported cases, the seed which was allowed to dry during the winter and was sown the following spring gave only negative results. It is now definitely known that wild rice, if properly handled, can be stored during the winter without impairing the quality of germination to any appreciable degree, and that it can be sown the following spring or summer with good success.

DIRECTIONS FOR STORING THE SEED.

The vitality of wild rice seed is preserved almost perfectly if kept wet in cold storage—Nature's method of preservation. This method of storage implies that the seed has been properly harvested and cared for up to the time of storage. The seed should be gathered as soon as mature, put loosely into sacks (preferably burlap), and sent at once to the cold-storage rooms. If the wild rice fields are some distance from the cold-storage plant the sacks of seed should be sent by express, and unless prompt delivery can be guaranteed it is not advisable to send by freight even for comparatively short distances. It is very important that the period between the time of harvesting and the time when the seed is put into cold storage be as short as possible. If this time is prolonged to such an extent as to admit of much fermentation or to allow the seed near the outside of the bags to become dry during transit, its vitality will be greatly lowered.

It is not practicable to give any definite length of time which may elapse between harvesting and storing, inasmuch as the temperature, humidity, and general weather conditions, as well as the methods of handling the seed, must be taken into consideration. Let it suffice to say, however, that the vitality of the seed will be the stronger the sooner it is put into cold storage after harvesting.

As soon as the seed is received at the cold-storage plant, while it is still fresh and before fermentation has taken place, it should be put into buckets, open barrels, or vats, covered with fresh water, and placed at once in cold storage. If there is present a considerable quantity of light immature seed or straw, broken sticks, etc., it will be profitable to separate this from the good seed by floating in water

[a] Wild Rice: Its Uses and Propagation. Bulletin No. 50, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1903.

preparatory to storing. The storage room should be maintained at a temperature just above freezing—what the storage men usually designate as the "chill room."

When taken from cold storage in the spring the seed must not be allowed to dry out before planting, as a few days' drying will destroy every embryo.

Seed which was stored under the foregoing conditions from October 19, 1903, to November 15, 1904, 393 days, germinated from 80 to 88 per cent. Another lot of seed, which was stored on October 6, 1904, and tested for vitality on April 17, 1905, germinated 79.8 per cent.

Plate I shows the luxuriant growth made by the seed which was kept wet and stored at a temperature of 32° to 34° F. for 393 days.

DETAILED CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF STORAGE EXPERIMENTS.

The foregoing conclusions are based on the results obtained from two series of experiments, as follows:

In October, 1903, a box of wild rice seed was received from Ontario, Canada. This seed, as soon as gathered, was loosely packed in moist sphagnum and sent by express to the Seed Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. After a few days, while it was yet moist and before any fermentation had taken place, the seed was divided into four lots for special treatment, as follows:

(1) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F.

(2) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F. The seed was soon embedded in a solid mass of ice and remained so until samples were taken for test.

(3) Seed, without the addition of water, put into cloth bags and kept in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F.

(4) Seed, without the addition of water, put into cloth bags and kept in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F.

In October, 1904, a second consignment of seed was received from Minnesota, and the following additional storage experiments were made by Mr. C. S. Scofield, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

(5) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F., as in No. 1.

(6) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F., as in No. 2.

(7) Seed submerged in water in a galvanized-iron bucket and stored on the roof of the laboratory building. The water was changed daily when not frozen.

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(8) Seed submerged in water in a galvanized-iron bucket and stored on the roof of the laboratory building, as in No. 7. In this case the water was not changed save to replace the loss due to evaporation.

(9) The conditions for No. 9 were the same as those for No. 8, except that air was forced into the water daily when not frozen solid.

Samples of seed were taken from the different lots and tested for vitality at irregular intervals throughout the time of storage, which, in the former series, extended over a period approximately thirteen months and in the latter series over a period of little more than six months.

Experiments Nos. 1 and 5.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored in the "chill room" showed no deterioration in vitality. The results of the final tests gave a germination varying from 79.8 to 88 per cent. This is practically Nature's method of preserving the vitality of the seed during the winter.

Experiments Nos. 2 and 6.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored at a temperature of 12° F. was all killed before the spring following the date of storage. Soon after being placed in storage the water was frozen solid and the seeds were embedded in a mass of ice, in which condition they remained throughout the experiment, a portion being cut out from time to time for germination tests. The complete loss of vitality in these two lots of seed is attributed not to the freezing directly, but to the thorough desiccation as a result of the continuous low temperature.

Experiments Nos. 3 and 4.—The samples of seed which were stored in cloth bags at the temperatures of 32° to 34° F. and of 12° F. had, for all economic purposes, entirely lost their vitality. The average percentage of germination, as shown by the 37 tests made from each of the two lots, was less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Experiment No. 7.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored on the roof of the laboratory building, the water being changed daily, showed a good percentage of germination when the last vitality tests were made. If only a small quantity of seed is desired for the spring planting and cold storage can not be readily secured, good results may be obtained by this treatment; but it is much less certain and probably more expensive than keeping the seed in cold storage, and for this reason is not recommended. The success of this method will likewise depend largely on the temperature of the water.

Experiments Nos. 8 and 9.—On April 22, 1905, samples taken from each of these two lots of seed showed a marked deterioration in vitality. Thoroughly mixed samples from No. 8 showed a vitality of only 58 per cent, while No. 9 had deteriorated to 14.3 per cent.

PACKING FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Too much care can not be given to the matter of packing the seed for transportation, for unless the packing is properly done the vitality of the seed will be destroyed during transit. What is here said applies to fresh seed which is to be sown in the autumn, as well as to seed which has been kept in cold storage during the winter. It must not be forgotten, however, that the vitality of cold-storage seed is more quickly destroyed on drying than that of fresh seed.

For transportation the seed should be carefully packed, with moist sphagnum, cocoanut fiber, or fine excelsior, in a loosely slatted box. If the time of transportation does not exceed five or six days no special precautions need be taken as to the temperature. During the period of transportation it is quite probable that some of the seed will germinate, but if sown at once growth will not be retarded and the roots will soon penetrate the soil and anchor the young plants.

If the time of transportation is necessarily long, it is recommended, if the best results are desired, that some provision be made for a reduced temperature. The nearer the temperature approaches that of freezing the better. It has been demonstrated, however, that a fair percentage of seed will remain germinable for a considerable time if packed as above described.

On October 10, 1904, Mr. C. S. Scofield sent a small quantity of wild rice, packed in moist sphagnum moss in a well-ventilated box, to Doctor De Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland. On October 14 or 15 this box was placed in cold storage on the steamer in New York Harbor. The box of seed was received by Doctor De Vries in good condition on November 2, twenty-one days after the seed was packed for shipment.

METHODS OF MAKING GERMINATION TESTS.

The samples were tested (1) between folds of blotting paper—our regular method for testing the germination of most seeds—and (2) in water, Nature's method of sowing wild rice seed. The latter method gave much better results and was the one finally adopted for the laboratory tests. The seed should be covered with water, the water in the dishes to be changed daily.

Plate I shows the importance of making the germination tests in water, as described in the foregoing paragraph. The seed was covered with water and placed in a germinating chamber maintained at an alternating temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) for eighteen hours, and 30° C. (84° F.) for six hours, until the majority of the seeds had germinated. At this stage the dish containing the seeds was transferred to the worktable, which was exposed to the temperature of the laboratory—approximately that of a living-room. The water in the

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dish was changed daily during the period of germination, and water was afterwards added at irregular intervals to replace the loss by evaporation.

Plate II shows somewhat in detail the different stages in the germination of wild rice seeds. The seeds and seedlings are shown in natural size. In *b* and *c* the first sheath has just burst through the seed coats, taking a position at right angles to the seed proper. The lateral roots begin to emerge when the first sheath leaf has attained a length of ½ to 1½ inches. From this time growth continues rapidly, and by the time the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches long the root system is very well developed (*f* and *g*). At this stage under favorable conditions the plants have a good hold in the soil and will not be washed away by an ordinary freshet. The relative position of the actively growing seedling is always at right angles to that of the old seed, as shown in *f* and *g*.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON GERMINATION.

Germination tests were made at constant and alternating temperatures, ranging from 15° to 35° C. (59° to 95° F.). While no effort was made to show the minimum and maximum temperatures of germination, the percentage was somewhat reduced at a constant temperature of 35° C., and the maximum is not much above that. All of the other temperatures gave good results. The lower temperatures, however, were slightly more favorable than the higher. These facts are valuable to show that the wild rice plant can thrive in either warm or cold water, but better, perhaps, in northern than in southern latitudes.

SUMMARY.

(1) Under no circumstances should wild rice seed which is intended for planting be allowed to dry. Dried seed will germinate but rarely and should never be sown.

(2) Wild rice seed can be stored without deterioration if it is gathered as soon as matured, put into barrels or tanks, covered with fresh water, and, before fermentation has set in, stored at a temperature of 32–34° F. Seed treated in this way germinated as high as 88 per cent after being in storage 393 days. Fresh seed seldom germinates better, and usually not so well.

(3) After the seed is taken from cold storage it should not be allowed to dry. The vitality of cold-storage seed is destroyed on drying even more quickly than that of fresh seed.

(4) For transportation the seed should be packed in moist sphagnum, cocoanut fiber, or fine excelsior. If not more than five or six days are required for transit, no special precautions need be taken for controlling the temperature; but if the time for transportation exceeds

six days, provision should be made for a temperature sufficiently low to prevent marked fermentation. A temperature approximately freezing will give the most satisfactory results.

(5) Wild rice can be sown either in the autumn or in the spring. Spring sowing is preferable, thus avoiding the danger of having the seed eaten or destroyed by wild ducks or other animals during the fall or winter, or of its being buried or washed away by the heavy floods of late winter or early spring.

(6) Wild rice should be sown in the spring in from 1 to 3 feet of water which is neither too stagnant nor too swiftly moving, as soon as the danger of heavy floods is passed.

(7) Wild rice is of the greatest importance as a food for wild waterfowl, likewise a delicious breakfast food for man, and the area in which it is extensively grown should be extended. It will grow luxuriantly in either warm or cold water; furthermore, it can be grown successfully in water which is slightly salty to the taste.

(8) In determining the vitality of any sample of wild rice seed the germination tests should be made in water—the condition under which the self-sown seed germinates.

(9) The seed will germinate well at temperatures ranging from 15° to 30° C. The maximum temperature of germination is above 35° C. (95° F.), but better results are obtained at lower temperatures.

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PLATES.

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DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I. Wild rice growing in water. This seed was submerged at a temperature of 32-34° F. for approximately thirteen months. In making the germination test the seed was covered with water and placed in a germinating chamber maintained at a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) for eighteen hours, and at 30° C. (86° F.) for six hours. After the majority of the seeds had germinated the dish was transferred to the worktable of the Seed Laboratory.

PLATE II. Progressive stages in the development of wild rice seedlings; *f* and *g*, seedlings showing the relative position of the growing seedlings and the parent seed, which take a position at right angles to each other when grown normally in water. (Natural size.)

O



WILD RICE GROWING IN WATER AFTER BEING KEPT WET IN COLD STORAGE AT A TEMPERATURE OF 32-34° F., FROM OCTOBER 19, 1903, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1904.

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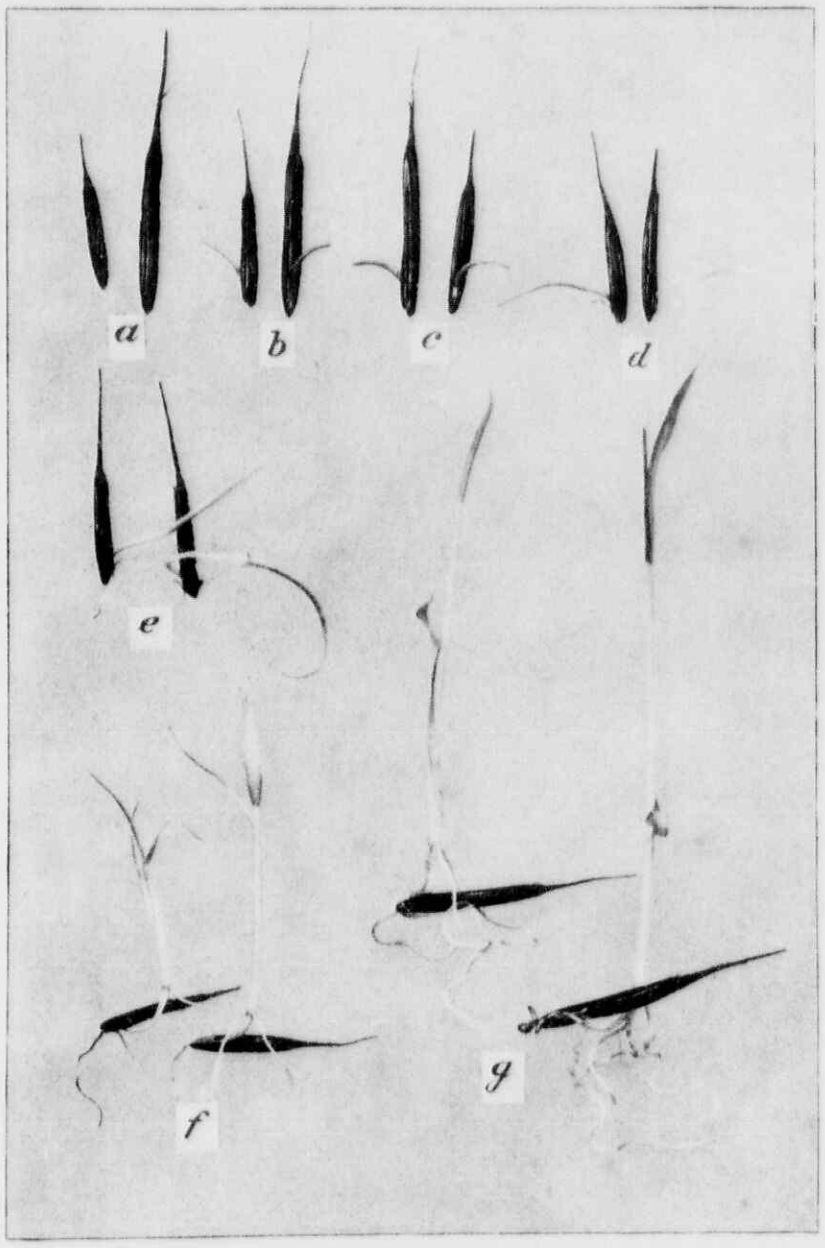

STAGES OF GERMINATION OF WILD RICE, SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROOT SYSTEM AND THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE SEEDLING AND THE PARENT SEED. NATURAL SIZE.

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DOMINION OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

REPORT

FROM THE

DIVISION OF BOTANY

FOR THE

Year Ending March, 31, 1914

PREPARED BY

The Dominion Botanist. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - H. T. Güssow.

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5 GEORGE V. SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16 A. 1915

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REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF BOTANY.

(H. T. GÜSSOW, DOMINION BOTANIST.)

OTTAWA, March 31, 1914.

J. H. GRISDALE, Esq., B. Agr.,
Director, Experimental Farms,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fifth annual report of the work carried on in the Division under my charge. Attached to this main report is a report from the Plant Pathological Branch Laboratory in St. Catharines in charge of Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M.A. The work of the Division, particularly that of advising farmers, fruit-growers, and others is increasing considerably, and much of the time of my staff is occupied by attention to these requests for information. However, some original investigations have been carried out, but it is realized that there are a considerable number of specific diseases and investigations along other botanical lines which will make an increase of the staff and laboratory accommodation most necessary in the near future.

Another feature of the work is the administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, as far as plant diseases are concerned; owing to the prominence which the potato has received in this respect during the year my own time and that of several members of my staff has been occupied thereby to a great extent, and in consequence many important lines of research work had necessarily to be curtailed. For convenience sake the report is divided into the following sections, in which the more important work done by this Division is referred to in detail:—

I. Plant Pathology.
  (*a*) Destructive Insect and Pest Act.
  (*b*) Investigation of specific diseases.
II. Experimental work.
III. Economic Botany.
IV. Miscellaneous.
V. Report of St. Catharines Laboratory.

I. PLANT PATHOLOGY.

(*a*) ADMINISTRATION OF DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT.

Diseases of plants may cause considerable economic losses by direct destruction of cultivated plants, but may also, if prevailing in one country or continent, result in the exclusion of a particular kind of vegetation from export into another country that may be found free from any such disease. Losses from diseases likely to be imported from other countries are guarded against by certain measures restricting importation or prohibiting it altogether from countries in which such diseases may prevail. This attitude is most correct, and different nations as well as parts of the British Empire are more generally adopting legislative measures for the control of

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plant diseases. When, however, by reason of a disease a country is barred from further export of the vegetation concerned, this is another serious aspect of the "losses" caused by diseases of plants.

These measures should have a decided beneficial result inasmuch as they would compel or encourage a country under embargo to fight the disease in the most effective way in order to regain the market in the country that has placed such an embargo.

The Dominion of Canada felt it advisable to enforce such an embargo on potatoes grown in countries in which Potato Canker prevails. As soon as the countries affected by this measure are in a position to prove that they have successfully combatted Potato Canker, or are in a position to guarantee that no potatoes affected by such disease will be exported, this embargo will be removed, as it is not the intention of such protective measures to interfere with the commercial relations of two countries.

However, the Dominion of Canada during the time which is covered by this report experienced the effects of such embargo, which was placed upon Canadian potatoes by the United States for reason of a disease now well known to the farmer by the name of Powdery Scab. A public meeting was held in Washington on December 18, before the United States Federal Board of Horticulture to hear from interested parties why an embargo should not be laid. The Dominion Botanist was instructed to represent the department as technical expert. The United States authorities, however, decided to place an embargo until such times as would assure freedom from disease in imported potatoes.

The presence of Powdery Scab in Canada resulted in the loss of the American market, which was greatly lamented by growers in the eastern provinces. This disease has only been discovered in Canada in the fall of 1912; whether this disease has been long in this country or whether it is a serious disease does not concern us here, but owing to its presence in Canada farmers were not permitted to sell their potatoes in the States.

To eastern farmers, particularly those in New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, this embargo is a very unwelcome measure, more so apparently than the disease itself. This is the wrong attitude to take, seeing that the disease causes as much damage to our own potato industry as it is thought it will do in the United States, but one fact is absolutely clear—the United States will be ready to admit the Canadian crop as soon as we have cleared our fields of this disease.

The Division caused detailed information on the appearance of this disease to be widely distributed, and every farmer who has seen a copy of the publication will find that the prevention and extermination of this disease—like any other disease—rests exclusively with himself. The directions are briefly these:—

First.—Use clean seed that is absolutely free from powdery scab, and preferably free from any kind of tuber disease.

Second.—Plant clean seed on land that has never borne a crop of potatoes before, or at any rate not a crop that has been diseased.

Third.—Avoid all contact with diseased potatoes, infected implements, bags, cellars, etc.

A crop grown from pure and sound seed, raised on land that is not infected, and that is found on inspection free from disease will gladly be accepted by the United States. It is hoped that all farmers in the Dominion will follow these instructions; the disease will then disappear and the market of the world be open again. When it is fully realized that these are the only means to check and eradicate the disease, and to re-establish the trade, it is hoped that the embargo will soon be lifted.

Detailed information about this disease is contained in Farmers' Circulars No. 4 and No. 5, which may be obtained by those who have not already received a copy by applying to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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This Division has endeavoured to carry out a widespread campaign with the object of securing the farmers' co-operation in eradicating this disease. Inspectors have been busy all over the provinces concerned, and a seed potato inspection has also been carried on as far as practicable. The future will show us whether the farmers have co-operated with us and can show a clean crop of potatoes this fall.

(*b*) Investigation of Specific Diseases.

Need for Specialization in the Investigation of Plant Diseases.

The investigation of diseases of plants includes the study of the cause and life-history of the causal organism, but is principally undertaken for the purpose of finding a cure or prevention of the disease. Investigations of this kind often require years to reach satisfactory conclusions. Some diseases have puzzled investigators for many years, and yet we are no nearer to the solution of some problems than we were when the disease was first taken up for study. Peach Yellows, Little Peach, Bitter Pit, Mosaic diseases, Leaf curls, etc., are examples of this type. Some of these diseases were known many years, the loss they cause even to-day is considerable, but nothing definite is known about their control.

There is most urgent need for more specialized study of the various diseases as they affect the different plants of economic value.

It was recently shown that the Dominion of Canada loses annually a sum of nearly $17,000,000 from smut diseases affecting wheat, oats, and barley. The grain rust causes probably a much greater loss. Obscure grain diseases are being reported from southern Alberta, hence it is most necessary to devote special attention to grain diseases. It is hoped that such work may be commenced at an early date, when it is intended to place a field laboratory in one of the western provinces in charge of an officer who will devote his time exclusively to the study of these diseases and the question of rust resistance.

VALUE OF FIELD STATIONS.

From the report of the officer in charge of the plant pathological laboratory in St. Catharines, which is a branch of this laboratory, it will be seen that considerable advance has been made in a comparatively short time, owing to the fact that this laboratory is situated in one of the most important fruit-growing centres of Ontario, affording a splendid opportunity for the study of fruit diseases. The officer is in close touch with the growers, is right on the spot to give advice and to demonstrate the methods of control and devote his time to the study of the diseases in the orchards, instead of endeavouring to experiment on vegetation not growing under the climatic or cultural conditions existing in the locality where the disease occurred.

It is felt that from the establishment of field stations in different parts of the Dominion, valuable results may be expected, and it is the intention of the Minister of Agriculture to afford every assistance for the extension of this work.

STUDENTS AND PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Students at agricultural colleges and the universities are advised to devote their special attention to plant pathological science, the future of which, it is reasonable to state, is most promising in the Dominion. At the present moment difficulties are experienced in securing the services of young Canadians who possess such special knowledge.

CONCERNING SENDING OF PLANT-DISEASE SPECIMENS.

During all parts of the year, but naturally more during the period of growth, the officers are kept busy answering the many inquiries and examining specimens of diseases

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received from farmers or fruit-growers. Much time would be saved if more care were taken in packing the specimens so that they would arrive in better condition. The condition of some specimens is so bad that no result can be gained from an examination. Samples of diseased roots should be free from soil, which should be shaken but not washed off. Leaves and like specimens might be wrapped with rhubarb or cabbage leaves, when they will arrive in a fresh condition. It is of no use to send putrid matter —no advice can be given on specimens not in a fit condition for examination. The sending of good specimens showing the disease and its progress from the earliest stages to the more advanced is particularly requested. In the case of bacterial troubles, which spread very rapidly, this attention is most important.

DISEASES FURTHER STUDIED OR RECENTLY OBSERVED.

Potato Diseases.

Powdery Scab.—Reference has already been made to Powdery Scab, on the subject of which Circular No. 5, prepared by Mr. J. W. Eastham, has been published.

Common Scab.—A study of the organism of Common Scab has been commenced, which led to various new phases of research. The organism hitherto referred to as *Oospora scabies* Thaxter was originally, but provisionally, described by Prof. Roland Thaxter. After isolating the organism from tubers grown on the Central Farm, it was carefully studied, when it was found that it properly belongs to a group of bacteria known as sheath bacteria (*Chlamydobacteriaceae*), viz., *Actinomyces*. This genus commonly occurs in the soil and it will be found most important to carefully study these organisms with a view to the determination of their parasitism towards plants and animals. One species (*A. bovis*) causes the well-known "lump jaw" in cattle. We have also observed one species that occurred in milk. The disease "*Actinomycosis*" is known to have been found in the udder of cows, and the causal organism may then be found in milk of diseased cows. This germ also occurs in the air, water, on hay, and pasture herbage. Prof. F. Lafar in his "Handbuch" points out that frequently serious cases of disease have been observed, which apparently originated from the use of straws and grass haulms as "toothpicks"—by no means an uncommon peculiarity of persons walking through a field—which practice has resulted in the development of "*Actinomycosis*" a disease painful at any rate, if not fatal, which it may be once it reaches the lungs or respiratory organs. It is a fact which we have often observed that *Actinomyces* may be isolated from herbage, particularly of the order of grasses. The researches into the nature and relationship of these organisms now being conducted in this laboratory may reveal interesting facts.

Silver Scurf (See plate).—Of the potatoes sent in for examination from several provinces during the past winter quite a large number were affected with this disease. It is confined to the skin of the potato tuber and makes its appearance as ashy-grey spots on the surface. These become larger as time goes on, and several spots may become confluent, thus covering a large area of the tuber. The outer layers of the skin are killed by the fungus and take on a different colour from the healthy skin. Owing to the silvery sheen of the dead skin, and to the fact that it dries up and peels off readily, the disease has been given the appropriate name of "Silver Scurf." In many cases there is present, in addition, on the surface of these silvery spots, small black specks which are just visible to the naked eye. These are the "sclerotia" of the fungus, that is, each consists of a dense mass of closely interwoven fungus filaments, and by means of these the disease is reproduced.

If a tuber affected with Silver Scurf be washed and kept fairly moist for a few days the surface of the silvered spot appears as though a very thin layer of soot were dusted over it. This dark powder on examination under the microscope is seen to consist of the spores of the fungus. The fungal filaments running through the skin

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of the silvered spot or those forming the sclerotium grow out from the surface of the tuber and bear the spores in groups along them, being more or less treelike in appearance. Each spore is of a dark-brown colour and consists of a row of cells. If placed in water during the summer months the spores germinate readily inside two days, and form a germ-tube several times the length of the spore itself. When tubers showing Silver Scurf are planted in the ground, doubtless spores are formed and germinate in a similar manner, and in this way the infection probably spreads to the next crop of potatoes.

The tree-like spore-bearing stage of this fungus was described by Harz as *Spondylocladium atrovirens*, while the sclerotium form was described by Frank as *Phellomyces sclerotiophorus*. Later, Appel and Laubert showed that they were both different stages of the same fungus, consequently the former name is the one by which the fungus is now known.

Orton, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 544 of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in 1913, states that the disease has recently been introduced from Europe and is spreading rapidly in the Eastern States. Melhus, in Circular No. 127, Bureau of Plant Industry, dated 1913, says that the fungus is not killed by seed disinfection with formalin or corrosive sublimate. On the other hand, Johnson, of Dublin, found that soaking the tubers for one hour in a solution of formalin of rather less than one per cent strength was an effective remedy.

Experiments showing the results of steeping affected tubers in various fungicides are being carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, but the results will not be available until the autumn of the year 1914. In the meantime, farmers would be wise to reject seed-tubers affected with this malady. Although the disease has not up to the present been regarded as a very serious one, still as it kills the outer cells of the skin of the tuber, and as these outer cells are the most important part of the skin in preventing the entrance of fungal diseases, it is just possible that it may prepare the way for other more serious maladies.

The accompanying plate shows the external appearance of the disease on the surface of the potato tuber.

"Black Heart" of Potatoes (See plate I).—Mr. E. T. Bartholomew, in Phytopathology *III*, p. 180 describes and figures a blackish discolouration in the centre of potatoes which is quite different from the "sprain" or "internal brown streak" or the "rusty spots" which are being observed from time to time. He publishes a preliminary note in which he states that this often purplish to inky-black spot, at times showing a central cavity, may be produced in potatoes that have been stored during winter by keeping them for a certain period of time in a temperature of about 40° C. (104½ F.).

We have had occasion to observe the identical trouble this spring. For experimental purposes, the following varieties were stored in a "pit" above ground at some rather exposed place at the Central Farm on November 1, 1913: Irish Cobbler, Gold Coin, Early Delaware, Carman No. 1. The outside temperature went down to some 30° F. below zero. The temperature of the pit was taken daily by a self-registering thermometer. During no time was the temperature recorded below 32·5° or above 46·5° F. Thermometer and recorder were both reliable.

The same varieties of potatoes were stored in the farm root-house where at no time did the temperature rise above 45° F. or go down to freezing.

A third lot was stored in the cellar of a heated barn where the temperature went little above 42°F.

Good ventilation existed in all three places of storage.

In April, 1914, the pit was opened and showed that frost had no doubt invaded the pit, the upper layer of potatoes showed plain signs of the wet and pulpy spots due

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to frost. It must be remembered that the thermometer went to about the centre of the pit in a wooden tube.

When it was noticed that frost had to some extent touched the stored potatoes, a number of tubers were cut while they were being removed, when it was found that Delaware showed 20 per cent, Irish Cobbler 10 per cent, Gold Coin 30 per cent, and Carman No. 1 20 per cent of the tubers with the characteristic radiating central discoloration. In some instances we observed a certain pinkish coloration in the centre of a good many potatoes, but they did not show the typical black heart. On exposure to air these portions turned reddish and then blackish, but were not very clearly defined in outline owing to the turning dark of the cut surface which always occurs on exposure to air. After they were taken from the pit these tubers were stored about two weeks in the root-house where the others had been stored over winter. Another examination was then made. From each of the four varieties about twenty-five tubers were taken, without any selection; on cutting them in halves 90 per cent of them showed the typical black heart. We then examined a similar quantity of the same varieties which had been stored since harvest in the root-house. In no single instance did any such discoloration appear when cutting the tubers of the same varieties grown on the same field and harvested under the same conditions. The only difference of treatment was in the storing, those wintered in the pit showing 90 per cent black heart, and those in the root-house with none at all affected. In this connection it is interesting to note that according to Bartholomew a comparatively high temperature of 104° F. will result in what is apparently the same thing as occurred with us, and which we feel disposed to regard as frost injury.

The appearance presented by these potatoes taken from the pit is shown in the accompanying plate.

Potato diseases transmitted by the use of unsound seed potatoes.—Attention is called here to the publication of a folder showing the principal potato diseases resulting from the use of unsound potatoes for seed. This folder shows the various diseases in natural colours, which should enable every farmer to determine at once which diseases to avoid when preparing for planting. The drawings have been executed under the Dominion Botanist's direction by Mr. A. E. Kellett, an officer of the Division of Entomology, who deserves much credit for the artistic skill with which he has prepared them. This publication was printed in an edition of 125,000 copies in English and 40,000 copies in French, and was very widely distributed. Farmers are most earnestly requested to follow the instructions in this special circular, when it is reasonable to hope that potato diseases will soon decrease in virulence. It cannot be said too often that the potato grower is the only person who is in a position to produce a crop which is free from disease. And, naturally, disease-free potatoes will find a much more ready sale than diseased ones which are a menace to the whole country.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

Apple Canker.—(The following notes on Apple Canker were supplied by Mr. J. W. Eastham, B. Sc.):

"About the middle of July, I made an inspection of a number of orchards in the vicinity of Fredericton, N.B., with a view to ascertaining if any injury were being done to apple trees in this vicinity by the *Nectria ditissima* canker. Although a number of very neglected orchards were visited, many of the trees in which were dying back and in which spraying was never practised, no *Nectria ditissima* was found.

"I then proceeded to the Annapolis valley, commencing at the Digby end. Around Digby a few cankers were noticed, but I did not find any orchards here of any size. Around Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal there were a large number of neglected orchards, and in these cankers were found in abundance. In some cases in young

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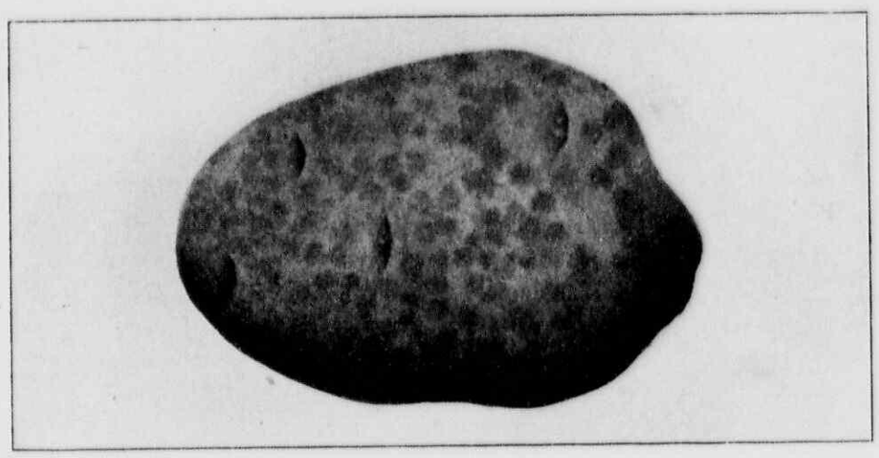
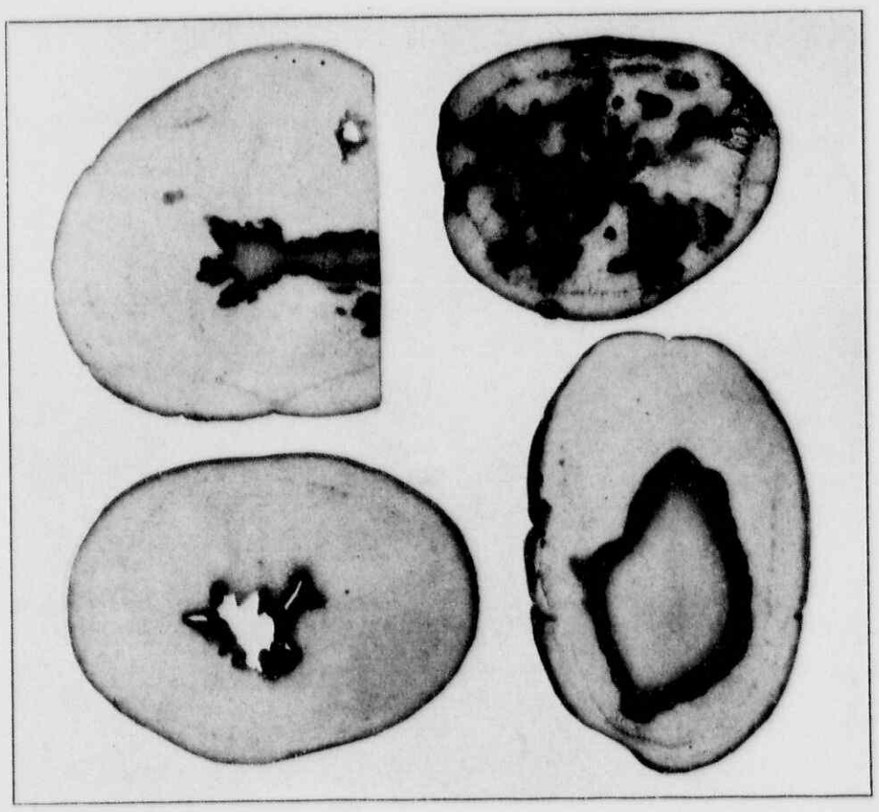
PLATE LXV.



"Silver Scurf," a disease causing a silvery sheen on surface of potatoes.



Injury due to frost penetrating potato pit.

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orchards it seemed likely that a goodly number of trees would be girdled and killed, but in most cases it seemed as though a branch might continue to fruit for many years after being invaded, cankers being found with successive annual growths of ten years or more. In these neighbourhoods also, where orchards were well cared for, especially in the matter of spraying, the disease did not appear to be destructive. Perithecia were found in considerable quantity.

"Around Kentville, Wolfville, Starr's Point, and other points in the upper Annapolis valley the orcharding is of a much better type and while cankers could be found, the amount of injury being done by them did not seem to be very great. In this region also the most susceptible variety, the Nonpareil, is grown to a less extent. Altogether it seems clear that the disease is only a menace where proper pruning and spraying are neglected.

"On the return journey a visit was paid to Dalhousie on Chaleur bay. This is apparently a very exposed point and the few apple trees noticed were very poor, stunted, and apparently much injured by climatic conditions, Here one case of *Nectria ditissima* on an apple tree was found."

Silver Leaf of Fruit Trees.—Investigations of this obscure trouble carried on since 1909, while successful so far as to prove that the peculiar silvering of the leaves may in many cases be attributed to an infection with the fungus *Stereum purpureum Pers.* for which we have conclusive evidence, leave no doubt in our minds that this curious phenomenon may result from other agents too.

The fungus *Stereum* causes the leaves to assume the silvery colour, apparently by the action of some ferment produced by the fungus, and the effect is prominently visible in the leaves; it is in this case not due to a local infection but rather an action at a distance.

We have been able to make some observations in an orchard at Salmon Arm, B.C., which proved the silvering of the leaves may also be due to a local agent, *i.e.*, acting directly upon the cells of the leaves and producing the silvery colour.

In the fall of 1912 we observed a pear tree in the locality referred to, the leaves of which showed typical silvering; the tree was marked for observation and was visited again a year later after a request by the owner, who claimed he had succeeded in controlling the disease by a simple application of Black Leaf 40, a nicotine preparation now in common use against various insects. That the claims of the owner were correct was revealed by a more careful examination. The leaves covered by the spray were nominally green, but those above the reach of the spray still showed signs of silvering. This phenomenon was now carefully examined, when it was found that the appearance of these silvered leaves differed somewhat from the *Stereum* silver leaf inasmuch as the leaf was covered with clearly defined patches of silvery area, which in some instances had become confluent, involving the whole upper surface of the leaves. This is never the case in *Stereum* silver leaf. Examination of the surface with a 20-diam. magnifying lens then revealed the presence of minute mites, apparently of the genus *Eriophyes*. No determination was made at that time of the mite, but immediately a thorough inspection of the leaves of other trees affected with silver leaf was made, with the striking result that a mite of the same kind, or closely related at any rate, was discovered. This observation no doubt accounts to some extent for the "recovery" of trees from "silver leaf" which we have not observed in the "*Stereum*" silver leaf.

In order to show the close resemblance and difficulty of distinguishing these two types of silver leaf, we forwarded specimens of true silver leaf and mite silver leaf to Mr. Brooks, of Cambridge, England, who is very familiar with this disease. On receipt of his report we found he was able to confirm our first diagnosis merely stating that the specimens should be regarded as affected by silver leaf disease. On specially pointing out the differences this observer immediately was in a position to distinguish between them.

From this preliminary statement it will be seen that two very different causes may at times result in producing very similar symptoms.

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Where silver leaf exists it would be advisable to first try a spray of Black Leaf 40 or lime-sulphur just before the leaf buds open. If the disease persists it is evident that it is not caused by mites.

Dr. Waite, in charge of the fruit disease investigations at Washington, informs me in a letter that the mite observed may be identical with that described in Bulletin 283, Geneva, N.Y., Agricultural Experiment Station as *Phyllocoptes schlechtendali*.

Meanwhile the investigations into the nature of this disease are being continued.

HOUSE-FLY FUNGUS.

A fungus destructive to house-flies.—Since it has become recognized that the common house fly is a potential source of danger to the public health as a carrier of pathogenic micro-organisms, the question of an effectual and practical method of exterminating, or at least reducing the prevalence of this insect during the summer months, has attracted considerable attention.

As a means towards the solution of this problem, the study of certain organisms of fungal or bacterial nature liable to cause an epidemic among flies seems most important. As time permits, such investigations have been conducted by the Dominion Botanist. Among the commonest of fungus diseases of flies is the *Empusa Muscae* Cohn, which kills off a considerable number of flies each year. Flies killed by this fungus are conspicuous by the life-like position they retain when killed and the white spore-dust surrounding the dead bodies for a short distance. At the present time, while we have succeeded in infecting flies very readily with the fungus spores and thus causing death among them, our experiments came to an end prematurely when we failed in January to secure more flies for infection. This experience was reported for several seasons, but the end in view warrants further researches in this subject.

The value of organisms causing epidemics among noxious insects is best demonstrated by the grasshopper bacterium *Coccobacillus acridiorum*, successfully isolated and tested by Dr. d'Herelle of the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

As indicated in our last report, the experiments on growing potatoes on 4 acres of land "free from disease, or as free from disease as possible," have been continued during the last season. The potatoes produced were a very good crop and of splendid keeping quality. Five varieties have been grown which gave a total yield of 866 bush. and 34 lbs.

The cultural work in the field has been carried on by Mr. D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, while this Division had charge of the treatment of the seed tubers and the spraying operations throughout the season.

POTATO-PITTING EXPERIMENTS.

Owing to the often considerable losses from storing potatoes in unsuitable root-houses or cellars, as referred to in our last year's report, we have tried the experiment of storing the tubers in a pit on the level ground. The wintering of potatoes in pits may prevent the losses from decay and prove a cheaper means than the building of cellars or houses for the purpose. Fifty bushels of four varieties were wintered in a pit constructed in the following manner:—

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Two boards, each perforated by a number of 1-inch holes, of the length of the intended pit, were nailed together at an angle so as to enclose a space between them. They were then placed on the ground, the air-space between them serving for the purpose of ventilation. The boards and ground over the area to be occupied by the pit were then covered with a layer of straw 1 foot deep. The potatoes were piled thereon, forming an angular ridge. They were then covered with another layer of straw about 6 inches thick, a beam of about 8 inches in thickness was laid on the top of the ridge and the whole covered with another layer of straw and about a foot of soil then placed all round. After the whole heap had been allowed to settle properly the beam was carefully pulled out from the end and another ventilation tube resulted. Both ends of this tube were plugged with a bunch of straw to be opened or closed as the temperature of the pit required. The temperature of the pit was taken daily by means of a self-registering thermometer which could be let down on a string through a small wooden tube to about the centre of the pit. There was no heating of the pit nor any frost recorded by the thermometer. The temperature outside the pit dropped some 30° F. below zero, and a good many potatoes on the outside of the pit were found to have been touched by frost, but none were found to show anything like the storage rots which were present in the cellar and root-house. The experiment seems worth repeating. This form of pit may prove of value in a good many districts of Canada where the temperature does not go so much below zero, and it has the advantage of being of a very simple construction.

III.—ECONOMIC BOTANY.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON WEEDS.

In order to be in a position to deal with the question of weeds in a proper and scientific manner it is obvious that the more one knows about the weed and its manner of growth the better fitted will one be to combat it. In some of the older countries of the world a good beginning has been made, such as, for example, the work of Fruwirth in Germany. But this is a problem that each country must work out for itself as the mode of life of any particular weed is by no means the same in all countries. It frequently happens that when a species of weed is introduced from one country to another it spreads more rapidly and is much more troublesome than it was in the parent country. It is evident, too, that in a country like Canada, where there is great diversity of climatic conditions, any investigations which are to be of value would require to be carried out in several provinces of the Dominion. As indicating lines along which investigations might profitably be conducted, the following are some of the more important headings on which complete information seems desirable:—

(1) Whether the particular species of weed is a native of Canada or has been introduced from some other country. If introduced, the manner of its introduction should be known as far as possible and whether it is still being introduced among farm or garden seeds at the present time.

(2) Its geographical distribution in the provinces of Canada.

(3) Its relation to soils of various kinds. It is well known that some weeds have a decided preference for a limy soil, others prefer a soil in which lime is almost entirely absent, while there are others which will grow equally well on either.

(4) Its relation to the various crops grown on the farm. Some weeds thrive best on tilled land while they disappear or at least are held in check if a hay crop be

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grown. Some, such as Orange Hawkweed, grow rapidly on cultivated land and are equally at home on stony pastures. It is evident in a case such as this that the same method of eradication cannot be prescribed alike for the two cases.

(5) Its natural method of spreading, whether by seeds, surface runners, underground stems, etc.

(6) If spread by seeds or fruits, the manner of its dispersal should be known, whether the fruits are carried by wind, as in the thistles, or by animals, as in the case of blue bur, or have no special mechanism for dispersal.

(7) Time of flowering and time of ripening of the seeds. In some cases the latter will coincide with the ripening of the crop among which it is growing while in others it may be earlier or later.

(8) Time of germination of the seeds when self-sown in the ground.

(9) Vitality of the seeds when buried in the soil. Opinions seem to differ as to how long the seeds of weeds can remain alive in the soil, and further investigations will be necessary before the point can be accurately determined. Seeds, if kept dry, appear to lose their vitality much quicker than buried seeds. There is no doubt that many of the latter can germinate after being buried for twenty years.

(10) Relation to moisture. The problem of destroying weeds is rendered more difficult in a region with light rainfall, such as Alberta. Here the usual method of ploughing the weeds under after they have germinated is scarcely applicable at certain seasons of the year, as the supply of moisture is not sufficient to induce the seeds to germinate. Some weeds grow best where the soil is fairly damp; drainage retards them and enables other plants to crowd them out.

(11) Relation to temperature. As regards the exact temperature at which weeds or weed seeds are killed by frost, we have little, if any, reliable information.

(12) The susceptibility of weeds to chemical sprays. A number of experiments have been made showing the action of various sprays such as copper sulphate, iron sulphate, etc., on various plants, but the series of experiments ought to be extended, and other chemical substances tried at various stages in the plant's history. It is just possible that a spray which would have no effect on the foliage might injure the flowers sufficiently to prevent the formation of seeds.

A knowledge of the life-history of a weed in the widest sense as outlined under the headings above would render the weed problem more easy of solution, especially if aided by effective legislation.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

We are glad to note that the number of cases of poisoning due to plants reported to us has not increased; but we still receive numerous requests for literature on poisonous and medical plants, with specimens for identification. The plants which we have had most inquiries about, are given below. They are arranged in the following manner in the hope that although some of them are well known by their common name and appearance, the additional knowledge of their poisonous nature may avert danger.

POISONOUS.

Actaea rubra (Red baneberry).
Actaea alba (White baneberry).
Anemone patens var. *Wolfgangiana* (Prairie anemone).
Cicuta vagans (Water hemlock).
Daphne Mezereum (Daphne).
Equisetum arvense (Horsetail).
Iris versicolor (Blue flag).
Lobelia inflata (Indian tobacco).
Oxytropis Lamberti (Loco weed).
Rhus Toxicodendron (Poison ivy).
Sium cicutaefolium (Water parsnip).
Solanum Dulcamara (Bittersweet, nightshade).
" *nigrum* (Black nightshade).
Taxus canadensis (American yew).
Trillium erectum (Red trillium).
Trillium grandiflorum (Large-flowered trillium).
Trillium undulatum (Painted trillium).
Zygadenus undulatum (Death camas).

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MEDICINAL.

Acorus calamus (Sweet flag).
Aralia nudicaulis (Wild sarsaparilla).
Apocynum androsaemifolium (spreading dogbane).
Coptis trifolia (Goldthread).
Hamamelis virginiana (Witch hazel).
Hydrastis Canadensis (Golden seal).
Panax quinquefolium (Ginseng).
Polygala Senega (Seneca snakeroot).
Solanum Dulcamara (Bittersweet, nightshade).
Trillium erectum (Red trillium).
Trillium grandiflorum (Large flowered trillium).
Trillium undulatum (Painted trillium).

SUSPICIOUS.

Apocynum androsaemifolium (Spreading dogbane).
Nepeta hederacea (Ground ivy).
Menispermum canadense (Can. moonseed).
Pastinaca sativa (Wild parsnip).
Solanum triflorum (3-flowered nightshade).
Thermopsis rhombifolia (Prairie thermopsis or false lupin).

This list by no means comprises the poisonous and medicinal plants of Canada but only those about which we have given information this year.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

The past year on the whole was favourable, although during the continued dry weather many of our experimental plants perished, owing to the lack of watering facilities in the gardens.

Great success has been obtained in growing the English primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) out-of-doors in Canada. A spot was chosen for it under the trees in the arboretum where it enjoyed as nearly as possible the conditions of its natural environment.

The seeds for exchange purposes this year included 519 different species gathered from plants in the Botanic Gardens. Upon request, over 800 packets of these seeds were sent to foreign Botanic Gardens and to persons interested in Canadian plants.

The labelling of the plants in the half mile of perennial border with the nomenclature of Engler and Prantl is being continued.

HERBARIUM.

Many specimens new to the herbarium have been added during the year. These were collected by the staff, in British Columbia, and at Quebec, l'Islet and Rivière-du-Loup.

Our thanks are due to Mr. W. H. Brittain for the presentation of fifty different species collected at Vernon, B.C.

GERMINATION TESTS OF WILD RICE.

Sowings of wild rice seed had been made at the Farm in the autumn of 1911. In the spring of 1912 it was found that the seeds which had been left dry in the laboratory for a few days before sowing, germinated quite as freely as those which had been sown immediately after gathering from the plants. This fact gave rise to the question, was it possible to keep fresh wild rice seed in a dry condition without impairing its germinating power long enough for transportation across country? This question is of very great importance in establishing wild rice, as for many reasons the autumnal sowing is preferable to spring sowing of seeds specially stored during the winter. To answer this question germination tests were made, during 1912 and 1913, of seeds which had been kept dry from one to twenty-one days.

The result of these tests proves that wild rice seed kept in a dry condition for one week after date of gathering will give from 72 to 96 per cent of germination; for two weeks, 60 to 74 per cent. The three-week test gave 76 per cent in one case and for some unaccountable reason only 2 per cent in the other.

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A packet of dry seeds was sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London, England. The seeds which had been kept dry for twenty-five days germinated 42 per cent, which result was 20 per cent better than the test of the seeds sent wet.

In all cases the seeds from western Ontario gave the best results. They are much larger seeds than those gathered near Ottawa. But it is important to point out that the latter seeds were at a great disadvantage from the beginning, as after being gathered they were spread out in the hot sun and left there unprotected for a whole day. This is not at all necessary if ordinary precautions are taken. The seeds should not be gathered just after a rain when the whole plant is naturally wet, nor should they be put into a wet boat. Only the mature seeds drop off readily from the stalk so that in gathering there is very little chance of getting young and "milky" seeds. If, however, there is any danger of fermentation, the seeds may be spread out for a few hours in a dry atmosphere but protected from the sun. They should be turned over two or three times to let the air thoroughly through them. On no account should they ever be exposed to intense heat.

QUEBEC WILD RICE.

The seeds of the Quebec wild rice are only half the size of those from western Ontario. The plants are also very much smaller. As is well known, there are two species of wild rice growing in Canada, i.e., *Zizania palustris* and *Z. aquatica*. We are not yet in a position to state whether the Quebec wild rice is *Z. aquatica* growing under adverse circumstances due to tidal conditions, or whether it is a variety of the same. It was found growing in abundance both on the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence river. At Beauport, there is a large stretch of low land on the Beauport flats which the inhabitants call "La Canarderie" where the wild rice is most abundant, and where the wild ducks flock to eat it. Wild rice was also found at Cap Rouge, Montmorency, and Ste. Anne station. On the south shore, it was growing at St. Joseph de Lévis, just below the graving dock, at Lévis above the Grand Trunk station, at Hadlow, and along the shore up to New Liverpool. No doubt it also grows on both sides of the St. Lawrence for a considerable distance below Quebec, as it was found in abundance at L'Islet, 50 miles from Quebec. There was, however, no sign of it at Rivière-du-Loup, owing to the salinity of the water.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

The Dominion Botanist was appointed by an Order in Council to represent the Dominion of Canada at the above conference held in Rome from February 24 to March 4, 1914. The conference, which was held at and under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture for the purpose of securing international co-operation in the control of plant diseases, was summoned by the Government of France in conjunction with the Italian Goverment. His Majesty the King of Italy, in person opened the conference. Thirty-one countries were represented by sixty-three delegates.

A series of meetings was held at which the delegates expressed the general desire of their respective Governments to abide by previous decisions of the General Assemblies of the International Institute of Agriculture, and to continue the measures already agreed upon at previous agricultural congresses. The conference, without in any way interfering with the measures adopted under existing international agreements, drew up a draft convention, dated March the 4th, 1914, to be submitted

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to the various Governments for approbation, and signed by the plenipotentiaries nominated for the purpose if approved.

The convention comprised twenty articles in which are specified the special requirements for an organization of an adequate official phytopathological service. This official service will include as a minimum: (1) the creation of one or more research stations for scientific and technical investigations, (2) the organization of an efficient supervision of cultivation, (3) the inspection of consignments, and (4) the issue of phytopathological certificates.

In connection with the attendance at the conference in Europe, the Dominion Botanist was authorized to visit some of the principal agricultural plant pathological and milk bacteriological institutions of the continent of Europe.

EVAPORATED POTATOES AND THEIR ECONOMIC VALUE TO AGRICULTURE.

One of the various subjects inquired into on the occasion of the visit to Europe was in connection with the process of drying potatoes, which is largely practised in Germany.

The necessity of using potatoes in a dried condition—quite apart from their recognized value for human consumption, stock food, or for technical purposes—will and must largely depend upon the total production of potatoes in the country if such practices are to be carried on with profit. As soon as there exists an over-production, potato drying might well be made the subject of closer study. In Germany the production of evaporated potatoes has increased to a very great extent in the last few years. This is due: First, to the over-production of potatoes; second, to cheaper labour and freight charges; and third, to the perfecting of machines carrying out the process. In Canada, none of these salient features exists, and it will be necessary before pronouncing an opinion in favour of or against this process to take the conditions existing in the Dominion into careful account. The most important question is, naturally, "Is the value of desiccated potatoes so great as to warrant establishing this industry in Canada?" The real commercial value of them as an article of food for man and animals will depend largely upon the cost of production, and that is where a country like Germany has a great many advantages. To begin with the price of potatoes is considerably higher here, and it is a subject of experiment if a profit will be gained from the finished article. It must be remembered here that, generally speaking, 3½ bushels of raw potatoes will produce about 1 bushel of dried potatoes, but this will vary according to the starch contents of the potatoes used.

The cost of production in Germany per bushel of dried potatoes is about 2½ cents The price of raw potatoes in Germany varies from 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel, and in the form of dried flakes the price per bushel is from 80 cents to one dollar. On the face of it, it would seem that at the present time this industry will hardly prove of value to Canada. At any rate, careful experiments will have to be carried on first to try this process here. The advantages of potato evaporation may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Evaporation of potatoes would consume all potatoes for which there is no other market, and which would otherwise go to waste.

(2) Through the process of drying, a considerable amount in cost of transportation will be saved.

(3) The nutritive value of evaporated potatoes will not be influenced by heat or frost, and they will keep indefinitely, if at all reasonably stored.

(4) They occupy less space and will be a very useful stock food in years when other food is scarce.

(5) Potato evaporation would be one means to solve the problem of utilizing potatoes affected with diseases, which are now being sold and tend to spread diseases over a wider area.

Inquiries into this subject will be pursued before further comments are made.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

In connection with the European visit of the Dominion Botanist, several bacteriological institutions were visited, and from the specialized attention which is being paid in other countries to this fundamental basis of agricultural economy, a few remarks on the significance and the problems of this branch of agriculture will not be found out of place in the present report.

The practical significance of agricultural bacteriology consists in educating the farmers to avail themselves to the utmost extent of the aid of bacteria and fungi with which they come into daily contact, without at present realizing to any extent their important rôle in the household of nature. Many of the technical measures in agricultural practice are aimed to directly or indirectly influence the life and activity of the useful or injurious micro-organisms. Much success has already been achieved by the use of the pure cultures of certain leguminous bacteria for the improvement in the field of such crops. On the other hand, bacteria may show themselves of as great value, as at times they may be injurious, in the conservation of various feed materials, the production of clean milk, the manufacture of butter and cheese, the decomposition and use of stable manure, and last but not least, the action of fungi, bacteria, and protozoa in the soil may exert a decidedly beneficial or a very injurious influence, as the circumstances may be. In consequence of a more or less pronounced indifference towards this important branch of agricultural science, many countries in the world in which extensive farming in all its branches is being carried on still suffer enormous economic losses by not utilizing the helpful assets in the form of agricultural by-products to the fullest extent. One example may suffice here which will clearly indicate the great gain by the correct use of stable manure. It has been demonstrated that this valuable asset to agriculture is more generally utilized to only 3 per cent of its value, while a study of the action of organisms in manure has shown that at times it may be used to more than 40 per cent of its value. Depending upon the length of time it has been lying in a heap, the value of stable manure is often considerably reduced by the action of bacteria. Another feature of bacteriological nature is the incomplete utilization of green manure; surprising seems the influence of such matter upon the micro-flora of the soil, providing it is used at the proper time. On the whole the usefulness of bacteria in relation to agricultural practices is very pronounced; serious losses through wasteful practices due to imperfect knowledge of the usefulness of such organisms will be averted by a close study and practical application of the principles of agricultural bacteriology.

Some of the more important and immediate problems in this connection may be cited:—

(1) Investigation into the changes during storage of the various kinds of animal manures. (Losses of nitrogen, availability to crops of nitrogen, utilization of other plant nutriments, influence of various methods of conservation.)

(2) Maintenance of soil fertility, through timely supply of humus, culture of crops increasing the fertility of the soil, suitable rotation and rational methods of cultivation. (Experiments in humification processes, green manuring, influence of crops on the micro-flora of the soil, summer and winter fallowing, etc.)

(3) The study of changes in the milk, butter, and cheese. (Efficient mode of treatment of dairy utensils, milking machines, etc., butter and cheesemaking from pasteurized milk by the use of pure cultures.)

(4) Conservation of potatoes, roots, etc., through pure cultures, particularly the ensilage of nitrogenous plants (clovers, etc.).

A closer attention to the study of the micro-organisms that may be employed to advantage in agriculture would soon reveal their enormously useful activity, while it would also result in demonstrating the losses due to the injurious groups, which by skilful practice and by aid of advice such as can only be obtained from close researches, will soon not only become averted but turned into a profit.

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V.—REPORT OF ST. CATHARINE'S FIELD LABORATORY FOR 1913.

The work of this laboratory has been carried on under much better conditions than in 1912, owing to improved laboratory accommodation and to the additional equipment which was installed during the year. According to the plan which has been followed since the Station has been in existence, the work has proceeded along three lines. Of these, research work in plant diseases is considered of primary importance and has received the most attention. A second branch of the work has in view a general oversight of the Niagara peninsula, so as to obtain as accurate a knowledge as possible of the prevalence and spread of diseases now present, and of the introduction of new diseases. The third phase concerns the identification of plant diseases and the giving of advice regarding their control. Since during recent years there has been a considerable influx into the fruit-growing industry of men from other occupations many of whom have had little or no experience, this advisory work has been and will continue to be of special benefit to these new-comers.

During the year, the collection of disease specimens has been considerably augmented, and numerous photographs of these have been taken from time to time. From these photographs seventy-five lantern slides have been prepared for use in illustrating addresses.

An exhibit of about thirty diseases of local occurrence was prepared for the St. Catharines Fruit and Flower Show and because of the interest manifested in it, it is proposed to make a similar exhibit next year, but on a larger scale. All the meetings of the local Fruit Growers' Associations were attended as far as possible, and short addresses given on topics relating to diseases. The results of the experimental work carried on will be published in the form of a bulletin. A bulletin on fruit diseases and their control as far as they have been investigated in the district up to the present has been prepared, and will be published shortly.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN 1913.

The spring of 1913 began early and a good deal of spraying was begun by March 20. A succession of late frosts occurred during the blossoming season, however, and some damage was done to the cherry crop, but the fertilization of the peaches had already taken place, and the young fruit was sufficiently advanced to be unhurt by these frosts. Among the shade trees which were putting forth foliage at this time, there was a good deal of frost injury to the leaves. During July and August the weather was very hot and dry and the strawberry and raspberry crops suffered considerably from drought during the end of their season. This period of dry weather was relieved by rains which came in ample time to ensure the growth of tree fruits. The fall and early winter were characterized by exceptionally warm weather and there was no frost in the ground until January 15, 1914. Thereafter a sudden lowering of temperature took place, and a cold period, in conjunction with a similar but more extended one in February, destroyed a very large proportion of the fruit buds of the peach, besides giving rise to numerous cases of winter injury of other sorts.

IMPORTANT DISEASES IN 1913.

APPLE.

SCAB (*Venturia inæqualis* Aderh.) is the worst fungous disease met with on this fruit. During the early part of the season conditions were not very favourable for its development, and where trees were well cared for and properly sprayed, the fruit was clean. Later on in the season, however, a few orchards developed scab in the

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warm moist weather following the midsummer drought and the occurrence of this late infection in orchards that had been well sprayed raises the question as to whether an additional summer spraying will not be necessary in seasons like the recent one. According to the best orchard practice at present, three sprayings are given with commercial or home-boiled lime-sulphur, the first being applied just before the blossoms burst, and should test with the hydrometer 1·030 specific gravity; the second (testing 1·009) is applied just before the blossoms open; the third (testing 1·008) is put on just after the blossoms fall, but while the calyces still remain open. The fourth application which may be necessary in damp summers should be given as soon as indications of the scab appear on leaves, where it usually first shows itself.

Black Rot (*Sphæropsis malorum* Pk.).—This fungus is responsible for the greater part of our apple rot, especially on fallen fruit. In our climate it is most seriously prevalent in the fruit on the tree, but it attacks windfalls and apples in storage. It is far less prevalent in well pruned and sprayed orchards, and a great deal can be done to lessen the infection of the fruit by keeping the trees free from fungus. Infection takes place from spores derived from old rotten fruit and also from spores formed in cankers, sun scald areas, and dead twigs. If care is taken in pruning to remove these sources of infection as far as possible, and to destroy fallen fruit, the effects of Black Rot on the fruit will be materially lessened.

Sun Scald.—Frequent cases of this form of injury are met with. It is sometimes seen on apple trunks, but may also be found on the larger limbs. Sun scald often follows an attempt to put an old neglected orchard into bearing condition. The trees are cut off so as to take away all the limbs above convenient spraying and picking height, and if this pruning is injudiciously done many of the large limbs are left exposed. In early spring the upper sides of these limbs are heated by the hot midday sun, and either because of frost which follows at night or because of inability to obtain water from the still frozen soil theses exposed areas are killed. The liability to scald may be greatly lessened by a coat of whitewash applied to the trunk and limbs. This reflects the heat from the surface and thus avoids exposure to extremes of temperature.

Collar Rot is another form of injury to apple, pear, plum and peach tree, brought about by winter conditions. The loss due to it from year to year is far more than is generally recognized, and it is apt to occur on trees just when they should have a long bearing period before them. Late cultivation which retards ripening of the tissues is conducive to the trouble, and it is worst in wet undrained soils, soils lacking in humus, and those which are hard and earthy. Mulches of straw and manure or even soil give a protection against collar rot. While numerous cases of collar rot have been met with in apples, pears also suffer considerably, and Japanese plums are quite susceptible to it under the conditions mentioned.

PEAR.

Pear Blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* De Toni).—This disease has made such serious inroads to the pear orchards of the Niagara peninsula that many of the more susceptible varieties have been given up as a profitable crop, and the entire acreage of pears has been greatly reduced in spite of the uniformly good prices that this fruit brings. The disease varies in virulence from year to year according to weather conditions which greatly affect its spread, and it is also worse in some districts than in others. In the recent summer the St. Catharines region had little or none, while quite a few orchards at Beamsville, Grimsby, and Stoney Creek were badly attacked. Control measures involve rigorously cutting out all parts affected by blight as soon as it appears, and it is especially advisable to go over the trees

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carefully in the winter and cut out every speck of blighted wood so that the chances of spring infection may be lessened as much as possible. During the summer all blight prunings should be made by a knife dipped after each cut in corrosive sublimate (1-1000) so as to preclude carrying infection from tree to tree. In orchards where blight is bad, as a preventive measure it is generally found that it is better to do as little cultivation as will ensure the proper development of the fruit and to avoid all means which tend to produce soft sappy growth.

Pear Leaf Spot (*Septoria piricola* Desm.) occurs all over the peninsula, but ordinarily when the dormant spray of lime-sulphur as described under the apple has been thoroughly applied there is little or no trouble from this cause.

Scab (*Ventura pirina* Aderh.) is found to be hard to control on several susceptible varieties such as Flemish Beauty, Duchess, Sheldon, Seckel, and Anjou. It has been found, however, that the treatment given for Apple Scab is effective in controlling Pear Scab as well.

Collar Rot.—As noted under the apple, the pear is often killed by collar rot, especially where the soil is wet, and lacking in humus.

QUINCE.

Rust (*Gymnosporangium* L. *globosum* Farl.).—Quinces are not grown very extensively in the Niagara peninsula, but among the numerous small orchards found throughout the district the chief disease which affects this fruit is the Rust. The prevalence of this disease is directly attributable to the occurrence everywhere of the red cedar on which a part of the life cycle of the Rust is passed. The most obvious method of control would be to destroy all the cedar trees within the possible limits of infection. It has been stated on good authority that the spores may travel a mile or more, so that the destruction of this source of infection could only be carried out by concerted action of neighbouring owners or else by municipal regulation. It is doubtful if under existing circumstances this method of dealing with the disease would be feasible. It has been claimed that Bordeaux mixture applied at the infection period which is about the last of April or the first of May will give satisfactory control of the disease.

Black Rot of Fruit and Leaf Spot (*Fabræa maculata* Atk.) (=*Entomosporium maculatum* Rev.).—These are due to the same fungus. Neither is at all prevalent where the dormant spray of lime-sulphur is used.

CHERRY.

Black Knot (*Plowrightia morbosa* Sacc.).—A good deal of Black Knot still exists throughout the peninsula, principally in small gardens, waste places, and neglected farms. In the large commercial orchards it is practically non-existent, and no trouble is experienced in keeping them free from it by the simple expedient of cutting out all knots as soon as they appear. The winter pruning is usually sufficient, but as spores are formed twice in the season, once in early spring and again in late fall, greater security from infection is obtained by an additional summer inspection and removal of the knots.

Brown Rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena* Schr.).—Little attempt has been made to keep this disease in check, and yearly there is a considerable loss from it, mainly among sweet cherries. In 1913 a few days of moist warm weather just at the end of the sweet cherry season resulted in a large amount of rot.

Shot Hole (*Cylindrosporium padi* Karst).—This leaf affection is more or less universal on the cherry, and while it is usually not sufficiently severe to warrant the

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expense of spraying, yet in certain cases trees are almost completely defoliated by it. When infection occurs at the time when the leaf is expanding the affected portion dries up and falls out, producing the true 'shot hole,' but infection later on in the season may only result in the formation of leaf spots. Control should include the dormant spray of lime-sulphur in the spring and the destruction of affected leaves. Where further measures are needed, half-strength Bordeaux made alkaline by excess of lime may be used, but there is danger of burning the leaves, especially in hot dry weather, if the ordinary mixture is applied.

PEACH.

Leaf Curl (*xcavasus deformans* Fuckel).—A few bad cases of Leaf Curl were noted in 1913, and in every case where the disease was met with, the controlling spray of lime-sulphur had either been carelessly applied or had not been applied soon enough in the spring.

Canker.—The Gummosis cankers of the peach are quite prevalent throughout the peninsula, and while no notable increase in their number took place during the year, those already formed made their usual yearly increase in size. On account of the prevalence of cankers at the bases of twigs killed by Brown Rot and other fungi, it is advised that care be taken to carefully remove these every summer so that conditions may not be left which are favourable to canker formation the following spring. Treatment of cankers which infest the main trunks or limbs of trees is well worth while. These should be carefully cleaned out, washed with corrosive sublimate (1—100) and when dry painted with ordinary lead paint.

Mildew (*Sphærotheca pannosa* Lév.).—The ordinary commercial varieties are very little troubled with this disease, but a few varieties are very susceptible to it. The Toronto and Brecken are badly attacked and often serve as sources of infection to other nearby trees which would of themselves be immune. The disease is readily controlled by dusting with flowers of sulphur or by the use of self-boiled lime-sulphur applied when the first signs of the disease appear. It is found that none of the susceptible varieties possess sufficient advantages over the immune varieties to warrant their retention under conditions that necessitated yearly spraying, so that they are being quickly discarded by all practical growers.

Yellows and Little Peaches.—Under the efficient system of inspection now employed by the Provincial Government, these diseases have during the last three years undergone a remarkable and encouraging decrease, and it is hoped that in ensuing years the percentage of trees destroyed from this cause will become very small.

PLUM.

Brown Rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena* Schr.).—Still continues to take its toll of the plum crop, and was sufficiently serious during 1913 to warrant attention. An attempt to deal with this disease requires: (1) the destruction of rotten fruit by ploughing deeply under, in fall or early spring; (2) the removal and destruction of the mummies from the trees; (3) a cleansing spray of lime-sulphur (1.303 sp. gr.) before growth starts, to kill all spores adhering to the bark and limbs; (4) summer spray to prevent infection from spores which have escaped (1), (2) and (3), or others which may be brought in from elsewhere. For this spray self-boiled lime-sulphur is recommended. According to Scott, the first spraying should be given about three weeks after the petals fall, the third a month before the fruit ripens, and the second midway between the first and third.

Shot Hole (*Cylindrosporium padi*, Karst.).—With the exception of Japanese varieties, plums are not usually seriously affected by shot hole. In the Japanese var-

ieties there is a good deal of the shot hole effect on weak or unhealthy trees, but on ordinary plums the fungus only attacks the leaves late in the season when they are declining in vigour. Under these conditions leaf spot is only produced as a rule.

Sun Scald.—An injury similar to that discussed under the apple is very common on plums throughout the Niagara district. The part usually affected in this case is the trunk, and whole orchards may be found in which the trunks of all the trees have dead strips on the south or southwest sides. The injury is caused by winter conditions and, as in the case of apples, whitewash applied to the trunks in fall or early winter helps to prevent it. Trees already injured should have the dead areas cut out and painted.

W. A. McCubbin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In concluding this report I desire to express my indebtedness to the members of my staff who have, through their industry and close attention to their duties, considerably aided me in the carrying out of various phases of research and other work of the Division.

H. T. Güssow,
Dominion Botanist.

March 31, 1914.

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AUTHOR'S EDITION
FROM ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FOR THE YEAR 1910-11

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

REPORT OF THE DOMINION BOTANIST

H. T. GÜSSOW.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1911

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
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REPORT OF THE DOMINION BOTANIST

H. T. GÜSSOW.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1911.

Dr. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the second Annual Report of the Division of Botany. The report is divided into two parts (1), Diseases of plants, their identification and methods of treatment, and (2), Agricultural botany, under which division will be found accounts of work in connection with fodder and forage plants, weeds, and poisonous or otherwise injurious plants. The work of the Division has made active progress, the correspondence and inquiries dealt with having doubled since the last report. The increasing number of the letters plainly shows that an encouraging interest is being taken in the work by the farmers and fruit-growers of the Dominion.

I am able to report that, apart from the more common diseases attacking the grain and potato crops, no serious epidemic has appeared. There are, however, some specific diseases attacking the peach in the Niagara district, the rhubarb plant in the western provinces, and apples and plums all over Canada, which have come under my notice and which are being closely investigated. Satisfactory progress has also been made concerning the study of the more common smut diseases affecting grain, corn, millet, etc. It was found necessary to repeat a good deal of former work as there exists an unfortunate confusion as to the nature of attack and propagation of the different smut fungi, and also as to their correct method of treatment. This kind of work, requiring a whole season and longer for any reliable results to be obtained, seemingly makes slow progress, but it is hoped that the coming year will permit of collating valuable results, when they will be published.

I here take an opportunity to acknowledge and thank my assistant, Mr. Herbert Groh, B.S.A., and my secretary, Mr. Edward Lisle, for faithful and satisfactory services rendered. It is with regret that I have to announce the resignation of Mr. Groh, who has decided to go 'back to the land' where I trust he will be as successful in his work as he has been while connected with the Experimental Farm.

Since the first of January, in compliance with the wish expressed by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, I have taken over the control and management of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. A long-felt want was supplied in the provision of an experimental greenhouse for the carrying on of infection and other experiments during the winter months, which has already been found of the great value claimed for such facilities.

I have been absent during two months from the Division of Botany on an official visit to the west. This, being my first visit to the 'Great West,' has been found of great value in making field observations and in becoming familiar with the general conditions of the country.

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In view of your approaching retirement from the position of Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your courteous readiness to advise me in matters concerning the organization of this practically new Division, now under my charge, the establishment of which was largely due to your foresight in providing for this important branch of agricultural research.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

H. T. GÜSSOW,
Dominion Botanist.

PART I.

PLANT DISEASES IN 1910.

During the past year, a large number of diseases have been dealt with by this Division. Owing, however, to the fact that our work in this direction is as yet not sufficiently known, these cases, though over one hundred and fifty in number, are not cited as giving a comprehensive review of the plant diseases of Canada, but merely to serve as a record of the various outbreaks reported to, or observed by, us. The close proximity of some of the United States Experiment Stations encouraged a number of associations or private individuals to seek assistance in those quarters, and, partly for this reason and, partly, owing to the indifference of some growers towards the first outbreak of disease, our records are much less complete than they would otherwise be.

The following are some of the diseases that have been investigated during the year.

DISEASES OF CEREAL CROPS.

RUST.

This is a constant enemy of the grain grower throughout the Dominion. No progress in our knowledge of the control of this disease can be recorded. The eradication of the barberry or other alternate hosts of the parasite is generally advised, though even in countries where the destruction of these plants is carried out under legislative measures, the results have not been altogether encouraging. It has been found, for instance, in Denmark, that the compulsory destruction of these carriers of the fungus, extending over the last decade, has brought no reduction in the severity of rusts. The selection of rust-resistant varieties appears to be the only practicable means of control, with our present knowledge. Such selection work should, however, be carried on in the particular locality where the seed is to be used, since it has been found that the same variety may diminish appreciably in its resistance when transferred to another region. Probably the best method available to the farmer is the selection for seed purposes of the plump, full-weight grain to be found in a crop which has suffered from rust during a season when the disease has been severe. Such grain is the produce of individual plants which have been rust-resistant to a marked degree, and the plants grown from these seeds will most probably inherit this property.

SMUT.

Stinking smut of wheat, in spite of the ease of its control, continues to seriously reduce the yield in some quarters. The smuts of oats, and covered smut of barley are likewise easy to control, yet a tax caused by these is voluntarily paid by the farmer in the form of a diminished yield, of a value which would excite a very vigorous protest if levied in the orthodox manner.

Loose smut of wheat and barley are advancing slowly in the western provinces. These latter kinds of smut are not affected by the seed treatments so successful with the forms just mentioned, and ignorance on the part of farmers of this difference in their nature has led some to question the value of seed treatment for any form of the

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disease. This different response to treatment is due to the different modes of infection of the plants. The whole question of smut treatment and infection will be discussed in a separate bulletin to be issued after concluding our experiments on this subject. In the meantime we shall of course be pleased to assist any inquirer who may wish to know the methods of treatment.

Corn Smut and Smut of German Millet occurred in various localities.

MILDEW OF WHEAT (*Erysiphe Graminis*, D.C.)

This fungus made its appearance in some experimental plots on the Farm and was twice reported from other localities. In spite of the leaves of the plant being densely covered with the greyish mildew, the plants suffered in no perceptible manner. The disease is said to be of some importance in low-lying, shady ground. An experimentalist would hardly choose such places for his plots and the adverse conditions referred to are not wide-spread on farms.

FROSTED WHEAT.

Complaints have been made by some farmers about unevenness in the ripening of the grain. This phenomenon may be due to physical causes such as drought acting locally upon undrained portions of the field, or to the mechanical or chemical condition of the soil, which may vary considerably in large fields. While sometimes no injury may result from frost, by cutting unevenly-ripened wheat, yet when frosty nights appear while the wheat is still in the field, though already cut, a large percentage of the grain is likely to be injured. It was noticed that when frosts came while the wheat was still uncut, no injury resulted, the power of the living plant seeming to be sufficient to prevent it. As a result of frost-injury, the grains become much shrivelled and darker in colour than sound ones; the weight per bushel is less and the germination may be considerably impaired. If such grain be subsequently used for seed it is only natural that, owing to unevenness in germination, which hence extends over a longer period, the produce of such grain will again ripen unevenly. It is evident, therefore, that frosted wheat should not be sown in the first instance, but attention should also be directed to the correction of defects of drainage, or of the chemical or mechanical conditions of the soil.

In this connection, mention may be made of a curious discolouration present in wheat grains received from localities far apart (Ontario and Saskatchewan). These samples contained a large proportion of grains (according to our experience, 8 per cent), apparently quite normally developed and plump, but the embryo exhibited signs of a brownish discolouration, which in some cases extended all over that portion of the body of the grain itself. The grains did not appear unlike barley grains injured by the fungus, *Helminthosporium*, where, however, it is the opposite end that is browned. Our correspondents assured us that this discolouration had been noticed during the last few years quite regularly, in some cases affecting the harvest up to about 20 per cent. The germination of the grain did not seem influenced, but the young plants raised grew less well than those from sound seed. We wish now to continue our experiments in the field. A photograph of this wheat is here reproduced, (Plate 4 *a*, *b*,) showing the discolouration plainly, and any farmer who has had similar trouble will greatly oblige us by relating his experience, giving us all particulars, and by sending us a sample of the affected wheat.

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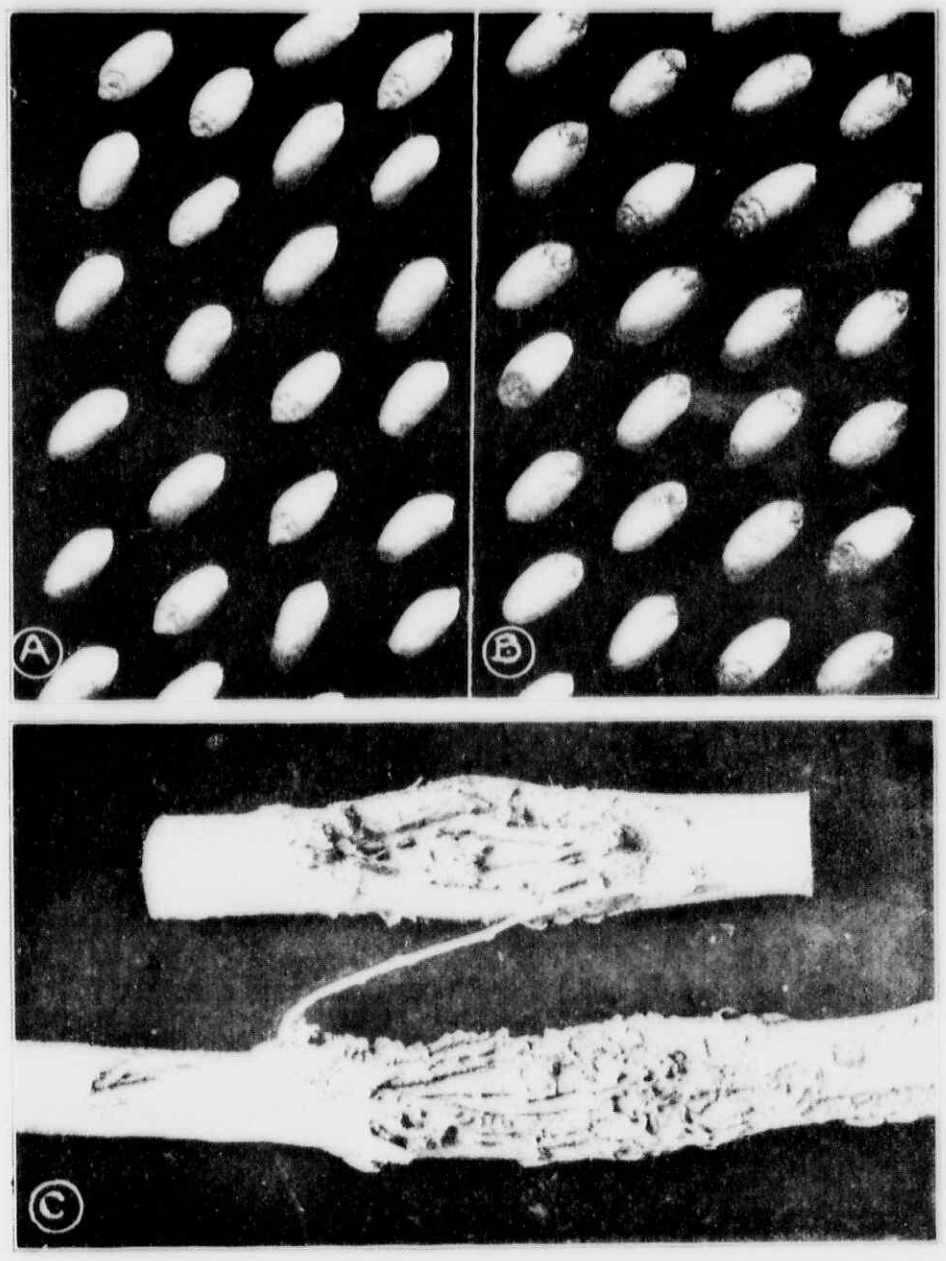

A. and B. Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat. (a) Sound grain with light-coloured embryo. (b) Grains showing dark-coloured embryo.
C. New peach disease. Two severe cankers on five year old wood.

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BACTERIA INTERFERING WITH MALTING PROCESS.

The following remarks are extracts from correspondents' letters, and notes on the result of our investigation into the cause of the trouble referred to therein. For reasons it is desirable not to disclose in this report, the identity of the parties concerned, but reference is made to the subject because of its general importance in the growing of malting barley in Canada.

HISTORY OF THE BARLEY.

'Much interest has been taken during the last three or four years in producing a class of barley suitable for malting purposes, similar to the world-renowned Galatina barley produced under irrigation in the state of Montana. This is contracted for a year at a time and is produced entirely for European export. One or two importations of this barley have been made from Montana, and last year a quantity large enough for an experimental export shipment was produced. The barley in question was sent to Messrs....., a very competent firm, probably the largest maltsters in the British empire.'

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.

One correspondent stated: 'It is with the greatest regret that I have to inform you that we met with a very serious misfortune as regards the barley you sent us. We divided a parcel into two lots, one to check the other, and we have had a most extraordinary development, something I have never seen before in all my malting experience, and which some experts have put down as a species of yeast, followed by the development of bacteria, destroying the value of the grain; and it is almost dangerous to use in brewing operations. It appears at the outside of the grain at one end during the process of malting, with a peculiar pink colour, which gradually develops and stains the rootlets, and also permeates the starchy matter below the skin. So peculiar is it, that I have sent a sample of it to a number of scientific friends, knowing it will be specially interesting, and have asked for their opinion. We have taken the greatest care not to reveal where the barley came from, as I have no desire to give even the locality a bad reputation. I am rather at a loss to know what to do with it, as I am told the only method of destroying the bacteria is to subject it to excessively high temperature, which reduces its value very considerably as a malt. Can you tell me anything of how the land was treated, where this barley was produced? I presume no manure of any kind was used upon it. What was the nature of the soil upon which it was grown? So far as I can learn, they attribute it to a matter of infection, the source of which has to be discovered. It is most regrettable, as I had prepared the way for one or two of our leading brewers to make practical tests of it, and I am afraid now to submit it to them for the reasons already stated.'

From this account it would appear that the barley referred to here is not only altogether unsuitable, but even dangerous, from the risk of infesting a brewing establishment with an organism of some kind that renders the process of malting a practical impossibility. It will also be realized that if the barley is really responsible for this trouble, and not any treatment that it may have been subjected to, it would seriously compromise any industry interested in the production of a first-class barley. Further correspondence states:—

'The barley was grown on absolutely virgin prairie; it was put in on first breaking and was the first crop. The seed was most carefully handled and cleaned and was the second generation from the original importation. The first crop producing the seed from which the second crop was raised, was also put in on virgin land. The seed was treated with formalin before sowing and the solution was that laid down by the

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Dominion Experimental Farm. The sacks in which the barley was shipped were new.

The grower thus gives valuable evidence of careful treatment of this barley and, as the matter seemed of considerable importance, a careful investigation was started with the view of throwing some light on this mysterious trouble. The brewer was communicated with; a sample of the barley was obtained from him and further particulars requested and supplied as follows:—

Q. I take it the sample of barley as submitted was not subjected to any treatment whatever, but faithfully represents the bulk as actually supplied?—A. The barley has been passed over our screening plant to extract the broken corns, dust or any other extraneous matter detrimental to the process of malting. The sample submitted fairly represents the bulk, and the bulk was in our possession throughout.

Q. Kindly submit a sample of any other two-row barley that has received the same treatment as the sample sent?—A. We are sending you samples of our Scotch two-row barley which has received the same treatment.

Q. What was the germination of the barley before using?—A. Germination showed well; 98 per cent growing.

Q. The peculiar growth developed after 'steeping.' How long are the grains steeped? State the temperature?—A. The steeping referred to was in the ordinary process of malting, and the barley is kept under water for thirty-eight hours in all, although it occupies the steep for seventy-four hours. The following is the process, viz.:—

First: 14 hours under water.
12 hours water drained off (for aeration).

Second: 12 hours under water.
12 hours drained.

Third: 12 hours under water.
12 hours drained before casting on to the malting floor; the temperature of the water being 45°. The water is very pure and soft.

Q. On the malting floor, what is the height of the layer and temperature of the floor?—A. The depth of the layer on the malting floor is 9 inches and the temperature rises slowly and gradually from say 55° at time of casting to 65° before being loaded to the kiln about the 11th or 12th day.

Q. Are you aware that it is a constant occurrence in the growing floor that bacteria, yeast, etc., will appear if the sample of barley is not of a high germination. That is, in old barley?—A. Yes, we are aware of the existence of all these in all classes of barley, both old and new.

Q. I note you have made pure cultures of the peculiar pinkish growth. Would you please send me a tube and state the composition of the medium on which it was grown?—A. The growth was cultivated in a wort gelatine. We are sending you a tube with the culture.

Further observations were contained in additional letters which may be summarized as follows:—

'About the fifth day on the growing floor, there was noticed a very peculiar pinkish colouration, which started at the embryo and which eventually permeated the whole grain, discolouring the husk and also the rootlet, the rootlet being, at the same time quite fresh .. ..finally we discovered that the endosperm was completely converted into a slimy matter and the rootlet turned brown.'

REPORT.

The sample of barley was examined microscopically and tested for odour, germination and any outward unfavourable signs.

About 4 per cent of the barley grains showed brownish discolouration towards the tapering end, and a few spots of the same colour were also found on the body of some grains. Microscopical examination of the discoloured tissues showed the absence of fungi as *Helminthosporium*, etc., and therefore, considering the high germination of the sample, this sign was considered to be of no consequence.

The odour of the barley was neither musty nor mouldy, although not quite fresh or strong. It must be borne in mind, that this sample had twice crossed the Atlantic and naturally the odour would have been affected.

The germination was tested independently with the following results:—

Ottawa Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, 96 per cent germination.
Chemical Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, 96 per cent germination.
Botanical Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, 97 per cent germination.

As far as germination and external appearance are concerned, this barley was an exceptionally good sample for malting purposes.

The barley was next subjected to the steeping process and was malted:—

(*a*) Under conditions providing no ventilation, a moist atmosphere and at a higher temperature, (30° C.).

(*b*) Under conditions providing good ventilation at ordinary room temperature.

About four days after being kept in the moist chamber (*a*), the barley which showed the first signs of germination after forty-eight hours, developed a peculiar pinkish colouration, appearing like fine, dew-like drops on the rootlets and the body of the grain. At that time, no such changes could be observed in the other culture (*b*). This colouration was immediately recognized as resembling a common occurrence familiar to all investigators of the germination of cereals, (barley, rye; wheat especially). In laboratories, the development of little yellowish or pinkish slime growths may often be noticed and they have been repeatedly recorded. They consist of masses of bacteria,(*Zoogloeae*). The discolouration increased visibly and soon was noticed extending all over the layer of roots that had formed on the bottom of the glass vessel used, on the sixth day. Even then no colouration of this kind could be observed in culture (*b*).

About ten days after starting this experiment, all roots were covered with this distinctly manganese-pinkish slime. It was then observed that the roots were fading and becoming brown in colour. This fact is not attributable to the action of the bacteria, but solely to the exhaustion of the food reserves by the young plant. From time to time microscopical examinations were made of the slimy roots, showing that the bacteria not only covered the surface but inhabited also the loose cells of the root cap in the form of narrow streaks. The endosperm was never observed to be permeated, but was covered to some extent externally. The sliminess observed by our correspondent is, in our opinion, due to the natural dissolution of the food material used up by the growing plant. An organism was isolated in the usual manner and pure cultures were made on a decoction of barley roots, agar, and maltose on which, after thirty-six hours, a profuse growth appeared which turned pinkish in colour after sixty hours.

On potato, the organism grew with an irregular border, moist, glossy in appearance and distinctly manganese-pink. The potato substratum all round the growing colonies was pink in colour.

On gelatine, the colonies grew readily and produced a bluish-red tint. Gelatine not liquefied. Stabs grew right to the bottom.

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The bacterium appeared as rods, 1·3 to 2μ long, 0·6μ broad. Flagella, many, (peritrichial); Gram negative.

The organism was provisionally identified as Düggeli's *Bacterium herbicola rubrum** which was carefully studied in 1910 by Dr. Zikes of Vienna†.

On receiving subsequently a pure culture of an organism from our correspondent which was obtained from the pinkish slime originally observed where the grain was malted, subcultures were made on the different media already referred to, with the identical diagnostic results. The measurement of this organism also agreed with ours.

On submitting one of the subcultures to Prof. Delbrück, of Berlin, Germany, Dr. P. Lindner, in charge of this work, very courteously expressed his opinion that the organism was probably identical with Düggeli's *Bacterium herbicola rubrum.*

This organism, together with a number of yellow Zoogloeæ (*B. fluorescens liquefaciens, B. herbicola aurea,* etc.) though less common, may frequently be observed on germinating cereal seeds. There is no doubt that the presence of the bacterium on this barley is not due to any diseased condition. It is practically always possible to isolate this and related organisms from most of our cereal seeds, where they occur on the surface. In order to ascertain whether we should be successful in demonstrating this fact, some two-rowed barley grown on the Experimental Farm and the sample of Scotch barley referred to by our correspondent were subjected to the same treatment, with the result that the organisms made their appearance under close atmospheric conditions. It is evident that the organism is a surface-covering bacterium, which will, if afforded suitable conditions for development, become more or less conspicuous. It being a common practice to wash the grain with lime water before casting it upon the malting floor, to prevent any fungus or other spores from appearing during the process of malting, it was thought advisable to make this experiment on our correspondent's barley. On carrying out this experiment with it, no trouble from any organism was experienced.

We therefore suggest washing the grain with lime water before malting which would in no way interfere with the malting process, and would also prevent the recurrence of the above unpleasant experience.

The above report was submitted to our correspondents and, after settling some few points, one of which was that 'no lime water was used in the case of malting the barley under question, as it was wished to put it through the malting process in its most natural state, as a guide to us in making a first test of a new class of barley,' both correspondents expressed entire satisfaction on the results of this investigation.

In conclusion, I may say that great credit is due to both our correspondents for their discreet way in handling an affair of this kind, which might indeed have been seriously compromising to the future growing of this special barley if they had not placed their experiences, samples and cultures at our disposal.

APPLE DISEASES.

FRUIT PIT OR BITTER PIT OF APPLES.

(Plate I 'a').

Among the more obscure troubles that may cause annoyance to the apple grower, the so-called 'bitter pit' or 'fruit pit' is worthy of mention. While becoming most noticeable during cellar storage, it may also often be detected on the tree before the fruit is full grown. The early stages are visible as sunken spots on the surface of the apple up to a quarter of an inch or more in diameter. At these places, the skin is

* Düggeli; Zentralblatt für Bacteriologie, Part 2, Vol. XII., pp. 602, 695. Vol. XIII., p. 56, p. 798.

† Zikes, Dr. Heinrich, Sitzungsbericht. Kais. Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien; Math.—Nat Klasse, Vol. CXLX, Part I., January, 1910.

not only unbroken but there is little or no alteration in colour. If cut into, however, a pocket of dead and discoloured cells will be found lying immediately below. Ultimately, this discolouration extends also to the surface layer of cells and the spots become brown, the skin still remaining unbroken. They also often increase in size and a number of them may coalesce to form one large affected area.

It is found also that the superficial changes mentioned above are generally associated with deeper-seated ones in the flesh of the apple. On cutting such an apple, brown spots may be seen scattered through it, chiefly in the more external region but sometimes extending almost to the core. Although seen in this way as isolated spots, if carefully dissected out they will be found to be of the nature of strands rather than of spots and follow the course of the vascular bundles or sap-tubes which they surround. Either the superficial or the internal appearances mentioned may, however, occur alone. In many cases, but not always, the dead masses of tissue have a bitter taste which has led to the application of the term 'bitter pit.'

Cause.

No one has succeeded in finding any organism associated with this disease, and from the work that has been done on it with negative results, it appears in the highest degree probable that it is not of a parasitic nature. Hence no kind of spraying can be of any value. It appears to be caused by some inadequacy of the water or sap supply at some stage in the development of the fruit, by which means certain of the cells are deprived of their requirements in food and water. Whether the cells are actually starved from want of food or whether the lack of water results in too great concentration of the substances in the cell sap is not clear, but the ultimate effect is the death of the cells, which now form the discoloured areas described. As in so many cases with these so-called physiological troubles it is difficult to make any recommendations. The causal factors are on the one hand, rapid loss of water from the fruit and on the other an inability to make good this loss with sufficient rapidity. Hence dry seasons or periods of drought may be expected to increase the trouble, while much difference is to be found in different varieties in their degree of susceptibility, on account of their varying powers of sap conduction, etc. There is no doubt that this is one form of the so-called 'Baldwin Spot.' On the other hand recent investigations point to a fungus (*Cylindrosporium Pomi,* Brooks), as being often the cause of this disease, and in such cases a spraying given late in June or even early in July has been found of value. The existence of two forms of disease, much alike in appearance, but of totally different nature, one due to a fungus and the other to a disturbance in the normal physiological conditions in the plant, will explain the contradictory results of spraying experiments for the so-called 'Baldwin Spot.'

A WESTERN APPLE DISEASE—APPLE TREE ANTHRACNOSE (*Gloeosporium Malicorticis,* Cordley).

Specimens of this disease have been received from British Columbia, and a personal examination was also made of trees attacked on Vancouver Island. The disease is known in the apple orchards of the Pacific Northwest of the United States, and has also been recorded from Oregon and Washington. Casual untrained observers have often confused frost injuries of the bark with this parasitic disease and, for this reason, a careful description is necessary to prevent any errors of diagnosis, which may naturally be followed by the loss of trees. Frost injuries may cause depressions and discolourations of portions of the bark, and may give rise to cracks and cankers, and thus closely resemble the Anthracnose, but the latter is readily distinguished by numerous small ruptures in the sunken-in patches formed by the fruiting layers of the

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fungus causing this disease. These ruptures are rarely absent and at the proper time they contain ripe spores of the fungus which, at later periods, may no longer be found therein. So any careful observer can, by means of a pocket lens, easily determine whether an injury is due to frost or to the fungus. This confusion, no doubt, accounts for some of the unsuccessful attempts in combating the disease by sprays.

Apple-tree Anthracnose manifests itself on branches of apple trees by clearly defined, depressed, dark-brown areas of more or less large dimensions. If the disease is allowed to make unchecked progress, it will completely girdle the attacked branch, which will consequentiy die. There may be a large number of separate infections on a single tree. During the winter months, the progress of the fungus is almost at a standstill, but early in the spring it becomes active again, which may be noticed by the increase in circumference of the dead areas. In May or June small ruptures appear in the bark where the fungus produces a large number of single-celled colourless spores of the genus *Glœosporium*.. These spores germinate and reproduce the disease when they encounter favourable conditions for their development.

From the life-history of the fungus, we would suggest the following means of control: Remove all branches that are girdled or very nearly girdled by the disease and burn them. All trees should be sprayed with lime sulphur in autumn, not later than when all leaves are off the trees. Early in spring, this spray should be repeated to be followed shortly before the unfolding of leaves or flowers by Bordeaux mixture.

BLACK ROT (*Sphœropsis Malorum*, Peck).

Although this disease has been found on pears and quinces, our records of its occurrence in this country are confined to the apple. It may appear on the leaves, fruit, or woody parts of the tree, producing more or less characteristic effects.

On the fruit.—This is perhaps the best-known form and its appearance has led to the name 'Black Rot' being applied to it, a name now used for the disease in general. The apples are infected through some injury (wasps, curculio, hail, etc., etc.) The diseased flesh becomes discoloured, but remains firm and, later, its entire surface becomes covered with minute black pustules. Each of these black bodies is a fruiting body or *pycnidium*, inside which spores are produced. This phase of the disease is comparatively unimportant, rarely causing an appreciable loss.

On the leaves.—Here a characteristic spotting is produced. The spots vary from ⅛ to ¼ inch in diameter, and are of a brownish hue surrounded by a well-marked purplish border. The *pycnidia* do not, as a rule, develop till the leaves have fallen to the ground.

On the limbs and trunk.—It is here that the most serious effects are produced, the growth of the fungus giving rise to 'cankers' of the large limbs of old trees and of the trunk as well in the case of young trees. These differ from the cankers due to 'fire blight' in being raised rather than sunken, and in having the surface cracked and roughened instead of smooth. Later, the surface becomes covered with the little, black fruiting bodies previously referred to as occurring on the fruit. These cankers are perennial and often have a zoned appearance as a result of the growth in successive seasons. They may extend for considerable distances up and down the limb and finally work right round it, girdling it and causing its death. The damage done by this 'black rot canker' has recently created considerable alarm in certain districts in Ontario, particularly in Prince Edward county. ,

Control.

Prevention of the disease largely resolves itself into general care of the apple orchard and the selection of varieties hardy enough to be proof against winter injury in the locality under consideration.

In an orchard where good cultivation and the general clearing up of refuse are practised and the proper sprayings for apple scab given, the disease is not likely to be troublesome. Hardiness of the variety is important, since, apparently, the fungus can only gain entrance to the woody parts as a result of some injury such as that done by frost, sun scald, etc.

Where the cankers are already in evidence, they should be cut out with a draw-knife or other instrument. In doing this, care must be taken to cut well beyond the limits of apparent disease as shown by discolouration. The cut surface should then be treated with some good disinfectant like bichloride of mercury (Corrosive sublimate), one part in one thousand of water and painted over with coal-tar or with paint free from turpentine. In spraying, attention should be given to the covering of the limbs and trunks with the spray mixture. Rotting apples should be gathered up and destroyed.

N.B.—While corrosive sublimate is in many respects the most powerful and satisfactory disinfectant in such cases, too great caution cannot be exercised in its use on account of its intensely poisonous nature. Furthermore, it is strongly corrosive to iron and the solution should always be made up and kept in wood or glass vessels. A convenient form is the tablet, obtainable at most chemists, containing such an amount that one tablet to a pint of water gives a solution of one to one thousand strength.

BITTER ROT OF APPLES (*Glomerella Rufomaculans*, [Berk.] Spauld. & Von Sch.)

This is one of the most serious enemies of the apple crop in many of the apple-growing regions of the United States. In this country, it may be looked for in the warmer districts, but it is probable that many reported cases, particularly of canker injury, have been really due to the Black Rot.

The disease causes two well-marked and distinct effects, a canker on the twigs and young branches and a rotting of the fruit. In contrast to Black Rot, however, it is the disease on the fruit which is most destructive. A small, brown spot is first noticed, which rapidly extends under favourable conditions, the tissues becoming soft and wet. Later, the surface sinks, becomes shrivelled and wrinkled, and the dead tissues finally become dry and corky in texture. As the disease progresses, numbers of spore-pustules appear on the surface of the affected area, beginning to show near the centre and following the spread of the disease. These are filled with pink spores.

While the disease may attack the fruit at almost any stage if the climatic conditions are favourable, it is chiefly noticed as the fruit approaches maturity, and hence the term Ripe Rot is also given to it. Hot, wet weather is particularly suitable for the rapid spread of the fungus. Fruit in an advanced stage of the rot generally falls to the ground, while the less badly attacked apples may be found still on the tree.

Control.

It is important to prune out and destroy all cankered branches, since on these cankers are produced the crop of spore pustules of the parasite. Spores from these infect other twigs and give rise to a second crop which serves as a starting point of the fruit infection. Destruction of attacked fruit is also important. In addition, spraying with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicide is necessary. The first spraying should be given about forty days after the petals have fallen and be followed by three more at intervals of about two weeks. The number of sprayings, however, and the intervals between them will depend upon the prevailing weather conditions.

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APPLE RUST AND CEDAR APPLES. (*Gymnosporangium Macropus*, Link.)

Many observers are familiar with the woody galls so frequently found on the Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) but probably few are aware that these 'cedar apples,' as they are called, are connected with the 'rust' of apple trees. That such is the case, and although 'apple-rust' is in this country rarely reported as a serious disease, it may be of interest to briefly outline the life-cycle of the fungus which gives rise to two such widely different effects.

In the spring time, after rains there will be noticed protruding from the cedar-apples a number of orange-coloured, gelatinous, and usually horn-like outgrowths, produced by the swelling of the masses of resting spores inside the gall. On the surface of these protuberances, vast numbers of minute spores are formed and, as the gelatinous mass dries, these spores are scattered by the wind. If blown on to certain parts of an apple or crab tree, such as the leaf or young fruit, or occasionally the young twigs, they produce infection of this new host, and the green colour of the healthy tissue becomes changed over the infected area to a yellow or orange tint. Later on, there will be found arising from this spot small, tubular outgrowths of a yellowish or cinnamon colour, inside which are produced spores of another kind. This is the apple 'rust' and corresponds to the 'cluster-cup' stage of the common grain rust found on the Barberry leaf with the rim of the cup prolonged into a tube. The spores now borne can only produce a further development if carried to the Red Cedar where they give rise again to the cedar-apples, a process which occupies two seasons.

Control.

The only satisfactory means of preventing the disease on one of the alternate hosts is to avoid growing the other in the immediate neighbourhood. Since the apple tree is the important one, except in very exceptional cases, neighbouring red cedars should be cut down and destroyed. A certain amount of infection may still take place by spores carried from a distance but this will be found of negligible amount. In cases where it is desired to keep the red cedars for ornamental purposes, something may be done by cutting off and *burning* all cedar apples before the horn-like outgrowths have appeared in spring. Spraying has not yielded good results.

SOOTY MOULD (*Capnodium*, Sp.) ON APPLE TWIGS.

During the year, an interesting communication was received asking if a 'Black Knot' disease, similar to that on plum and cherry trees, is found on the apple. The inquiry was accompanied by a number of twigs encrusted with a black, irregular warty growth, somewhat resembling the excrescence of the familiar 'black knot.' Examination, however, showed this growth to be quite superficial in its nature; the fungus—a species of *Capnodium*—having developed and produced its fruit bodies around the twigs, but not having entered the tissues of the host. Such fungus growths are not uncommon on various plants and are usually observed in association with aphis attacks, the 'honey-dew' excreted by these insects on the leaves and branches forming a medium very favourable to the development of the fungus. Such growths are of no particular importance, as a rule, apart from their somewhat unsightly appearance, but at times may cover the surface of the leaves to such an extent as to interfere with their functions. Where insect pests are systematically combated, the conditions necessary for such a result are not likely to be found.

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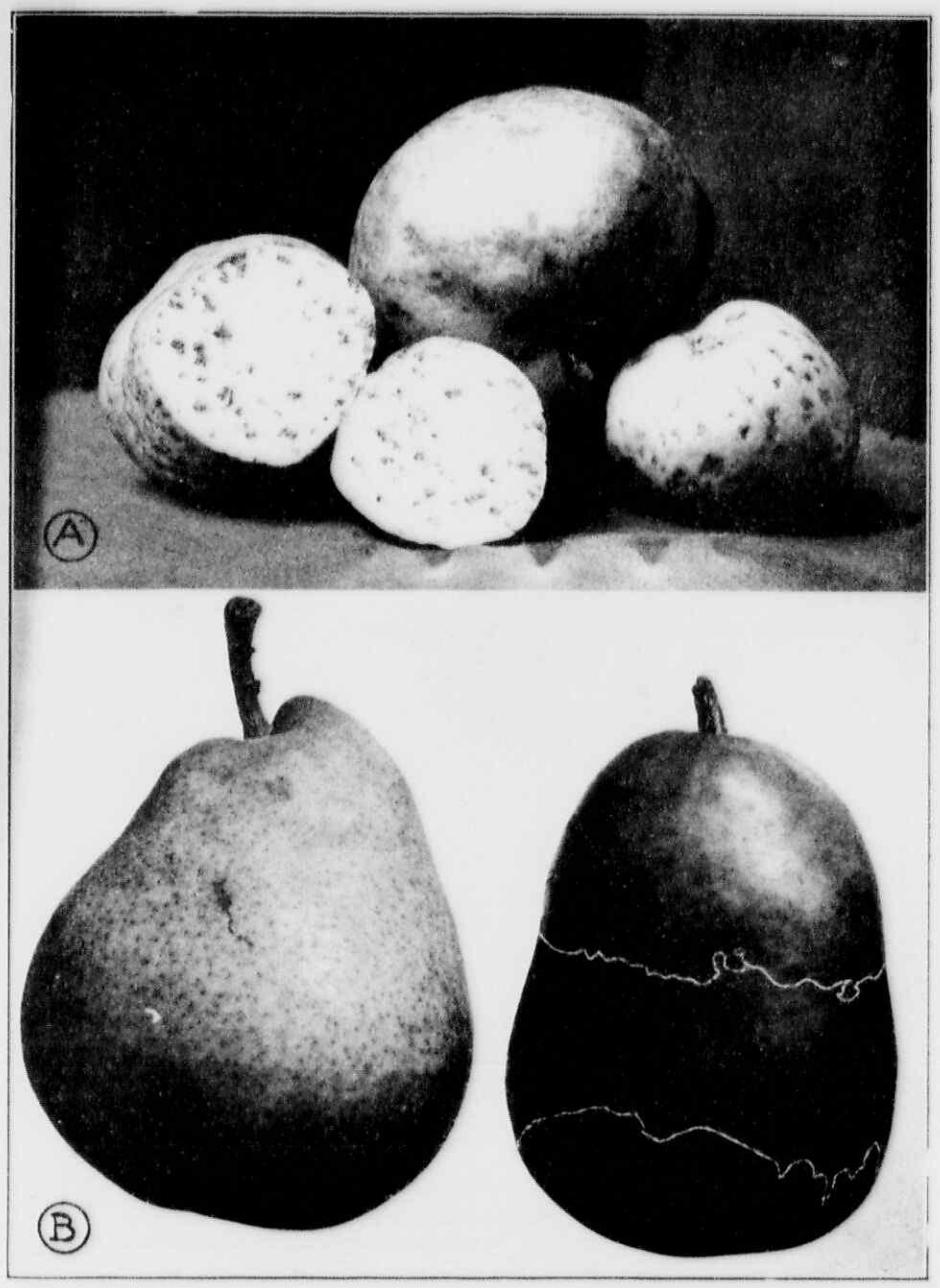

A. "Bitter Pit" of apples. B. "Frost Belting" of Pears. The pear to the right showed the frost belt clearly between the white lines.

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DISEASES OF PEARS.

'FROST BELTING' OR 'FROST BANDS' OF PEARS.

(Plate I. b).

The accompanying illustration represents the peculiar appearance of some Boussock pears which were taken off a tree growing in an orchard in British Columbia. The pears, which were quite perfect specimens as regards size and taste, showed a peculiar 'band' or 'belt' of brownish tissue just above the lower, broader portion of the fruit, resembling the well-known 'russeted' condition with which we are familiar in the well-known 'Russet' varieties of apples and pears (*Golden Russet, Sheldon, Bosc*). Medlars (*Mespilus*) as a general rule also show the 'russeted' appearance spoken of. These pear fruits however, showed only russet 'rings' about three-quarters of an inch broad, while the remaining portions were normally green. Probably eighty per cent and more of the fruits of this variety showed this appearance. It has been ascertained that apples like the common Golden Russet may be grown without exhibiting the roughish brown surface, and in consequence this condition may be considered as abnormal. Microscopical examination of all kinds of russeted fruits has shown that their appearance is due to the formation of corky cells, which certainly cannot be considered as normal on the surface of these fruits. The formation of cork cells is invariably an indication of an irritation of some kind. They may be produced artificially on any kind of fruit by very slight abrasions of the epidermal cells. Hence corky-cell patches of more or less large dimensions frequently occur when fruits 'rub' against each other or against a branch. Chemicals also produce similar effects. The most common spray injuries from Bordeaux mixture become largely apparent by the formation of cork cells, likewise any substance that is likely to act destructively upon the waxy covering of fruits, may produce similar effects. Lastly, frost has been held responsible for the changes of the epidermal cells into cork cells. In many fruits, the russeted appearance is now regarded as typical and while, strictly speaking, their appearance is due to their tender epidermal cells being injured by frost, nobody feels concerned about it. On the other hand, when any cause renders an otherwise perfect fruit 'patchy' it is natural that the grower should seek the cause, as a drop in the market price is likely to result.

The curious 'belt' on the pears in this case is due, no doubt, to the influence of low temperatures, which prevailed during certain days, as we were able to ascertain from the thermometer readings for that locality kindly supplied to us by the Meteorological Station of the Observatory in Toronto. The curious feature of this case is the fruits showing this characteristic 'belt' only, of a very uniform size and at the same place. Frequently one may observe, in these flask-shaped pears, the lower broader half totally russeted while the narrow tapering portion remains green. In some apples and pears we have observed the same phenomenon forming a ring just around the calyx of the flower. Careful study of the reason for this difference in the formation of the belts showed that some fruits of different varieties of apples and pears are covered, in their very young stages, towards the calyx with dense masses of fine hairs. Sometimes these surround the calyx only and any moisture that may naturally be present through atmospheric conditions freezes and the underlying tissues become injured. In some varieties of pears, the hairs cover the calyx end for the greater portion of the fruit and a frost belt is produced just above them, the hairs naturally providing a protection. If any one interested will carefully examine the different fruits, this observation may easily be proved, especially in the case of the Boussock pears. Varieties of fruits commonly russeted very rarely show any hair covering. The injury thus shows itself of little consequence and growers need feel no alarm.

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LEAF BLIGHT OF PEAR AND QUINCE (*Entomosporium Maculatum*, Lev.)

On the leaves, this disease shows most clearly on the upper surface. It appears as spots, more or less circular in shape, becoming reddish in the centre and with a dark margin. The effect on the leaf will depend on the number of such spots, bad attacks resulting in the yellowing or browning of the leaf and its premature fall. A disease with which it may possibly be confused is the Leaf Spot, (*Septoria Pyricola*, Desm). In this latter case, however, the spots are large and more angular and there is not the same difference in appearance between the two surfaces.

On the fruit a similar spotting is produced, red at first and subsequently darker, often followed by cracking.

The disease may be controlled by the same spraying treatment as employed for pear scab.

DISEASES OF PLUM AND CHERRY

BLACK KNOT OF PLUM AND CHERRY (*Plowrightia Morbosa*, [Schw.] Sacc).

(Plate III. b).

The striking and unsightly appearance known as 'black knot' is familiar enough to the grower of plums and cherries, and a few remarks as to its origin, nature and manner of growth may not be out of place. It may be found on nearly all varieties of plums and cherries, both wild and cultivated, and it is generally assumed that the forms occurring on these different hosts are due to the action of the same fungus. It is this fact of the disease being, presumably, transmissable from wild to cultivated trees that makes it difficult to control unless the neighbouring wild trees are eradicated. The popular name for this disease is well chosen, since, in its mature condition, it consists of a rough, black excrescence on the branches extending often for several inches up and down, but usually not going right around. It affects only the woody parts of the tree. This black mass when fully formed is full of small chambers each containing a number of spore-bearing tubes (*asci*). These spore cases develop during the winter and the contained spores are scattered during the early part of the year. The new infections appear as swellings which crack the bark and later become covered with a velvety, olive-coloured, spore-bearing layer. The formation of these 'summer' spores continues to about midsummer, when the change to the black, hard knot begins to take place.

Control.

All knots should be cut out several inches below the apparent limit of the knot, so as to be sure to remove all the mycelium of the fungus which might otherwise start into growth again. This is best done when the leaves are off the trees, but the operation should be completed early in the year, before, say, the first of March. After this a watch should be kept for knots developing during the growing season and they should be removed as soon as noticed. As mentioned above, where the disease is bad, attention should be given, if practicable, to the wild trees in the immediate vicinity. Spraying specially for this pest is hardly profitable, but the usual applications against other diseases will help also as preventives against this.

PLUM POCKETS OR BLADDER PLUMS (*Exoascus Pruni*, Fuckel).

(Plate II. a).

This disease occurs on the different wild and cultivated plums. The most characteristic effect is the malformation of the developing fruit described by the common names given above. The infected ovary is enlarged and distorted, the texture is spongy and the stone absent. The colour is at first yellowish but later becomes greyish owing to the production of spores on the surface. Finally the bladders turn black and fall.

The parasite causing this disease very closely resembles that of the Peach Leaf Curl and the treatment there given is applicable here also. It is believed, however, that the mycelium of the fungus may live from year to year in the affected twigs, growing out into the fruit buds and infecting the ovaries. Hence, pruning out and burning of attacked shoots is often recommended. In any case the pockets should be collected, before the spores form, and burned. It is also necessary to treat affected wild trees in the immediate neighbourhood in the same way, or else destroy them altogether.

A NEW DISEASE OF PEACHES.

(Plate IV. c).

Reference should be made to an outbreak of what appears to be a specific peach disease, to which attention was directed towards the close of the year. This disease occurs in the Niagara district and extends into New York state wherever peaches are grown. It manifests itself by larger or smaller cankers occurring on trees of all ages, often somewhat like the common black knot of plums and cherries. Closer examination shows, however, that these 'knots' are characteristic canker spots. They may occur on all parts of the tree, the main trunk, especially the crotch, smaller limbs and quite young wood. In some instances, the cankers encircle the whole limb rendering it liable to be broken by wind or by the weight of the fruit that may still be produced. As far as could be learned from a personal examination of a number of orchards, the disease is contagious and spreads rapidly. No variety seems exempt from an attack and the age of the tree seems to make little difference. The disease was first observed by growers about four years ago, but no steps were taken to investigate it. It has now become very serious. Photographs have been taken of specimens of the disease and they are reproduced here to enable growers to recognize the malady. They are requested to communicate news of any outbreak so that the extent of the trouble may be ascertained. The disease is now under investigation.

PEACH LEAF CURL (*Exoascus deformans*, [Berk] Fuckel).

As the name indicates, this is mainly a disease of the leaves. It does, however, attack the young twigs to a considerable extent and the flowers and young fruit occasionally. On the leaves, the effect of the parasite is to cause a marked increase in the soft tissues between the veins and especially on the upper side. Since the veins themselves do not lengthen we find that a characteristic curling and puckering of the leaf takes place to accommodate this tissue. The deformation may consist of only one or two small blister-like spots or it may involve the entire leaf, which also becomes as a whole enlarged and thickened. The colour of the attacked areas is at first a darker green, then reddish, and finally yellow or brown and the leaves fall away prematurely. The new foliage put forth will escape attack but the loss of the early leaves weakens the tree severely and, if at all extensive, the crop is either lost altogether or is of inferior quality. The disease is noticeable very early, in fact just as the young leaves are unfolding.

On the twigs, swellings and distortions are produced and the twig often dies. It was at one time supposed that much of the disease on the leaves was due to the fungus

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living through the winter in these affected twigs and growing out into the leaves the succeeding spring. It is now known, however, that the mycelium very rarely lives over and that almost all infection takes place from outside as the leaves unfold.

The relation between this disease and climatic conditions is well known. The severity of an attack is much increased by cold, damp weather at the time the buds are bursting. The slower the development of the leaf, the longer it is in getting beyond the susceptible stage, whilst excess of moisture in the tissues also seems to directly favour the fungus.

Control.

There are few diseases which respond so readily to proper spraying treatment. It has been well established that one application of a suitable spray-mixture completed before the buds begin to swell, will practically control the disease. For this purpose the lime-sulphur mixture, either the home-boiled or the commercial, is recommended, since it is not only thoroughly effective against the fungus but is also an insecticide.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT OF ENGLISH WALNUT (*Juglans Regia L.*) (*bacterium* [*Pesudomonas*] *Juglandis*, Pierce).

This disease was observed at Agassiz, B.C., in the grounds of the Experimental Farm. Nearly all the walnut trees were affected and the nuts produced were practically all rendered useless. The injury manifested itself on the leaves by the production of more or less large brownish areas of dead tissue; the fruits also showed blackish spots or they had turned quite black. The shell, generally hard in sound fruits, was soft in attacked ones and the kernel had turned black and putrid. Young twigs also showed signs of the disease. They had died back for a distance of about a foot or more, the wood showing a dark centre for a considerable distance, although no external injury could be observed, with the exception of the dead tips.

The disease was first investigated by Pierce in Southern California. It is of no little interest to have observed the disease at Agassiz, where it has prevailed for some years. These trees were imported some twenty years ago from France and made quite a satisfactory growth until some years ago when this bacterial blight appeared. In Southern California, the disease caused serious alarm among the growers, who, at one stage of this disease, offered a reward of $20,000 for a satisfactory remedy, which is another instance of the serious economic importance of plant diseases. The English walnut may easily be grown in the Pacific coast regions as well as in the Niagara district, and the attention of the growers is directed to this outbreak which, in the aspect of its severity and in its cause, is identical with the Californian disease. Trees that have been attacked should be carefully pruned, all dead wood being removed and burned immediately. According to Dr. E. F. Smith, copper fungicides have been found useful in its control, and periodical spraying should be practised.

DISEASES OF SMALL FRUITS.

ANTHRACNOSE OF RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY (*Gloeosporium Venetum*, Speg).

This disease is found on the canes, leaf-stalks, and leaves. It is, however, on the canes that it is most serious. Here it produces purplish spots, which, as they extend, become greyish and depressed in the centre with a reddish border. When the attack is severe, these spots may coalesce in such a way as to 'girdle' the cane, which then withers and dies. Even where the injury is less marked, the conduction of sap may be

so interfered with that a crop of fruit cannot be matured. On the leaves, small but similar spots occur which often fall out, leaving a perforation. When the leaf-stalks or leaf-veins are affected, the leaf may develop in a one-sided manner and the margins are often inrolled. The spores are produced in masses in the centre of the older spots.

Control.

Treatment consists in going over the plantation as soon as the fruit is picked, cutting out the old canes and any diseased new ones, and burning them. When the disease becomes very bad, a new plantation of healthy shoots must be set out. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture to protect the young canes is sometimes recommended but it is doubtful if it is worth while.

FROST INJURING FLOWERS OF STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

Practically no year passes without our receiving from fruit-growers, during the time of flowering of raspberries and strawberries, a number of inquiries relating to the cause of what is popularly called 'black heart' of strawberry or raspberry flowers. The cultivated varieties of these plants are more or less subject to frost injury, which manifests itself by producing a blackened centre in these flowers. In severe cases, all flowers forming a cluster may be found affected, especially in varieties where most of the blossoms open at one time. Night frosts are capable of great injury by destroying the styles of the flowers and thus preventing the fruit from being formed. In some instances, a few styles only may be killed and the result will be a crippled, malformed fruit, which does not recommend itself by its appearance to the buyer. It has been found, especially in the case of strawberries, that the injury may be largely prevented by covering all early-flowering varieties at nights with straw or loose litter of some kind. The harvest may thus often be increased from ten to twenty per cent and more. Raspberries may be planted between sheltering hedges, or they may be covered over night with cheese cloth. Where these suggestions may not be practicable, spraying with cold water early in the morning before the rays of the sun take effect has been proved a useful preventive.

The lighting of smudge fires and keeping them alive throughout cold nights has also proved quite successful.

LEAF SPOT OF STRAWBERRY (*Mycosphaerella Fragariæ*, [Tul.] Linden).

This is the commonest disease of the strawberry, and is very frequent on both wild and cultivated plants. The spots are of medium size, and show first as a rather indefinite, reddish or purplish discolouration. Later, the dead centre of the spot becomes whitish or ash-coloured and is surrounded by a rather indefinite area of varying shades of red or purple. They often coalesce to form large blotches. During the summer months, spores are produced on the surface of the pale central portions, and these, under suitable conditions of moisture and temperature, serve to propagate the disease throughout the growing season. During the winter a second form of spores develops within the dead tissues of the leaf, and these are scattered in late winter or early spring. The injury consists chiefly in the destruction of so much leaf tissue and consequent malnutrition of the fruit, but the development of the latter may be more directly affected by the fungus attacking the fruit-stems.

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Control.

In making a plantation use only healthy plants. Any spotted leaves should be picked off and burned. The first season, spraying with Bordeaux should be begun before the blossoms open and the plants kept covered with the mixture through the growing season. The second year, spray before blossoming, and after the fruit is picked either spray again or mow and burn the leaves. It is generally recommended to crop strawberry plants for two seasons only and then plough them up. By this method, the beds can easily be kept clean and free from disease and weeds.

DISEASES OF POTATOES.

PREVENTION OF POTATO SCAB.

This experiment was undertaken to show the comparative values of the different treatments generally practised to prevent 'Potato Scab.' It has been our experience that in some years the treatment has no effect whatever; it is also known that badly scabbed potatoes planted on new land may produce a perfectly sound crop. Sound tubers planted on land that has previously borne a badly scabbed crop may be found to produce sound tubers. On the other hand, sound tubers planted on soil perfectly new and never used previously for potatoes may give rise to a badly scabbed crop. These peculiarities clearly indicate that potato scab is influenced by climatic and soil conditions. In order to show the value of the treatment generally recommended these experiments will be carried on every season for some time, when it is hoped to prove which treatment is the most reliable one, if indeed any is to be recommended at all.

The potatoes used were uniformly, but not badly, scabbed and of the same source and variety. They were divided into four lots of three pounds each and subjected to the following treatments:—

Lot I.—Untreated.

Lot II.—Soaked three hours in a solution, 10 oz. Carbonate of Soda in 10 gallons of water.

Lot III.—Soaked three hours in a solution, 1 lb. formalin in 30 gallons water.

Lot IV.—Soaked three hours in a solution of Corrosive Sublimate in water, 1 in 2000.

Each lot of tubers was then cut for seed and was planted on June 4, 1910. The tubers were planted in hoe-made furrows about three inches deep. The land had grown potatoes which were quite sound the year before. Stable manure was applied uniformly over the plots when the land was being prepared.

RETURNS FROM TRIAL PLOTS CALCULATED PER STATUTE ACRE.

Lot.	Treatment.	Scabby tubers.	Sound tubers.	Total.	Percentage of Scabby Tubers.
I.	Untreated	90⅜ bush.	74⅜ bush.	165¼ bush.	54·8%
II.	Carbonate of Soda	96 "	80 "	176 "	54·5%
III.	Formalin	53⅓ "	85⅓ "	138⅜ "	38·4%
IV.	Corr. Sublimate	85⅓ "	74⅔ "	160 "	53·3%

Sixteen bushels have been considered to be planted on an average per acre. The legal weight per bushel of potatoes, *i.e.*, 60 pounds, has been taken in making these calculations. Thus it would appear from the above table that the Carbonate of Soda lot yielded heaviest and the Formalin lowest, the latter, however, reducing the liability to scab considerably. The other treatments seem to act alike with the untreated ones. We are by no means satisfied to recommend the Formalin treatment for scab from our results obtained. Various conditions may have influenced the growth of potatoes and have resulted in a comparatively large reduction of the yield of Formalin-treated tubers. It will be interesting to see the results obtained by next season's experiments on the identical lines. This table again proves that no reliable conclusions can be drawn from a single experiment.

INTERNAL SPOTTING OF POTATO TUBERS.

(Plate II. b).

Attention has been paid during the year to samples of a potato trouble received from various sources. The potatoes appeared perfectly sound externally but showed on cutting them, towards the stem end, a curious brownish ring consisting of a large number of isolated, minute specks corresponding to the vascular system of the tubers. On peeling the tubers rather thickly, the brownish discolouration became apparent in narrow, branching streaks. Microscopical examination revealed that only the vascular bundles of the tubers were discoloured. In no case did this discolouration extend to the other end of the tuber. Its appearance is quite different from the Fusarium Rot, (*Fusarium oxysporum*), with which it is generally confused. In this case, the appearance of the discoloured portions, though within the region of the vascular system, extends into the tissues surrounding these bundles and the discolouration also appears rather blackish or sometimes bluish-brown. Microscopical examination also invariably reveals mycelial threads of a fungus within these tissues.

Some of the spotted tubers were planted on plots on the experimental ground and the plants were watched throughout the season. No difference was noticed in the case of the plants developing from the affected tubers from plants grown from selected sound tubers. On harvesting the tubers, they were found quite free from any sign of spotting and they were quite normal as regards yield. A single tuber was raised in sterile soil and behaved in the identical manner—the tubers produced showed no discolouration. Potato tubers similarly affected were again sent early in spring to ascertain whether they could be used for seed. Our experience has shown that such tubers may produce a sound crop, but is limited to one year only. We would not advise in any case the purchase of affected potatoes for seed. Some physical condition may set in, which may change this aspect considerably. Farmers are advised, when buying potatoes for seed, to cut a thin slice off at the stem end,—should any discolouration become visible, the tubers should not be used. The matter of these discoloured tubers was discussed with some plant pathologists of the United States. They also have observed identical cases and confirm our observations as regards the absence of any micro-organism. 'Apparently,' one observer states, 'the spots are due to the collapse and death of the tissues from undue withdrawal of moisture.' In the experience of the American investigators, this phenomenon is identical with the rust-like spots of collapsed tissues frequently observed in potato tubers. This spot is also well known in Europe, where it has received the names 'Sprain' (England) and 'Eisenfleckigkeit' (Germany). The microscopical observations of the diseased tissues recorded in the various European countries agree with those on this side of the Atlantic, and nearly all observers agree that the phenomenon is a physiological one. The microscopical appearance, especially of some of the spots observed, very closely resembles the so-called Baldwin Spot or Bitter Pit of apples. The most recent investigation of this trouble appears to have been made by A. S. Horne (Ann. Myc.

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vii. p. 286) who considers that it is caused by a 'chytridiaceous endophyte hitherto undescribed.' Mr. Horne's note is preliminary and has not at present advanced our knowledge to any degree. It remains to be seen whether the organism will present itself again and to other observers. At present the only suggestion that may be made is the selection of varieties that remain free from any spotting of the described kind. Affected tubers have again been secured and have been planted this season. The results will be published in our next report.

LEAF SPOT OR LEAF BLIGHT OF TOMATOES (*Septoria Lycopersici*, Speg).

This disease is distinguished from others attacking the tomato crop by the characteristic 'spotting' it produces. The spots are small, numerous, often angular, with a dark border, the centre becoming paler with age. On the upper surface of the leaf, in the centre of the older spots, will be found the minute fruit bodies, black when mature. The disease begins on the tips of the lower leaves and gradually extends to the younger ones and to the stems. Badly attacked leaves wither up and fall away and the crop is seriously injured, the fruit often failing to set. The fungus probably passes the winter in the crop refuse in or on the soil. We have also observed the occurrence of these spots on the stem, petioles and unripe fruits of tomatoes.

Control.

Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is quite effective. The first application should be made before transplanting. Subsequent applications should be made often enough to keep the foliage protected and until there is danger of staining the fruit. The chief difficulty is to do the work thoroughly with unstaked plants under field conditions. It has also been found very useful, when planting out young tomato plants to dust a little powdered fresh lime into the hole and around the plants.

ONION MILDEW (*PERONOSPORA SCHLEIDENI*, UNG.).

This is a common and destructive disease of the onion crop. Although we have not received many inquiries about it during the past year, yet it is capable of becoming such a serious enemy of the onion grower that we think it advisable to give a short account of it.

The disease may appear as early as June, but occurs usually later. It is detected by the spore-bearing branches of the fungus giving rise to a velvety or furry appearance on the surface of the leaf, together with a purplish colour. Later on, the leaf collapses and withers or rots away. Summer spores are produced in great numbers and, under favourable conditions, especially wet weather, the disease spreads very rapidly. If the plant is young when attacked, it will succeed in producing another crop of leaves and, if these can be saved, a fair or even a good yield may be obtained, but if nothing is done these later leaves meet the same fate as the earlier ones, and the plant is either killed outright or the yield seriously reduced. Another kind of spore adapted for carrying the fungus over the winter (*oospore*) is produced in the tissue of the dead leaves and these resting spores, by the rotting of the leaves, are set free in the soil, or in the manure heap if any of the crop refuse is carelessly thrown there. From these spores comes the first infection of the succeeding year.

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PLATE IX.



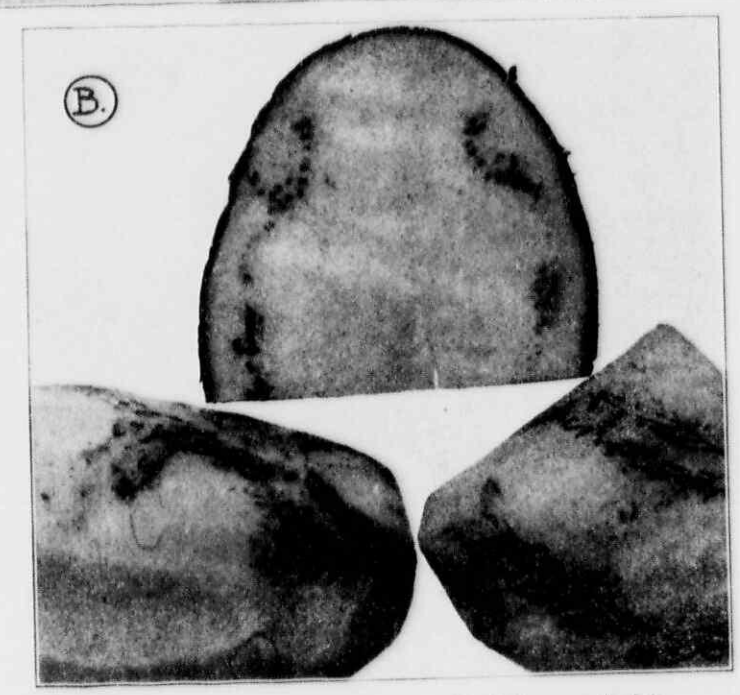

Fig. A. Branch of Plum showing three "Bladder" Plums on the left.
Fig. B. Above, section through one half of Potato tuber, showing "Internal spot". Below, some cuttings of Potato tubers showing "streaky" discoloration after paring.

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A. "Club Root" of Turnip caused by *Plasmodiophora Brassicae* Wor. B. "Black Knot" of Plums and Cherries (*Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.)

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Control.

From what has been said above, it will be readily understood that complete destruction of the refuse of the diseased crop is very desirable. In any case, contamination of the manure should be avoided since the resting spores retain their vitality for a long time. Rotation of crops is also important, the disease being most destructive in regions given up largely to onion growing. In addition, spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been successfully carried out, beginning preferably before the disease makes its appearance. Owing to the smooth, polished surface of the onion leaf ordinary Bordeaux mixture does not adhere satisfactorily, and it is necessary to use Resin Bordeaux, which is made up as follows: Boil two pounds of resin and one pound of sodium carbonate (sal soda, washing soda) in one gallon of water till the mixture is of a clear brown colour. Add this mixture to each forty gallons of standard Bordeaux mixture. It may be mentioned that the addition of one pound of resin and one-half pound of sal soda, boiled in one-half gallon of water to forty gallons of Bordeaux mixture, will greatly prevent this mixture from being washed off by rain.

ALFALFA LEAF-SPOT (*Pseudopeziza Medicaginis* [Lib.] Sacc).

This trouble, known as 'rust' and 'blight' is a very common and widely distributed disease, being generally present in a greater or lesser degree wherever alfalfa is cultivated. While frequently of little or no importance, it may become serious by causing an extensive loss of leaves, especially in dry seasons. The disease appears first on the lower leaves and gradually spreads to the younger ones. An affected leaf shows a number of small spots and, if these are numerous, the whole leaf soon turns yellow and falls away. The spots are brown or blackish in colour and circular, but the margin is not very clearly defined. The first cutting is not usually affected to the same extent as the later ones. Young plants, however, may be so severely injured that the crop is destroyed, whilst in any case the loss of leaves reduces the yield of hay directly and also by reducing the growth of the plants.

Control.

No very satisfactory means of dealing with the pest under field conditions is at present known. Where the disease appears severely early in the season, it may be advisable to cut the crop at once. The subsequent growth of the plants in such a case may escape the disease. Diseases attacking crops which are grown on so large a scale that spraying becomes impracticable, as for instance rust, smut, alfalfa leaf-spot, etc., are not readily prevented. In small plots, one may succeed in preventing and even checking diseases by various methods, but these cannot possibly be employed in large areas under crop. This procedure would be far too laborious, and hence too expensive to be practised on a farm. But the farmer may, with comparative ease, select from any diseased crop one or more plants practically free from attack and save seed from these for propagation. If he perseveres in this manner he may ultimately secure a plot of disease-resisting plants, from which he finally may raise all the seed he needs for field sowing.

CLUB ROOT OF CRUCIFERS (*Plasmodiophora Brassicae*, Wor).

(Plate III. a).

During the past year, specimens of cabbages and turnips attacked with this disease have been sent in from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Our records of its occurrence in the Dominion are confined to these provinces but it is highly probable that it occurs elsewhere, Ontario farmers having inciden-

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tally described an affection apparently of this nature in certain localities. This is not surprising when we consider that it is particularly bad in the eastern United States, *e.g.* in the neighbourhood of Buffalo, not far from the Canadian boundary. Since the disease is at present comparatively restricted in its occurrence and at the same time very characteristic in its appearance we here give an account of it in order that farmers and others may guard against its introduction and also that we may, if possible, obtain more information as to its distribution. We shall be particularly glad to receive suspected specimens or answer inquiries to these ends.

Appearance and Cause.

Many kinds of cruciferous plants are liable to suffer from this disease. Amongst cultivated plants, the different varieties of cabbage, turnip, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts are subject to it, and amongst weeds such common ones as Shepherd's Purse, Hedge Mustard and others. The names given to it are more or less descriptive of the character of the malformation induced *e.g.* club-root, club-foot, clubbing, finger-and-toe, and others of similar significance in other languages. In England it is often known as 'anbury.' The cause of the disease is a minute parasite which invades the tissue of the root system probably by means of the root-hairs. Inside the host, the organism causes the enlargement and division of the attacked cells with the result that swellings of various forms appear. The whole root system may be converted into an irregular, knobbed mass, or the principal roots may retain their distinctness but become much thickened, these different appearances having prompted the different names already alluded to. So far as is known only the root system is attacked. The effect of this abnormal growth is to seriously interfere with the power of the root to absorb the water and other soil constituents. Attacked plants 'flag' or wilt and either die or only reach a very imperfect development. Ultimately the swollen portions become invaded by other organisms and the plant substance is reduced to a rotten mass, which gives off a very offensive odour. In the meantime, the parasite has changed into enormous numbers of minute resting spores which become in this way distributed through the soil. These resting spores finally germinate and give rise to exceedingly small active spores which again enter a suitable host plant. Although there is no evidence of the organism being able to attack any part of the plant except the root, it is thought the disease may be carried into new localities on the seed. A little consideration will show that surface soil contaminated with the spores may readily be blown on to the seed pods, and then get on to the seed during the threshing of the pods.

Control.

Great care should be taken to avoid the introduction of the disease into localities where at present it does not occur. Seed should, if possible, be obtained from a source known to be free from the disease. If seedlings are purchased they should be carefully examined before planting, and if any infected plants are found, not only should these be destroyed, but it would be well to discard them all, since the adhering soil may contain spores enough to contaminate healthy ground. The spores are said to resist the digestive juices of animals and, if diseased plants are fed to stock without being cooked, the manure is likely to prove a prolific source of new infections. The spores set free in the soil may retain their vitality from three to seven years so that a rotation which brings a cruciferous crop on the land not more than once in that time may be necessary. The destruction of weeds is important since a number of these may become infected and harbour the disease from year to year. Where the disease has become established, applications of lime every few years are of great value in diminishing the severity of the attacks. These should be at the rate of two to three tons per acre and made some little time, preferably a year or eighteen months, before the sowing or planting of the cruciferous crop.

DISEASES OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

LEAF SPOT OF ELM (*Dothidella Ulmea*, [Cehw.] Ell. & Ev.).

This is a very common trouble, confined to our elms, both native and cultivated, and, in severe cases, causing extensive premature defoliation. The disease generally attacks the leaves and shows itself as a grayish area of dead tissue in the centre of which from one to several black spots are to be found. These latter are the young fruit bodies and during the winter, as the leaves lie on the ground, the spore-sacs or asci develop within them. The spores mature in the spring and give rise to the first infection of the elm leaves.

As a means of controlling the disease, it is recommended to collect and burn the fallen leaves in the autumn so as to prevent the formation of a crop of spores from them in the spring.

A row of young elms imported from France, growing in a nursery not far from the Experimental Farm, was found to be infected by this common disease. It was here plainly observed, however, that the fungus is not exclusively confined to the leaves, but does also occur on the petioles of the leaves from which it spreads to the tips of young shoots, which twist downwards and are finally killed. The elms were carefully kept under examination, but in no case did an attacked twig make a recovery. Removing and burning these twigs where they occur would protect the trees from becoming crippled.

BLACK SPOT, TAR SPOT OR LEAF BLOTCH OF THE MAPLE (*Rhytisma Acerinum*, [Pers.] Fr).

The leaves of various species of maple are often affected with large black spots, which may injure the leaf so much as to cause it to fall. The behaviour of this fungus is much the same as the Leaf Blotch of Elm, and the same treatment is advised should it become serious enough to merit attention.

ROSE RUST (*Phragmidium subcorticum*, [Schrank] Wint).

In the earlier part of the season, the rust shows as bright orange-red spots on the leaves, petioles and stems. Later in the year, these give place to spots of a dark-brown or black tint and are composed of the resting spores. This disease is rarely serious and no control measure can be recommended as likely to give satisfaction.

Other parasitic fungi whose occurrence may be here recorded, are *Entomosporium mespili*, (D.C.) Sacc., on English Hawthorn from Nova Scotia; *Dasyscypha Willkommii*, Hart, from Nova Scotia; and *Lophodermium nervisequum*, (D.C.) Rehm, on *Abies sp.* from New Brunswick.

HOLLYHOCK RUST (*Puccinia malvacearum*, Mont.)

This is a very common and destructive disease of the Hollyhock, which also attacks other plants of the same family, being particularly abundant on the common round-leaved Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*, L.). It is sometimes difficult to find an individual of this last species with leaves entirely free from the pustules of the disease. While most of the best-known rust fungi pass through two or three well-marked stages in their life-history, in this case only one is present, this being the teleutospore stage, or, as it would be termed in most forms, the resting spore stage. Unlike most spores of this type, however, those of the Hollyhock Rust do not require to rest or to be

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exposed to winter conditions, but germinate at once, and serve to propagate the disease throughout the season. While other parts of the plant may suffer, the effects are usually most pronounced on the leaves. When infection has taken place, the leaf tissue in the immediate neighbourhood becomes changed to a bright yellow colour, which at first glance resembles the early fruiting stage of some rusts, *e.g.*, Rose Rust. Later, in these areas will be found little raised masses of a chocolate-brown colour, which are pustules of spores. Often these are so numerous that the leaf tissue is almost all destroyed with the result that the plant dies or produces a very poor show of flowers.

Control.

One of the most essential steps in the control of this disease is the eradication of all mallow plants in the vicinity of hollyhocks, otherwise the former will serve as a continual source of new infections. The remains of attacked parts of the plants should be burned, as the spores may live through the winter on such rubbish and germinate the following spring. Where the plants are few in number and grown for ornamental purposes, a careful watch should be kept as the young leaves come out, and infected leaves picked off as the pustules appear. This will prevent much later infection. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, beginning as early as possible in the season, and repeating often enough to keep the new leaves covered, is effective but disfiguring where plants are grown for ornamental purposes. The fungus, as stated in a recent publication on the subject, is also carried on the seeds or bracts and develops when such seeds are being sown. The hollyhock is a much favoured old-fashioned garden plant and as it is a remarkably free-blossomer, easily grown, care should be exercised to prevent this disfiguring rust from attacking the plants.

PART II.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY.

During the year, a considerable amount of the time of the Division has been claimed by those branches of botany relating to the higher plants. The usual number of weeds has been received for identification and advice upon means of eradication; and each inquiry has been dealt with as fully as was possible with the often limited information given us. In addition to these, and many other wild plants sent in small numbers, about thirty collections, with an average of fifteen plants in each, have been named for correspondents. Other inquiries have related to poisonous plants, and cases of suspected plant poisoning; or to medicinal plants, and plants supposed by the senders to be of medicinal value. A great many specimens, for instance, are sent with the request to know if they are ginseng, though, curiously enough, only one received during the year has proved to be that coveted species. Quite a number of correspondents have asked for information about various special crops like broom-corn, hemp, rape, ramie, mint, etc., and we have been frequently consulted about the values of different grasses and clovers, the seeding down of wet meadows, sandy loam, lawns, etc., and similar problems.

The work on the Herbarium of the Division has also been continued, over five hundred sheets being added this year, partly of material collected earlier by Dr. Fletcher, and partly of collections made during the summer months at Ottawa, and during my trip through the West in July and August. The collection has thus been made considerably more complete as regards the Canadian flora, for among these

specimens were many species not before represented. Since the establishment of the Division of Botany (July, 1909) close upon two hundred species have been added to the list, which was even at that time a creditable one. Vacancies still remain to be filled in, and some genera are far from being complete, but the deficiencies are now mostly of the rarer plants which happily are also less likely to be consulted. In some genera, recent revisions and advances in nomenclature have made a great deal of re-naming necessary, and some time was found for a beginning of this important work with Carex, some of the grasses and other plants. A set of Ottawa hawthorns collected by my colleague, Mr. Groh, and submitted to Mr. W. W. Eggleston for critical study, has been added to the Herbarium. These specimens in flower and fruit were taken from over sixty trees in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa, and represent fifteen species and varieties of this perplexing genus. A similar collection of June-berries (*Amelanchier*) was also made, which provides material for a fairly exhaustive study of this genus as it occurs in the vicinity of Ottawa. The Herbarium is always at the service of any student of botany, and may be consulted daily during the official hours. Together with the Arboretum and Botanic Garden, the Herbarium affords exceptional facilities for the study of Canadian plants.

It becomes here my pleasant duty to acknowledge and thank Mrs. Wm. Saunders for the very generous contribution of upwards of one thousand sheets of mounted plants to our collection. The plants were mainly collected by the donor herself, and their careful preservation, together with the requisite data furnished, speak well for the great care with which they have been collected. They are greatly appreciated and form an important and welcome addition to our Herbarium.

ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

It was the desire of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, that the control and management of the Arboretum and Botanic Gardens adjoining the Central Experimental Farm be transferred to the Dominion Botanist, the transfer to date from January 1, 1911. The Gardens have hitherto been in charge of Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, who at the same time acted as Curator. The splendid collection of trees and shrubs in the Gardens is well known and many visitors from near and far spend an enjoyable and profitable time in the study of its vegetation. In past years, however, there has been no desire to make a Botanical Garden in the true and wide meaning of the term, the grounds serving mainly as a trial ground for ornamental trees and shrubs, deciduous and evergreen, arranged according to pleasing landscape effects or floral displays. Institutions like the Experimental Farms, existing for purposes of demonstration and practical application, should base their results upon established scientific facts and for this reason it will be our endeavour to develop a botanical garden for purposes of economic application and scientific study and to serve as a centre for imparting information to the visiting public.

The formation of a Botanic Garden is naturally influenced by the local climatic conditions, which may make completeness impossible even in the representation of our own flora. An important feature of a garden for our purposes should be the display of economic plants such as timber, shade and shelter trees, food and fibre plants, and those of medicinal value. Such plants, plainly labelled with their uses or the uses of their products, will no doubt have an interest with the public, second only to beautiful floral effects. In a country so vast as this, a botanic garden should also illustrate the geographical distribution of plants and their ecology or relation to environment, so far at least as climatic and other conditions will permit. The interest shown by many visitors and correspondents in the development of such gardens, the popularity enjoyed by, and the instruction and benefit derived from, existing gardens all over the world, certainly justify any endeavour to improve, extend and render more practically useful the beautiful grounds set aside for such purposes.

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Any assistance in making as complete a collection of plants as possible will be much appreciated. Seeds and plants from all parts of the country are much desired, and it is hoped to publish lists of the seeds and plants from the gardens available for exchange.

RHODES GRASS (*CHLORIS VIRGATA*).*

This grass has been brought into prominence during the past year, by glowing accounts of its value to stock owners, which have been furnished to the press by a gentleman from Australia. Many inquiries have come to us as a result of this publicity, so that it seems desirable that the plant should be referred to here. From all that can be learned, Rhodes grass in Australia is evidently worthy of much or of all the praise that is being bestowed upon it, but it does not necessarily follow that it will fill any really important place among our Canadian crops. The climate of the two countries and their agriculture are widely different in many respects. Fortunately, we do not have to rely solely on reports of the superiority of this grass elsewhere, for it has been experimented with for several years in this country.

From 1904 to 1908, Rhodes grass was under experiment on the grass plots at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, seed both from South Africa, its native home, and from Australia being used, as well as a small amount of seed matured here, which, however, failed to germinate. It is a luxuriant annual grass, much inclined to creep by the rooting of the lower nodes of the stems, thus making it difficult to mow.

The yield of forage was quite considerable, and one year was almost equal to that of the best-yielding millets tested alongside it. It is doubtful, though, whether it would give as high an average yield over a series of years as these millets; and it is certain that our sorghums, sugar canes and corn will much surpass it as producers of annual pasturage or fodder. If it will thrive under the dry conditions which obtain in some parts of Canada (and for which conditions it is claimed to be well suited), it will be important to ascertain this fact by further tests in this country; but from all indications it would appear as though our relatively severe climate and short seasons would make it too uncertain a crop to be relied upon. It would not, of course, take the place of any of our regular or permanent pasture plants, which are expected to occupy the land for two or more years. In short it is a grass which may be worthy of further test here, but should not be thrust into prominence until our experiment stations have found it to possess some advantage over the grasses which it is to displace. In the meantime, it will be in order for farmers to make the best possible use of the hay and forage plants which are being recommended, such for example, as that far-too-little grown legume, alfalfa or lucerne.

COMPARATIVE TRIALS OF MILLET VARIETIES.

The value of millet as a 'catch crop' has long been recognized. It may be sown till late in July and will still produce a very satisfactory 'catch.' When it is too late in the season to sow corn, try millet. Its feeding value is nearly that of corn. Millet may be cut before the seeds begin to ripen, when it is well liked by all stock. It is an excellent plant to smother Couch Grass, Perennial Sow-thistle, Canada Thistle and other equally persistent weeds. Millet prefers a sandy soil and thrives luxuriantly on new land. Sow one half-bushel per acre for hay and one peck, (one-quarter-bushel) for seed. The following six varieties have done best in our trials this year:

* According to information received from Mr. Burtt-Davy, Government Botanist, Union of South Africa, the grass known in that country as 'Rhodes grass' is a perennial grass (*Chloris Gayana*) while *Chloris virgata* the annual grass is popularly known as 'Sweet grass.' No doubt the latter grass is referred to by the correspondent from Australia. We are much indebted to Mr. Burtt-Davy for a supply of seed of both grasses, which will be carefully tested.

	Sown.	Cut.	Yield per Sq. Rd.	Yield per Acre.	Height of Plants.
			Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.	Ft.
Cat-tail	June 12	Sept. 17	360	28 1,600	6-7
Black Japan	" 12	" 2	296	23 1,360	5
White Indian	" 16	" 1	248	19 1,680	4
Japan Barnyard	July 13	" 12	240	19 ;00	3
Italian	June 16	" 18	222	17 1,520	4
Hungarian grass	" 12	" 17	158	12 1,280	4

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

Considerable interest is shown by some correspondents in the use of mushrooms and toadstools for culinary purposes. These terms are commonly used to describe some of the larger fungi and usually in such a way as to include the edible forms under the title of mushrooms and to designate such as are poisonous or inedible as toadstools. There is, however, no general rule to distinguish a poisonous specimen from an edible one in spite of the many more or less fantastic opinions that have been expressed on this point. It is, for instance, commonly believed that all mushrooms which turn to a bluish colour when cut and exposed to the air are poisonous, whereas this effect is simply due to the oxidation of the fatty matter contained in these particular forms. Likewise no importance can be attached to such indications as the turning black of a silver spoon when dipped in the cooked mushrooms, which is supposed to denote poisonous properties.

The common field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) and its cultivated forms are among the most palatable of fungi, though some closely-related ones are highly poisonous. The poisonous principles of fungi can only be established by a careful and difficult chemical analysis, but the collective experience of many individuals in testing the edibility of different kinds by the actual eating of them, has shown the larger number to be harmless and of delicious taste. In consequence of what has just been said, it will be seen that a careful study of the mushrooms is necessary to recognize any particular specimen as useful for food or the reverse. This study needs a little closer attention on account of the risks involved but otherwise does not differ from the methods of acquiring a knowledge of other wild plants. Certain common mushrooms, moreover, are so distinctive in form and appearance that they are easily recognized and a mistake is not possible.

THE COMMON MUSHROOM (*Agaricus campestris*, L.).

The common field mushroom occurs in fair numbers in fields, gardens and open woods. It varies much in size according to the place of growth and time of year. The diameter of the cap may be from one to four inches or more, while the stipe or stem may attain a length of from one to four inches, and a thickness of a quarter to one inch. The cap is hemispherical when young, becoming fairly well expanded with age. Viewed from above, the whole fungus usually appears white, but may be sometimes slightly tinted with red or brown. When turned over, the lower surface of the cap will be seen to be covered with radiating knife-like folds—the gills—which in the early stages may be pale rose but later turn dark-brown, purplish-brown or even black. In this mushroom the gills are never attached to the stipe. The stipe is white and solid, and gradually enlarges towards the base. It generally carries a 'ring' of membranous tissue, formed of the remains of a membrane covering the fungus in its earliest stage (the so-called 'buttons'), which is torn as the fungus grows and the

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cap expands. The common mushroom is considered the best of all edible fungi. It is practically the only species that is artificially grown, although other fungi are known which would be easily rivals if cultivated. Those interested in the cultivation of mushrooms are referred to Pamphlet No. 7, obtainable free of charge from the Central Experimental Farm, which contains an admirable account of mushroom culture by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

THE FAIRY RING FUNGUS (*Marasmius oreades*, Fr.)

This is still more common, but its excellent culinary qualities are known only to few. It grows generally in lawns or meadows forming more or less regular circles. This mode of growth is responsible for the popular name 'fairy ring fungus.' From the beginning of summer till the snow covers the ground this fungus may be found and, although small in size, its numbers generally make it possible to collect in a short time enough for a meal. The cap measures from half an inch to one and a-quarter inches across. The centre, corresponding to the place of attachment of the stipe, is slightly raised even when the fungus is fully grown and the other part of the cap is expanded. The whole plant is pale ochre in colour. The stipe is rather leathery, one to two inches high and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness. The gills are of the same colour, rather broad, and far apart.

WILD RICE (*ZIZANIA AQUATICA*, L.)

(Fig. 1.)

From time to time, we receive requests for information on the growing of wild rice, and particularly for assistance in securing good, viable seed for sowing. The interest which has been thus shown to exist, and the general lack of success which appears to have been met with, and which has led to these inquiries, has induced us to give some attention to the subject, in the hope of being able to furnish better information than has been available heretofore. Our studies of the problems involved have not proceeded far enough yet to allow of any report on them at this time; but a brief general account of the subject, based on our observations during the last year or two, and on the meagre literature at hand, seems advisable. It should serve to draw wider notice to a little-regarded crop, which is after all, a resource of no mean importance in the natural economy of the country. Such an account at this time and place, may also help to bring us into touch with others who are directly interested in the improvement of wild rice areas, and whose practical observations may be of the greatest value to us in our investigations.

Wild rice as a food for man, holds a place of some importance, especially among certain of the Indians who continue to use large quantities of it, in preference to the cereals introduced by white men. It is said to be a highly nutritious and well-flavoured food which might be utilized to a much greater extent, if the methods of growing, harvesting and preparing it for use were improved somewhat. Whether it will become an article of commerce of much importance remains to be seen. For the present, doubtless, it is of value, less commercially, than as an attraction for water-fowl, and as a means of turning otherwise unproductive lake margins to some account. It is a favourite food of these wild game birds, and its abundance in a locality does much to bring them about in numbers. It is thus of great practical interest to the sportsman and to the owner of a water-front, who appreciates a natural cover combined with the advantages of an eagerly sought-for food for these birds. The advantages will become prominent if any practical steps are taken to improve the condition of the wild rice fields, or to introduce the crop into waters where it does not already grow.

It is certain that there are many places along our lakes and slower rivers which are perfectly suited for the growing of wild rice. All that is required is that the seed should be once sown, when the crop would in future take care of itself. There is one shore of this kind, on the Experimental Farm, which now supports a dense growth of this and other aquatic plants. Formerly, wild rice had not been a part of its vegetation, but the late Dr. Fletcher, a few years ago, scattered a quantity of the seed here, with the result that the plant was soon well established. Similar results should be possible in other places, and yet it is a fact that comparatively few attempts to introduce it are attended with success. The failures may be due to various causes, but probably most of them could be referred to the unsuitable nature of the spots chosen, or to worthless seed.

Wild rice, like every other plant, has its own special requirements, which must be provided if it is to thrive and before we attempt its propagation, we must take the pains to learn what its habits and requirements are.

The wild rice plant is a member of the large family of grasses to which belong all our cereal grains, corn, and most of the forage plants, other than the clovers. It differs from the foregoing from the farmer's point of view, chiefly in being aquatic, and therefore subject to few of the same cultural methods. Botanically, it is known as *Zizania aquatica*, L., and is characterized by its annual habit, the monoecious form of its inflorescence, etc. It is a tall stout grass with stems that are hollow, and divided into compartments by numerous transverse walls. The leaves are long and relatively broad, and are peculiar in having the midrib slightly to one side of the centre. The plants start from the seed in the spring, and by the end of July the large open panicles are fully developed. The lower, broader portion is the staminate, or pollen-producing area, while the upper portion bears the pistillate flowers, and later the grain. This arrangement provides admirably for cross-fertilization, since the pistillate flowers emerge first from the sheath, and receive pollen from other plants before their own is ready. After fertilization, the seed develops rapidly, ripening and dropping in a few weeks' time. The seed is about two-thirds of an inch in length, slender, and bearing awns often two inches in length. Its habit, just mentioned, of dropping immediately upon becoming fully ripe, and lying beneath the water until germination takes place the following spring, gives us probably our most important hint for the proper care of seed which is to be sown elsewhere.

As pointed out elsewhere, one of the principal difficulties in starting new wild rice fields, has been the securing of germinable seed. In order to overcome this difficulty, the United States Department of Agriculture has for some years had investigations under way, which have thrown much light on the subject. It has been made clear that wild rice seed which has once been allowed to become dry, will seldom germinate. Either it must be sown very shortly after it becomes ripe, or it must be stored under conditions which will as nearly as possible duplicate those of nature. The former method has the disadvantage of exposing the seed over winter to the risk of being washed away by floods to an unfavourable depth of water, of getting covered too deeply with mud, or of being eaten by wild ducks, etc. The endeavour has been, therefore, to learn how to store the seed from the time it is gathered until the time for sowing in the spring.

The conclusion reached by the United States Department's experimenters is that wild-rice seed can best be stored by keeping it during the whole of this period in water in cold storage. A temperature of 32° to 34° Fahr. appears to have been the most satisfactory. Seed kept at a temperature of 12° Fahr. and consequently imbedded in ice, was completely destroyed. If cold storage is not available, fairly good results may be had by changing the water in the storage vessels daily until the weather becomes cold. The seed should be got into storage with the least possible delay after it is gathered, and without allowing it to 'heat' or ferment, and drying out must be specially guarded against in the spring when transporting it to the place where it is to be sown.

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The selection of a suitable 'field' is another important consideration. Fresh waters, not too stagnant nor yet too rapid, and from one to three feet deep, are usually adapted to wild-rice growth. A soft muddy bottom is also necessary. The mistake should not be made of sowing the seed where the water will recede and leave the young plants under unnatural conditions. If due caution is observed in these regards, and in using seed which has been properly cared for, there should be reasonable probability of success in securing a stand.

The seed of wild rice at from two to three times the price of ordinary white rice. This, it must be understood, is for table purposes only. Germinable wild-rice seed would command a much higher price, especially as hardly any is offered for sale, owing, no doubt, to the difficulty mentioned. A keen interest in the cultivation of wild rice, mainly for food and as covers for waterfowl, is being taken in England, and there is every chance for a grower to ship any quantity to England, providing he takes the necessary care to preserve germination in shipping it.

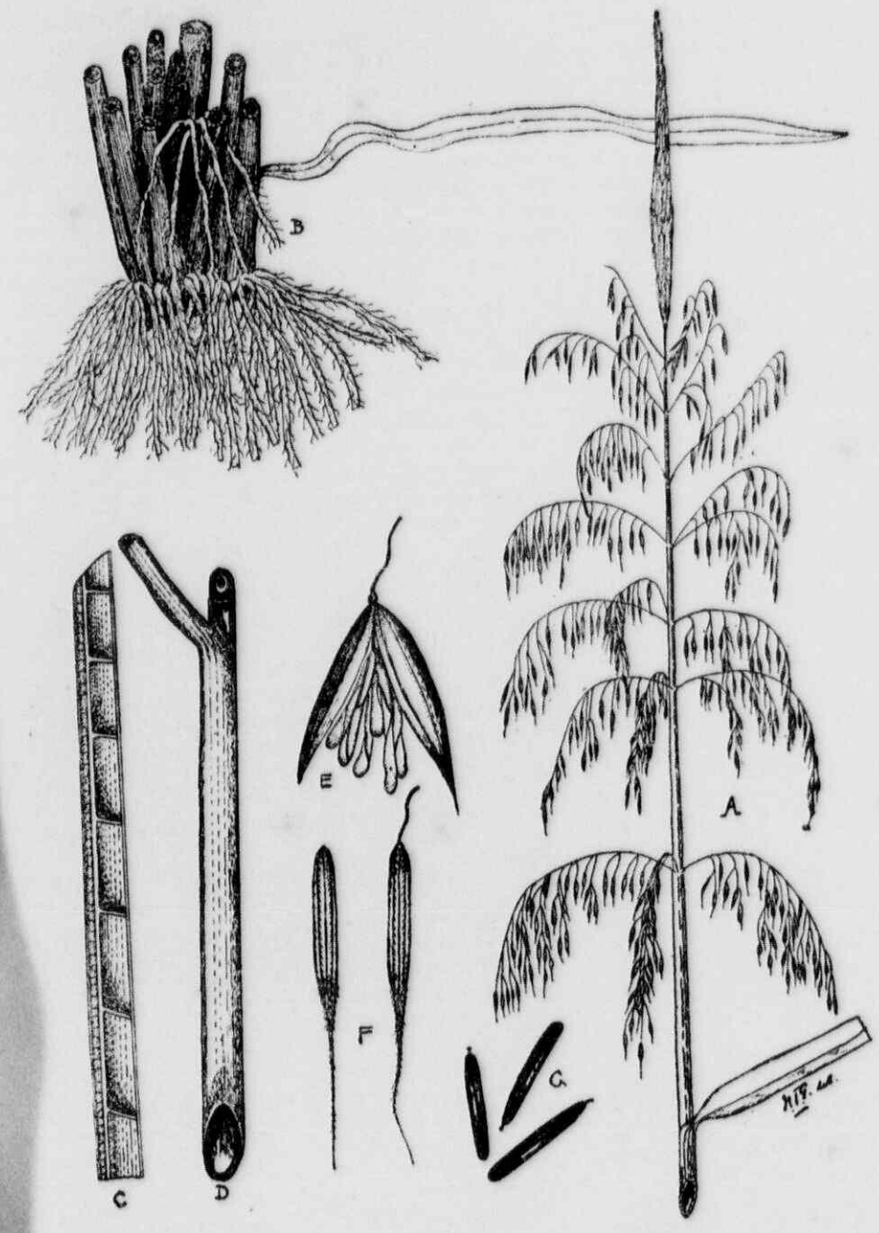

FIG. 1.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica* L.)

A. Inflorescence. B. Base of plant showing floating roots and leaf. C. Section of stem showing separate compartments. D. Portion of stem. E. Male Flower. F. Fruits (nat. size). G. Seeds (nat. size).

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

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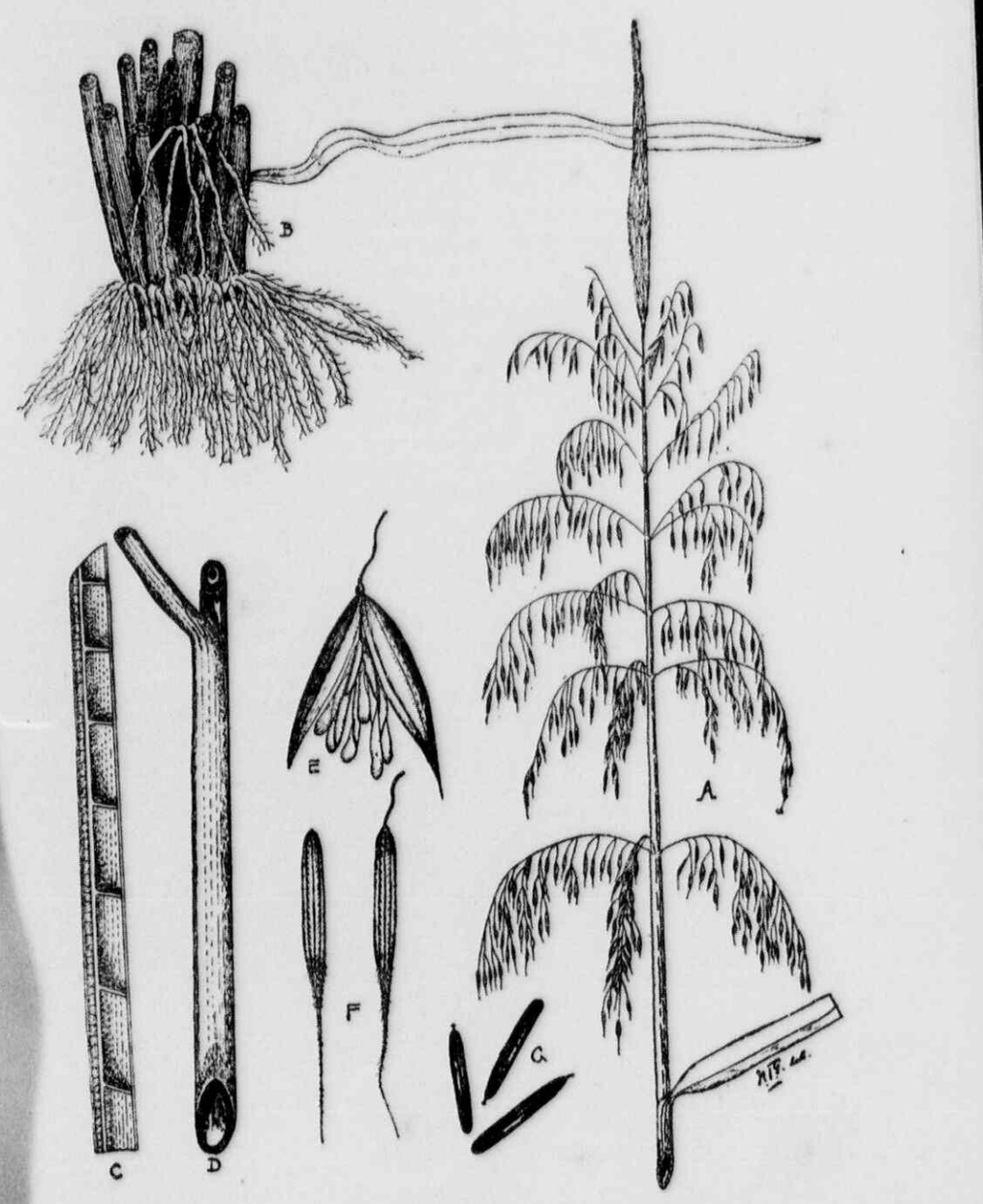

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PLANTS, POISONOUS, SUSPECTED, OR OTHERWISE INJURIOUS TO LIVE-STOCK.

A number of wild plants occurring in this country possess acrid, narcotic, or otherwise injurious juices, and have, in some instances, caused the death of animals that have eaten them. From time to time, specimens of plants are submitted for examination which have been directly poisonous or at least injurious to the health of stock. While the discriminating powers of adult animals are very pronounced, yet it is by no means rare for young animals to eat plants or portions thereof which may cause great trouble to their digestive organs followed in some cases by death. Among the well-known poisonous plants are the Larkspurs (*Delphinium spp.*) Monkshood (*Aconitum spp.*), Cowbane or Water Hemlock, (*Cicuta spp.*), and Poison Hemlock, (*Conium maculatum* L.), all of which are genuinely poisonous. Other plants like Buttercups, Spurges, etc., though hardly 'poisonous,' contain irritant juices, which have frequently caused injury. In order to put on record any poisonous or otherwise injurious plant, the co-operation of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, has been sought, who has very courteously issued the following circular letter to his inspectors, to veterinary surgeons, and to others interested.

OTTAWA, March 8, 1911.

SIR,—Mr. H. T. Güssow, Dominion Botanist, is desirous of investigating all reported cases of plant-poisoning among live stock in Canada, and has asked me to co-operate with him in this work. I would therefore call your attention to the accompanying note which he has prepared on this subject, and would ask you to be good enough, when possible, to follow the instructions therein set forth in the event of any case of plant poisoning in animals occurring under your observation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. RUTHERFORD,

Veterinary Director General.

INSTRUCTIONS.

In consideration of the fact that from time to time there have been reported cases of injuries to all kinds of live stock, supposedly due to the poisonous principle in certain plants, it has been thought necessary to call the attention of all inspectors under the Health of Animals Branch, and any persons who may be sufficiently interested in the subject to report any such case of injuries or death of animals, supposedly due to such causes, to the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Any such report of ascertained or suspected injury to live stock by plants to be accompanied (stating the age of the dead animals), by as full a description of the symptoms of the animal's or animals' sufferings (loss of appetite, foaming at the mouth or nose, constipation, looseness of the bowels, distended stomach, muscular contractions, rolling, etc., etc.) as possible. Whenever possible, the stomach of the poisoned animals should be sent, that an examination may be made of the contents of the stomach for the presence of any plant or remains thereof likely to have caused the injury. Such specimens should be submitted under strict observation of the following regulations: The stomach should be removed immediately after the animal's death. It should not be emptied of its contents, but where severed from the intestines or other parts it should be securely fastened with a string. The specimens may be packed in ice and shipped in a strong box. By mixing a quantity of finely chopped ice with sawdust a good packing will thus be obtained. In the case of ruminants, the rumen only is needed for examination.

Specimens of any suspected herb, shrub, tree or other vegetation or part thereof should be sent whenever practicable. The specimens may be packed between layers of paper and be sent under cardboard or other protective covering. Any further particulars giving a description of the grounds on which the animals have been grazing previous to death will be useful. Indicate whether the animals had access to ditches, ponds, river banks or whether the grounds were stony, dry or wet, etc.

All specimens should be addressed to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, and should contain, in order to be identified, the name and address of the sender. Specimens not exceeding five pounds in weight, after being securely packed to prevent leakage, are carried free by mail. Specimens over five pounds in weight should be sent by express.

Investigations of this kind involve considerable trouble both for the investigator and for the collector of material. It is hoped that farmers will go to the trouble of forwarding specimens of plants and stomachs of animals whenever opportunities occur. This work is done entirely for their benefit and success depends upon co-operation from all quarters.

POISON IVY (*RHUS TOXICODENDRON*, L.).

(Fig. 2C.)

It is safe to say that no poisonous plant in America is better known by name, than poison ivy. One would consequently expect to find it also one of the most generally known at first hand, of all our plants, but it is astonishing how many people confess themselves unacquainted with it. Not only townsfolk, but many farmers, and not a few of those who profess to be interested in natural history studies, are unable to recognize it. This being the case, it is not so strange that there are many misconceptions abroad as to its nature, and the precautions to be taken against it. This should not be so, as the plant is so plentiful in nearly every part of North America, and especially in the east, that almost everyone must have had an opportunity at one time or another, of meeting with it; and as the danger incurred by many people in coming in contact with it is so great, its recognition should be a matter of importance to all.

Poison ivy differs from the majority of poisonous plants in that it does not require to be eaten in order to produce its ill effects. Mere contact with it is sufficient; and indeed many people declare that they are affected even in its presence, though they do not touch it at all. The possibility of ivy poisoning without contact is not admitted though, by those who have studied the nature of the poison to which its effects are due. This poison has been found to be a non-volatile oil, to which the name 'toxicodendrol' has been given. All evidence tends to show that it is a mistake to suppose the poisonous principle can be diffused through the air about the plants. The poisonous substance is found in all parts of the plant, and a very little of it reaching the skin is sufficient to set up its painful irritation. Probably many cases of poisoning which appear to be explainable only on the ground of transmission through the air, might be accounted for by the contact of shoes or clothing with the weed, and then with parts of the body which may not have touched it directly.

It is well known that not all persons are equally susceptible to injury by poison ivy. Some can handle the plant freely without any fear of unpleasant consequences. It would appear also, as if animals were immune, as birds are reported to feed upon the fruit, and my colleague, Mr. Groh, whose observations are very reliable, stated that poison ivy growing along a fence, was kept almost completely eaten down on the one side, where cattle were being pastured. No effects sufficient to attract notice were suffered by any of the animals. (See note next page).

Poison ivy grows most commonly along the borders of fields and woods, by roadsides, or in open woods; or less frequently it occurs in deep woods where it may become a tall climber supporting itself on the trunks of trees. In the open it is low

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and bushy, or often climbing or trailing. The leaves are all composed of three ovate, coarsely-toothed leaflets, and serve well as a means of identification. There are no other plants of similar habit in Canada with leaves which would easily be confused with them. The Virginian Creeper (Fig. 2 D) is often held in suspicion, quite needlessly though, as it has five, not three, leaflets, which spread from one point like the fingers of the hand. The poison ivy can also be known when in fruit, by its upright auxillary panicles of whitish berries of about the size of peas.

Measures of eradication must be directed toward the uprooting of the plants, as otherwise any effort to kill them would have to be repeated and continued as long as the roots retain enough vitality to send up new vegetation. It may be advisable to mow off and remove the stems before starting to grub up the roots, so as to lessen the danger of poisoning while at work. The tops may be got rid of also by spraying with a mixture of one-half pint commercial sulphuric acid in one gallon of water. As sulphuric acid is corrosive, it will be advisable to apply with a sprinkling can or an old sprayer which can be sacrificed to the purpose. Obviously too, any work among poison ivy should be done by a person who knows that he is not sensitive to the poison. Every possible effort should be made to remove this nuisance from places frequented by children and others.

It will be desirable to add a word as to the treatment to be given in cases of ivy poisoning. Washing with water alone will not remove the oil, though vigorously scrubbing the parts with soap and water and a brush will help. The most effective treatment is to scrub thoroughly and repeatedly with an alcoholic solution of lead acetate. This brings the oil into combination with the lead so that it can be washed off readily by the alcohol. This remedy should be applied early, as the skin when once inflamed can only be left to heal in the natural course.

Aside from one closely-related plant, the poison sumach, (*Rhus Vernix*), of swamps in western Ontario, we have no other plants which are capable of producing the severe skin poisoning of poison ivy. The stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*) and the wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*) can set up painful smarting of the skin by the contact of their stinging hairs, but their effects are soon over.

NOTE.—Mr. Groh in a letter received after this report was in type states: 'I have recently had an interesting confirmation of my observation that cattle will eat Poison Ivy. The same patch referred to was again pastured down this year and I watched one of our cows last week as she munched the plants off apparently with considerable relish. She has shown no evidence of any resulting inflammation or irritation whatever.'



FIG. 2.

A. Moth Mullein.
B. Common Mullein.
C. Poison Ivy.
D. Leaf of Virginia Creeper.

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WEEDS.

An examination of our correspondence shows that among the weeds most frequently inquired about this year are the following: Orange hawkweed, ribgrass, field bindweed, perennial sow-thistle, couch grass, wild mustard, wormseed mustard, rocket, chess, night-flowering catchfly, hop clover and yellow trefoil. It is evident that such a list does not indicate the relative seriousness of weeds. Some of those inquired about have interested the senders because of the difficulty they have had in dealing with them, but quite as many have been sent because they were unknown and thought to be new and possibly noxious or because some feature or other of the plant has caused it to attract attention. In the latter cases it is only necessary to point out the name and nature of the weed, and advise the ordinary measures against weeds practised on all good farms. In other cases, the serious prevalence of a weed, or its persistent character, demands the giving of special instructions for its eradication, and is often a matter of considerable moment to the farmer.

THE MULLEINS.

There are two species of mullein which are weeds of some importance in Canada. The Common Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*, L.) (Fig. 2 *b*) is familiar to everyone as a tall, coarse, wooly plant, occurring on roadsides, in pastures, and especially in light or worn-out soils where the grass is thin. It is not eaten by sheep or other animals, (it is not generally known that it contains a poisonous principle), and therefore remains standing even when the pasture becomes quite bare; and in winter its long stems are conspicuous objects wherever it has been growing. The treatment for its eradication consists in breaking up the sod and growing a hoed crop for a year. The land should never be left in sod longer than two years, where it can be included in a systematic rotation. Where it is to be left in permanent pasture, the mulleins may be spudded below the crown while young, or pulled when larger.

A less known, but possibly worse weed, when it becomes common, is Moth Mullein, (*Verbascum Blattaria*, L.) (Fig. 2 *a*). It is appearing in numerous localities and when neglected, soon spreads from the point where introduced. It is more slender, and usually lower than the common mullein, and is not woolly, but smooth throughout. The flowers are rather attractive, about an inch in diameter, and yellow, and are borne in a loose raceme quite unlike the cylindrical spike of the other species. The Moth Mullein, like the common mullein, is a biennial, and the same treatment may be followed in dealing with it.

FIELD BINDWEED (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

One of the weeds which is quietly but very insidiously taking possession of many farms in Canada, and has already made itself known, especially in Ontario, as a noxious weed of the first rank, is Field Bindweed or Wild Morning-glory. We hear more about perennial sow-thistle and some other weeds, which are at the present time spreading more rapidly so as to occasion more alarm, but it is doubtful if any one of them is so difficult to eradicate as this; and its occurrence too, is much more general than has been believed.

Field bindweed is not nearly so well known yet as it needs to be. We receive many specimens of it for identification, and we find that comparatively few farmers know it by name. There is also some confusion between this weed and wild buckwheat sometimes known as black bindweed, which has a similar twining habit. It is important that these two weeds should be distinguished, because the latter while everywhere abundant, is an easily destroyed annual, which need not give serious trouble. Any one by an examination of the underground parts can satisfy himself of the difference between them. Wild buckwheat has a wiry, slender root which breaks up into many

branching smaller roots, while field bindweed, has an extensive system of white, cord-like, easily broken, perennial roots, which reach deeply into the earth when the subsoil is not too hard. From these roots, freely budding root shoots are produced, and it is by means of these that a patch once started in a field enlarges its area, and it is by their breaking up and distribution as much as by seeds, that new patches are started. It is a matter of common observation that in some localities, the seed is only very sparingly produced, although in others, unfortunately, enough is produced to provide for its constant introduction into new localities through the medium of the clover seed with which it has matured. Besides the differences noticed in the root systems, these two weeds show such dissimilarity in their flowers that they need never be confounded at that stage. The flowers of buckwheat are small and inconspicuous; those of bindweed are over an inch in diameter, white or pinkish in colour, and of the shape and appearance of small morning-glory flowers. The leaves of the two plants bear some resemblances but those of bindweed are blunter at the tip and base generally smaller. The stems in both cases twine about neighbouring plants for support, thus entangling them and dragging them down; or in the absence of any support, they creep about, forming a dense mat on the ground.

Immediately on the discovery of the first patch of bindweed in a previously clean field, steps should be taken to prevent its spread, and above all to keep it from spreading to any permanent fence or other obstruction to cultivation. If the area is not already too large, hand cultivation and hoeing will be best, as it can be more thoroughly done and greater care can be exercised to avoid the scattering of pieces of the roots. The aim should be to cut off all vegetation below the surface of the ground, throughout the entire growing season, and as promptly as possible at each new appearance. This may have to be kept up for two or more seasons, depending on how faithfully it has been done. It involves much work, but nothing less will suffice, for every day that new foliage is allowed to spread itself to the sunlight, it is replenishing the lost vitality of the roots.

The difficulty of doing the work is much increased when the area to be cleaned is greater. In this case, field implements must be used, and it is practically impossible to avoid missing some shoots. A broad-share cultivator is the best implement available on most farms, and should be used in preference to the disc-harrow for this weed. If a whole field is infested, it will be economy in the long run to keep it bare-fallow for at least one season, which applies equally to such portions of a field as may be infested. If a late-sown cultivated crop, like turnips or pasture rape in drills, succeeds a year of bare-fallow, the opportunity thus given before and during the growth of the crop, for further cultivation, will do much to subdue the weed. In its weakened condition, it can be smothered with a crop of grain thickly seeded to clover, or better still by a seeding of lucerne without the grain. Any plants which survive must thereafter be given special attention with the hoe or otherwise until disposed of, or the field will soon be as foul as before.

When bindweed gets established in berry plantations, gardens, and similar places, it will usually be best to remove the crop to another location, as very little headway can be made in fighting the weed among them and their supports.

As an alternative to cultivation and the hoe as a means of preventing growth above ground, it is frequently recommended to cover the area to be cleaned with building paper, litter, etc. This, of necessity, can be practised over only very limited areas. Even then it is doubtful whether the saving of labour is sufficient to offset the cost of the treatment. The building paper to be effective must be well overlapped, and in all probability will have to be renewed at least once before the bindweed is subdued. Any other covering must be of considerable depth, for bindweed is capable of growing through a couple feet of straw mulch. Unless there is some special condition which renders these methods desirable, better results may be expected from work such as has been outlined above. Other methods, such as the application of salt or chemicals, have not yet been demonstrated to be of much advantage.

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HOP CLOVER AND OTHER COMMON WILD LEGUMES.

Among the plants frequently regarded as weeds, but which are of slight importance either as weeds or for any value which they possess, are several of the wild members of the clover family. Hop clover and yellow trefoil especially attract a great deal of notice, but can hardly be classed as noxious weeds. When present in a hay crop they may reduce the value of the hay by becoming over-ripe and woody, and may affect the yield, to the extent that they occupy the space of larger hay plants; and in clover left for seed, the free-seeding trefoil is also objectionable; but their eradication is not difficult, and they do not show much tendency to over-run regularly farmed land. In pastures they may even contribute enough to the herbage to be of value rather than objectionable. Being rich in nitrogen, and sharing the ability of all legumes to leave the soil richer in nitrogen than they found it, both these plants and also such other legumes as low hop clover, white and yellow sweet-clover, and the vetches may well be encouraged to occupy the ground in untillable places. The hop clovers and the sweet clovers thrive on sandy tracts where grasses are usually insufficient to cover the ground.

When land is to be cleaned of any of these plants, it may be used for a cultivated crop for a year, and if care is taken to prevent seeding they will not persist long as a rule. The vetches may require more attention, by means of a short rotation of crops, after-harvest cultivation, or sometimes seeding down to grass for three or four years, if a rotation is out of the question.

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File

May 30th, 1917.

Dear Sir -

In 1905 your Department issued a bulletin on the"Storage and Germination of Wild Rice Seed." I have seen a copy of this and I am much interested in it, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will furnish me with three or four copies of this pamphlet, if they are available. It may be that since that date you have issued other matter on the same subject. If so, I shall be glad to have it.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Superintendent General.

The Chief,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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Any further communications should be addressed, not to any individual by name but to
DOMINION BOTANIST.
EXPERIMENTAL FARM
OTTAWA.

Central Experimental Farm

Ottawa, May 28, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 1 1917

Duncan C. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

501172

Dear Sir,-

I have received your letter of May 15th, on the subject of Wild Rice. The seed of this species does not usually germinate well unless it is stored under water during the winter. You might possibly be able to procure seed from some of the seedsmen, but I fancy it is too late to do much this season. I am sending you under separate cover, Reports of the Dominion Botanist for the years 1911 and 1914, in which you will find some information about this plant.

Yours very truly,

J. Adams

JA/C

Assistant Dominion Botanist.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—BULLETIN NO. 90.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Chief of Bureau.*

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

I. THE STORAGE AND GERMINATION OF WILD RICE SEED.
By J. W. T. DUVEL, *Assistant.*

II. THE CROWN-GALL AND HAIRY-ROOT DISEASES OF THE APPLE TREE.
By GEORGE G. HEDGCOCK, *Assistant.*

III. PEPPERMINT.
By ALICE HENKEL, *Assistant.*

IV. THE POISONOUS ACTION OF JOHNSON GRASS.
By A. C. CRAWFORD, *Pharmacologist.*

ISSUED FEBRUARY 21, 1906.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1906.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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BULLETINS OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, which was organized July 1, 1901, includes Vegetable Pathological and Physiological Investigations, Botanical Investigations, Farm Management (including Grass and Forage Plant Investigations), Pomological Investigations, and Experimental Gardens and Grounds, all of which were formerly conducted as separate Divisions, and also Seed and Plant Introduction and Distribution; the Arlington Experimental Farm, Investigations in the Agricultural Economy of Tropical and Subtropical Plants; Drug and Poisonous Plant Investigations; Tea Culture Investigations; the Seed Laboratory, and Dry Land Agriculture and Western Agricultural Extension.

Beginning with the date of organization of the Bureau, the several series of bulletins of the various Divisions were discontinued, and all are now published as one series of the Bureau. A list of the Bulletins issued in the present series follows.

Attention is directed to the fact that "the serial, scientific, and technical publications of the United States Department of Agriculture are not for general distribution. All copies not required for official use are by law turned over to the Superintendent of Documents, who is empowered to sell them at cost." All applications for such publications should, therefore, be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—BULLETIN NO. 90.

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ISSUED FEBRUARY 21, 1906.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1906.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Pathologist and Physiologist, and Chief of Bureau.

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ALBERT F. WOODS, *Pathologist and Physiologist in Charge, Acting Chief of Bureau in Absence of Chief.*

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SEED LABORATORY.

EDGAR BROWN, *Botanist in Charge.*

J. E. ROCKWELL, *Editor.*

JAMES E. JONES, *Chief Clerk.*

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[a] The four papers constituting this Bulletin were issued in separate form on September 7, November 17, December 28, 1905, and January 17, 1906, respectively.

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I.—THE STORAGE AND GERMINATION OF WILD RICE SEED.[a]

By J. W. T. DUVEL, *Assistant in the Seed Laboratory.*

INTRODUCTION.

The seed of wild rice, sometimes called Indian rice or water oats (*Zizania aquatica* L.), has always been a very valuable food among the Indians, especially those of the upper Mississippi Valley. Of recent years wild rice has found a place on the menu cards of some of our best American hotels. The rich and highly nutritious grains, together with the slightly smoky flavor it has when properly prepared, make it an extremely palatable article of diet. If it were not for the difficulties of harvesting the seed and preparing the finished product for market it is probable that wild rice would find a place in many American homes.

At present, however, the greatest interest in wild rice is created by the value of the seed as a food for wild waterfowl, particularly wild ducks. As a result of this interest the propagation of wild rice from seed has become a question of considerable importance, especially to the members of the gunning clubs throughout the United States and Canada.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of wild rice is now reported from New Brunswick and Assiniboia south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. There are, however, comparatively few localities in which it grows abundantly.

[a] Wild rice is considered one of the most important foods for wild ducks and other waterfowl, and a large number of inquiries have been received from members of gunning clubs throughout the United States asking where good, germinable seed can be secured. It is quite generally recognized that wild rice seed loses its vitality if allowed to become dry, and better methods of storing the seed during the winter have long since been demanded.

The results of investigations begun two years ago show that wild rice seed can be handled without any deterioration in vitality if it is harvested and stored according to methods outlined in the present paper.

J. W. T. DUVEL, *Acting Botanist in Charge of Seed Laboratory.*

SEED LABORATORY,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905.

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Good reasons exist for assuming that this area can be extended to include all fresh-water lakes, as well as swamps and river bogs, where the water does not become stagnant, throughout the whole of North America south of latitude 55° north. Wild rice also grows luxuriantly along the lower parts of many of the rivers of the Atlantic Coast States, the waters of which are affected by the action of the tide to a considerable degree, and consequently contain an appreciable quantity of salt. It has been shown[a] that the maximum degree of concentration of salt water in which wild rice plants can grow successfully is equivalent to a 0.03 normal solution of sodium chlorid. This concentration corresponds to 0.1755 per cent by weight of sodium chlorid, which is sufficient to give a slight salty taste to the water.

HABITAT.

While it is well recognized that the habitat of the wild rice plant is in shallow fresh water, it is now known that it will grow luxuriantly in water containing little less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of sodium chlorid. Occasional plants have been found growing in water which contained, for short periods at least, nearly double that amount of salt. These facts indicate the possibility of a much wider range of conditions to which this plant may be subjected without hindering its development. It is not beyond the range of possibility—indeed, it is quite probable—that by careful selection plants may be obtained which will thrive on soil that is comparatively dry, at least in places in which the water can be drawn off gradually during the latter part of the growing season.

In September, 1904, Mr. G. C. Worthen, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, collected a cluster of wild rice plants which were growing on the Potomac Flats, near Washington, D. C., in soil which was sufficiently dry to permit the use of a 2-horse mowing machine for cutting down the rank growth of vegetation. This was newly made land, and in all probability the seed giving rise to this cluster of plants was pumped in with the dirt from the Potomac River the year previous.

This amphibious type once established, it will undoubtedly carry with it a strain of seed which can withstand considerable drying without any marked injury to its vitality. Such being true, the methods and difficulties of propagation from seed would be greatly simplified.

Simultaneous with establishing an amphibious type should come the selection of seed plants which are capable of retaining their seed until the larger part of it has reached maturity. These two steps once made, the future of wild rice as a cereal will be assured.

[a] The Salt Water Limits of Wild Rice. Bulletin No. 72, Part II, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1905.

GERMINATION OF THE SEED.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome in extending the area for growing wild rice is the poor germination of the commercial seed. Inasmuch as wild rice constitutes one of the most important foods of wild ducks and other wild waterfowl, many individuals and most of the gunning clubs east of the Rocky Mountains have been asking the question, How can we propagate wild rice from seed in order to establish better feeding and fattening grounds for our game birds?

The many failures in the propagation of wild rice from seed have been due to the use of seed that had become dry before sowing, or to the fact that the seed when sown fresh in the autumn had been eaten by ducks or other animals or was carried away by heavy floods before germination took place.

It is now very generally known that the seed of wild rice, if once allowed to become dry, will not germinate, save possibly an occasional grain. In its natural habitat the seed, as soon as mature, falls into the water and sinks into the mud beneath, where it remains during the winter months, germinating the following spring if conditions are favorable.

Heretofore the plan generally followed, and the one usually recommended by those who have given some attention to the propagation of wild rice, was practically that of natural seeding; that is, to gather the seed in the autumn, as soon as thoroughly mature, and, while still fresh, to sow it in 1 to 3 feet of water.

FALL SEEDING VERSUS SPRING SEEDING.

It must be remembered that the bulk of the seed remains dormant during the winter, germinating first the spring after maturing; consequently, with but few exceptions, fall seeding is unsatisfactory and unreliable. Fall seeding is likely to prove a failure for three reasons: (1) Wild ducks and other animals of various kinds eat or destroy the seed in considerable quantity before it has had time to germinate the following spring; (2) much of the seed is frequently covered so deeply with mud that washes in from the shore during the winter that the young plants die of suffocation and starvation before they reach the surface; (3) in some cases a large quantity of the seed is carried away from the place where sown by the high waters and floating ice prevalent during the latter part of the winter and early spring.

In exceptional cases these difficulties can be overcome; under which circumstances autumn sowing may be preferable to spring sowing. In the majority of cases, however, much better results will be obtained if the seed is properly stored and sown in the early spring, as soon as the danger of heavy floods is passed and the water level approaches normal.

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In sowing the seed considerable care must be exercised in selecting a suitable place, securing the proper depth of water, etc. Good results can be expected if the seed is sown in from 1 to 3 feet of water which is not too stagnant or too swiftly moving, with a thick layer of soft mud underneath.[a] It is useless to sow wild rice seed on a gravelly bottom or in water where the seed will be constantly disturbed by strong currents.

Previous to this time, save in a few reported cases, the seed which was allowed to dry during the winter and was sown the following spring gave only negative results. It is now definitely known that wild rice, if properly handled, can be stored during the winter without impairing the quality of germination to any appreciable degree, and that it can be sown the following spring or summer with good success.

DIRECTIONS FOR STORING THE SEED.

The vitality of wild rice seed is preserved almost perfectly if kept wet in cold storage—Nature's method of preservation. This method of storage implies that the seed has been properly harvested and cared for up to the time of storage. The seed should be gathered as soon as mature, put loosely into sacks (preferably burlap), and sent at once to the cold-storage rooms. If the wild rice fields are some distance from the cold-storage plant the sacks of seed should be sent by express, and unless prompt delivery can be guaranteed it is not advisable to send by freight even for comparatively short distances. It is very important that the period between the time of harvesting and the time when the seed is put into cold storage be as short as possible. If this time is prolonged to such an extent as to admit of much fermentation or to allow the seed near the outside of the bags to become dry during transit, its vitality will be greatly lowered.

It is not practicable to give any definite length of time which may elapse between harvesting and storing, inasmuch as the temperature, humidity, and general weather conditions, as well as the methods of handling the seed, must be taken into consideration. Let it suffice to say, however, that the vitality of the seed will be the stronger the sooner it is put into cold storage after harvesting.

As soon as the seed is received at the cold-storage plant, while it is still fresh and before fermentation has taken place, it should be put into buckets, open barrels, or vats, covered with fresh water, and placed at once in cold storage. If there is present a considerable quantity of light immature seed or straw, broken sticks, etc., it will be profitable to separate this from the good seed by floating in water

[a] Wild Rice: Its Uses and Propagation. Bulletin No. 50, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1903.

preparatory to storing. The storage room should be maintained at a temperature just above freezing—what the storage men usually designate as the "chill room."

When taken from cold storage in the spring the seed must not be allowed to dry out before planting, as a few days' drying will destroy every embryo.

Seed which was stored under the foregoing conditions from October 19, 1903, to November 15, 1904, 393 days, germinated from 80 to 88 per cent. Another lot of seed, which was stored on October 6, 1904, and tested for vitality on April 17, 1905, germinated 79.8 per cent.

Plate I shows the luxuriant growth made by the seed which was kept wet and stored at a temperature of 32° to 34° F. for 393 days.

DETAILED CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF STORAGE EXPERIMENTS.

The foregoing conclusions are based on the results obtained from two series of experiments, as follows:

In October, 1903, a box of wild rice seed was received from Ontario, Canada. This seed, as soon as gathered, was loosely packed in moist sphagnum and sent by express to the Seed Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. After a few days, while it was yet moist and before any fermentation had taken place, the seed was divided into four lots for special treatment, as follows:

(1) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F.

(2) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F. The seed was soon embedded in a solid mass of ice and remained so until samples were taken for test.

(3) Seed, without the addition of water, put into cloth bags and kept in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F.

(4) Seed, without the addition of water, put into cloth bags and kept in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F.

In October, 1904, a second consignment of seed was received from Minnesota, and the following additional storage experiments were made by Mr. C. S. Scofield, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

(5) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 32° to 34° F., as in No. 1.

(6) Seed submerged in water and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 12° F., as in No. 2.

(7) Seed submerged in water in a galvanized-iron bucket and stored on the roof of the laboratory building. The water was changed daily when not frozen.

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(8) Seed submerged in water in a galvanized-iron bucket and stored on the roof of the laboratory building, as in No. 7. In this case the water was not changed save to replace the loss due to evaporation.

(9) The conditions for No. 9 were the same as those for No. 8, except that air was forced into the water daily when not frozen solid.

Samples of seed were taken from the different lots and tested for vitality at irregular intervals throughout the time of storage, which, in the former series, extended over a period of approximately thirteen months and in the latter series over a period of little more than six months.

Experiments Nos. 1 and 5.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored in the "chill room" showed no deterioration in vitality. The results of the final tests gave a germination varying from 79.8 to 88 per cent. This is practically Nature's method of preserving the vitality of the seed during the winter.

Experiments Nos. 2 and 6.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored at a temperature of 12° F. was all killed before the spring following the date of storage. Soon after being placed in storage the water was frozen solid and the seeds were embedded in a mass of ice, in which condition they remained throughout the experiment, a portion being cut out from time to time for germination tests. The complete loss of vitality in these two lots of seed is attributed not to the freezing directly, but to the thorough desiccation as a result of the continuous low temperature.

Experiments Nos. 3 and 4.—The samples of seed which were stored in cloth bags at the temperatures of 32° to 34° F. and of 12° F. had, for all economic purposes, entirely lost their vitality. The average percentage of germination, as shown by the 37 tests made from each of the two lots, was less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Experiment No. 7.—The seed which was submerged in water and stored on the roof of the laboratory building, the water being changed daily, showed a good percentage of germination when the last vitality tests were made. If only a small quantity of seed is desired for the spring planting and cold storage can not be readily secured, good results may be obtained by this treatment; but it is much less certain and probably more expensive than keeping the seed in cold storage, and for this reason is not recommended. The success of this method will likewise depend largely on the temperature of the water.

Experiments Nos. 8 and 9.—On April 22, 1905, samples taken from each of these two lots of seed showed a marked deterioration in vitality. Thoroughly mixed samples from No. 8 showed a vitality of only 58 per cent, while No. 9 had deteriorated to 14.3 per cent.

PACKING FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Too much care can not be given to the matter of packing the seed for transportation, for unless the packing is properly done the vitality of the seed will be destroyed during transit. What is here said applies to fresh seed which is to be sown in the autumn, as well as to seed which has been kept in cold storage during the winter. It must not be forgotten, however, that the vitality of cold-storage seed is more quickly destroyed on drying than that of fresh seed.

For transportation the seed should be carefully packed, with moist sphagnum, cocoanut fiber, or fine excelsior, in a loosely slatted box. If the time of transportation does not exceed five or six days no special precautions need be taken as to the temperature. During the period of transportation it is quite probable that some of the seed will germinate, but if sown at once growth will not be retarded and the roots will soon penetrate the soil and anchor the young plants.

If the time of transportation is necessarily long, it is recommended, if the best results are desired, that some provision be made for a reduced temperature. The nearer the temperature approaches that of freezing the better. It has been demonstrated, however, that a fair percentage of seed will remain germinable for a considerable time if packed as above described.

On October 10, 1904, Mr. C. S. Scofield sent a small quantity of wild rice, packed in moist sphagnum moss in a well-ventilated box, to Doctor De Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland. On October 14 or 15 this box was placed in cold storage on the steamer in New York Harbor. The box of seed was received by Doctor De Vries in good condition on November 2, twenty-one days after the seed was packed for shipment.

METHODS OF MAKING GERMINATION TESTS.

The samples were tested (1) between folds of blotting paper—our regular method for testing the germination of most seeds—and (2) in water, Nature's method of sowing wild rice seed. The latter method gave much better results and was the one finally adopted for the laboratory tests. The seed should be covered with water, the water in the dishes to be changed daily.

Plate I shows the importance of making the germination tests in water, as described in the foregoing paragraph. The seed was covered with water and placed in a germinating chamber maintained at an alternating temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) for eighteen hours, and 30° C. (84° F.) for six hours, until the majority of the seeds had germinated. At this stage the dish containing the seeds was transferred to the worktable, which was exposed to the temperature of the laboratory—approximately that of a living-room. The water in the

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DESCRIPTION OF PLATES I AND II.

PLATE I. Wild rice growing in water. This seed was submerged at a temperature of 32–34° F. for approximately thirteen months. In making the germination test the seed was covered with water and placed in a germinating chamber maintained at a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) for eighteen hours, and at 30° C. (86° F.) for six hours. After the majority of the seeds had germinated the dish was transferred to the worktable of the Seed Laboratory.

PLATE II. Progressive stages in the development of wild rice seedlings; *f* and *g*, seedlings showing the relative position of the growing seedlings and the parent seed, which take a position at right angles to each other when grown normally in water. (Natural size.)

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WILD RICE GROWING IN WATER AFTER BEING KEPT WET IN COLD STORAGE AT A TEMPERATURE OF 32-34° F., FROM OCTOBER 19, 1903, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1904.

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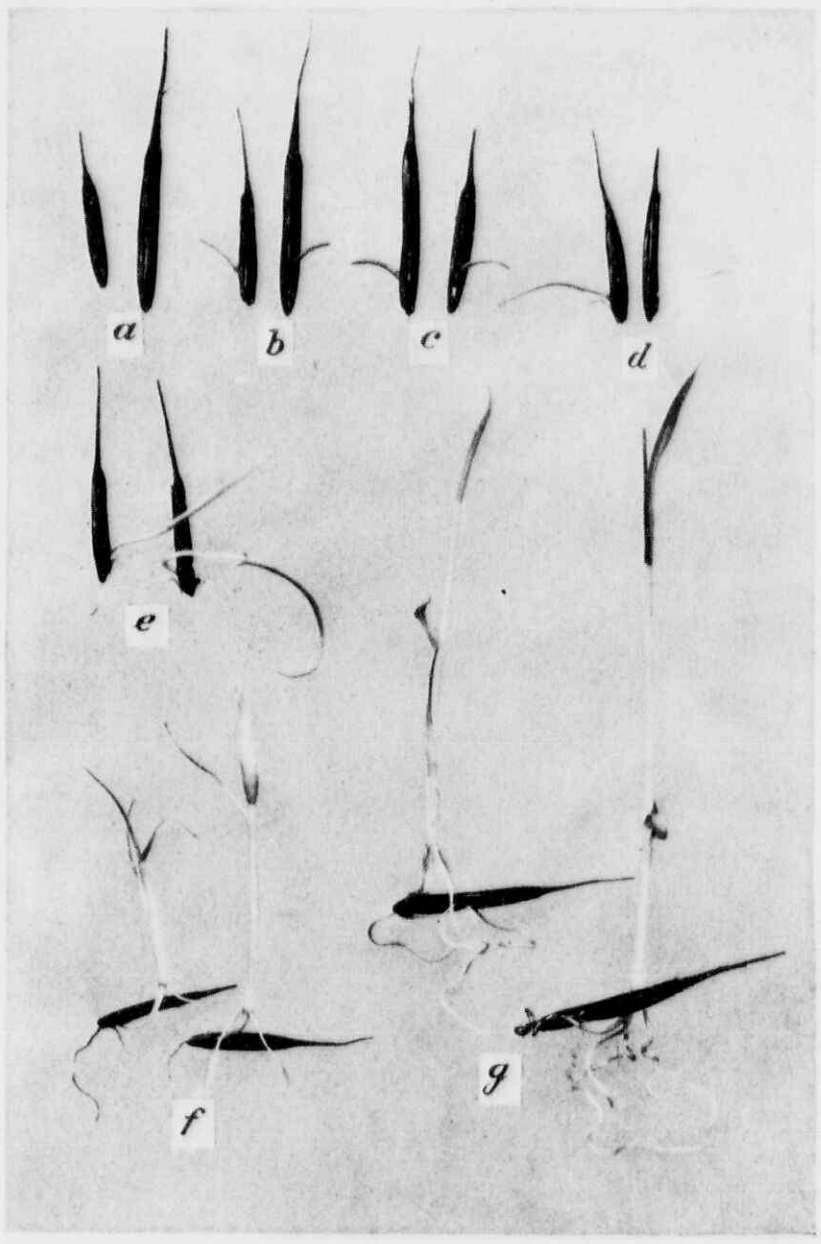

STAGES OF GERMINATION OF WILD RICE, SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROOT SYSTEM AND THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE SEEDLING AND THE PARENT SEED. NATURAL SIZE.

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B. P. I.—186. V. P. P. I.—145.

II.—THE CROWN-GALL AND HAIRY-ROOT DISEASES OF THE APPLE TREE.

By GEORGE G. HEDGCOCK, *Assistant in Pathology, Vegetable Pathological and Physiological Investigations.*

INTRODUCTION.

The diseases of the apple which have been classed under the name crown-gall have, during the last few years, attracted much attention, due partly to an increase of these diseases and partly to the enacting of more stringent State laws governing the shipment and inspection of trees.

A series of investigations into the nature of crown-gall upon the apple, pear, raspberry, peach, almond, grape, rose, and other plants has been in progress for some time in the Mississippi Valley Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry at St. Louis, Mo., and also at other points in the Mississippi Valley. It is not to be assumed, however, that such diseases are more common in this locality than in some other portions of the United States. Apple crown-gall and hairy-root have been found in all nurseries that have been examined in various portions of the country.

This preliminary report is sent out, not with the intention of giving the results of all our investigations, but for the purpose of calling the attention of apple-tree growers to the different diseases hitherto known as apple crown-gall, and to endeavor to interest them in the collection of data regarding the predisposition of varieties to these diseases.

TWO DISTINCT DISEASES, CROWN-GALL AND HAIRY-ROOT.

Our investigations have resulted first in separating apple crown-gall into two diseases, which are considered distinct. The disease now designated as crown-gall is a callous-like gall growth of hypertrophied tissue following wounds on some portion of the root system of the tree, which rarely occurs above the ground on parts of the trunk or limbs. (See Pl. III, figs. 1 and 2.)

The malady now called the hairy-root disease is evidently the same as the one first given this name by Stewart, Rolfs, and Hall in Bulletin 191 of the New York State Experiment Station. It is characterized both in seedlings (Pl. IV, fig. 1, and Pl. V, fig. 2) and in grafted or

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budded trees (Pl. III, figs. 3 and 4) by a stunted root system, accompanied with an excessive production of small fibrous roots, often originating in clusters from the main root, or taproot. Galls often occur in connection with hairy-root, but these are a result of wounds rather than a form of this disease. Seedlings of the hairy-root type, unless wounded, remain free from galls.

TYPES OF APPLE CROWN-GALL.

Apple crown-gall is of two types. A hard callous form is common on grafted trees at the union of the root and scion, and at any other point of the root system where wounds occur in either the cultivation or transplanting of trees (Pl. III, fig. 1). The results of extensive inoculations with this type have failed to prove that this disease is of a contagious nature.

A second type is a soft form more common on seedlings (Pl. IV, fig. 2), occurring more rarely on grafted trees (Pl. III, fig. 2). These softer galls resemble those of the raspberry and peach, in that they are soft and often rot off. It is not certain, however, that they, like the latter, are replaced the following year by a new gall growth from the adjacent live tissues of the host, nor is there proof yet that they are of a contagious nature.

EFFECT UPON THE LENGTH OF LIFE OF THE APPLE TREE.

Careful data are being collected from orchards and nurseries as to the effect of these diseases upon the life and fruitfulness of trees. Any information as to the locality of orchards in which diseased trees have been planted will be highly appreciated. In our crown-gall orchard there are more than 200 trees diseased with the hard type of crown-gall, and 200 healthy trees of the same grade planted under similar conditions. After two years' growth six of the crown-gall trees and nine of the healthy ones have died. No difference in the growth of the trees is noticeable. However, it can not be assumed from the results so far that, on the one hand, the disease may not yet shorten the life of the trees, or, on the other, that the trees may not entirely overcome its effects. A tree having crown-gall on its roots, however, can never be correctly graded with a smooth-rooted tree. The root system of a healthy fibrous-rooted apple tree is shown in Plate V, figure 1.

SUGGESTIONS TO NURSERYMEN.

Nurserymen are advised to be careful in the selection of seedlings for grafting and budding. All rough, warty, or galled seedlings should be thrown out, for most of them will form rough-rooted trees. Seedlings with tufted or hairy roots should also be rejected, for these,

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FIG. 1.—APPLE CROWN-GALL ON GRAFTED TREE.

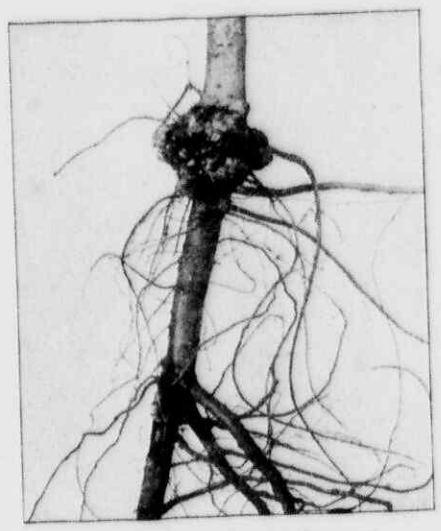

FIG. 2.—APPLE CROWN-GALL ON TRANSPLANTED SEEDLING.



FIG. 3.—HAIRY-ROOT DISEASE ON GRAFTED APPLE TREE.

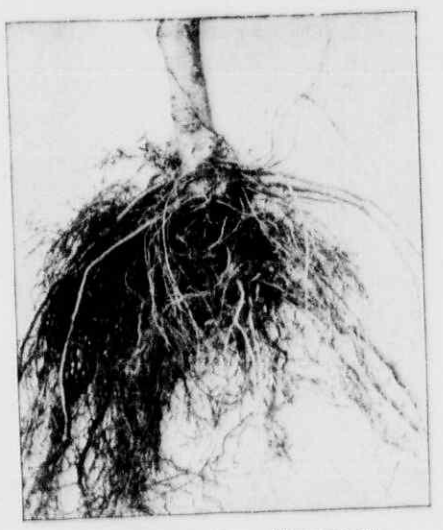

FIG. 4.—HAIRY-ROOT DISEASE ON GRAFTED APPLE TREE.

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Bul. 90, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

PLATE IV.

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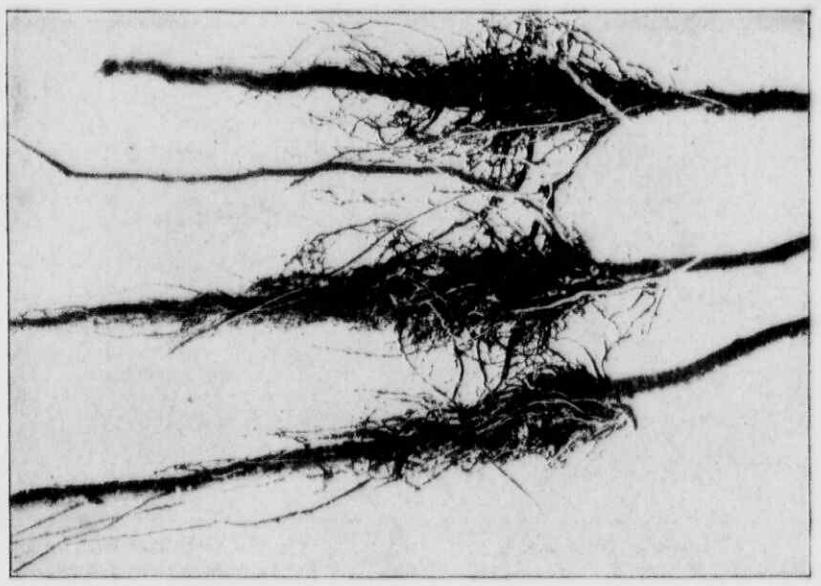

FIG. 1.—APPLE SEEDLINGS DISEASED WITH HAIRY-ROOT.

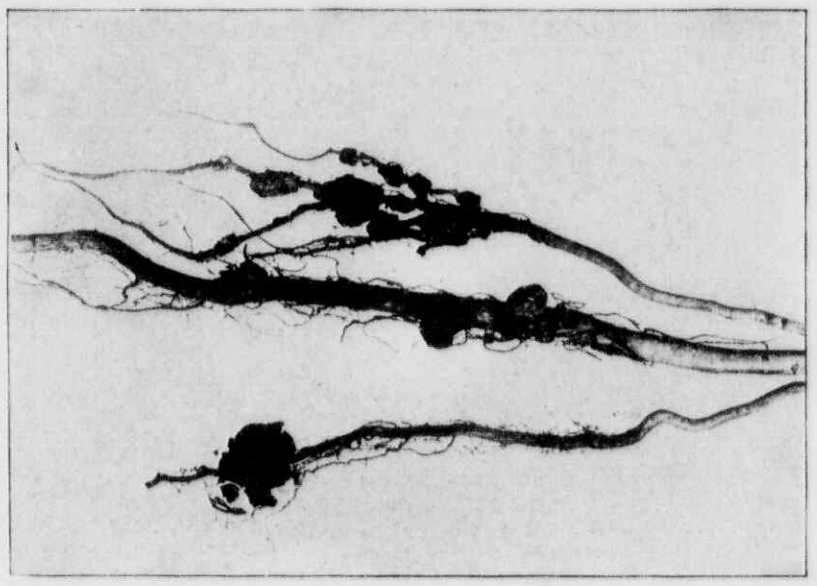

FIG. 2.—APPLE SEEDLINGS DISEASED WITH SOFT CROWN-GALL.

Bul. 90, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

PLATE V.

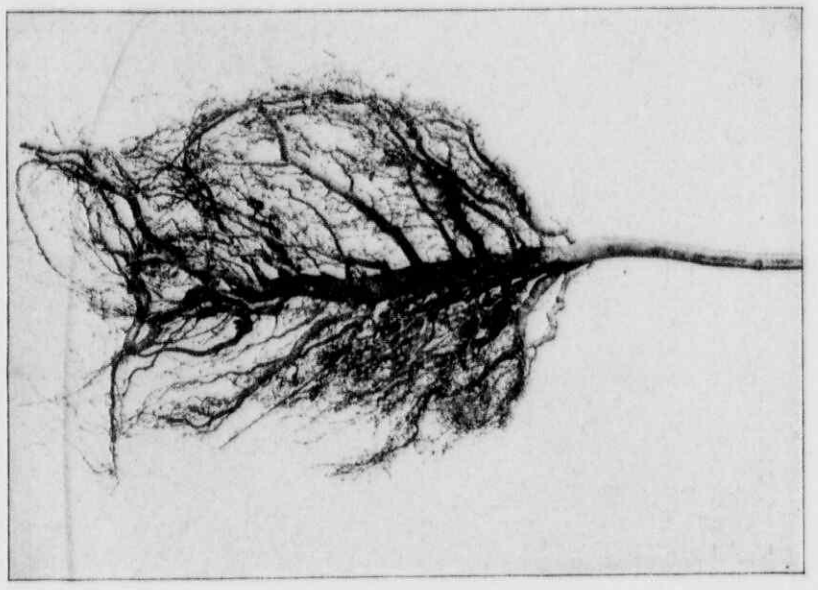

FIG. 1.—HEALTHY FIBROUS-ROOTED APPLE TREE, POT GROWN.

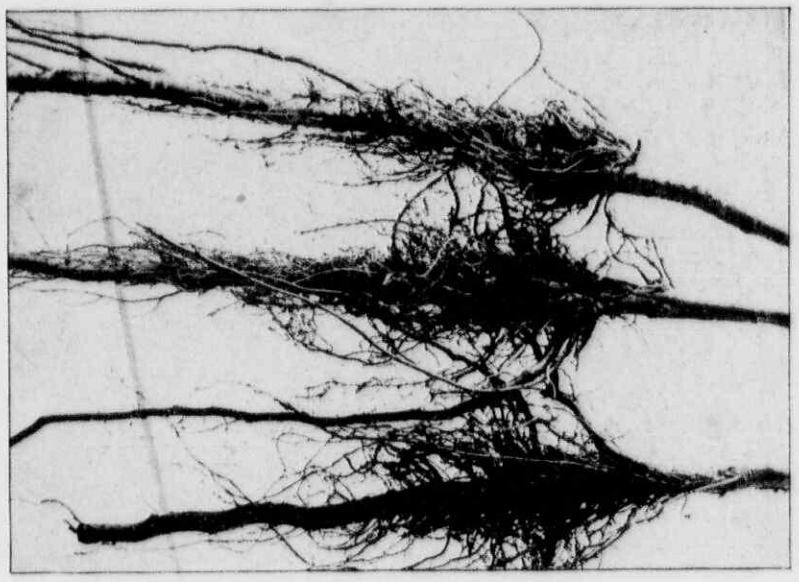

FIG. 2.—APPLE SEEDLINGS DISEASED WITH HAIRY-ROOT.

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as shown by our experiments, develop into hairy-rooted trees with a very deficient root system. The hairy-root disease, as it appears from the results of two years' experiments, is not contagious. It is hoped in the near future to be able to offer some practical means of reducing the percentage of trees affected with these diseases in the nursery.

DATA DESIRED.

The hearty cooperation of nurserymen and orchardists in securing data is desired. It is hoped to secure the help of the leading nurserymen of this country in getting an accurate count from each nursery of the number of diseased trees in at least one row of every variety in all fields where the trees are all dug in one season. Such data are desired from every locality where apple trees are grown. Printed blanks with directions for tabulating such data have been provided and these will be sent to all who request them. Address the Mississippi Valley Laboratory, St. Louis, Mo.

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B. P. I.—189.

III.—PEPPERMINT.[a]

By Alice Henkel, *Assistant, Drug-Plant Investigations.*

DESCRIPTION.

One of the most important essential oils produced in the United States is distilled from the peppermint plant and its varieties. The three kinds of mint grown in this country for the distillation of peppermint oil are the so-called American mint (*Mentha piperita* L.), the black mint (*Mentha piperita vulgaris* Sole), and the white mint (*Mentha piperita officinalis* Sole), the two last named being varieties of the American mint.

The American mint, although introduced from England many years ago, is so called from the fact that it has long been cultivated in this country, and the name "State mint" has been applied to it in the State of New York for the same reason.

The peppermint, or American mint, is now naturalized in many parts of the eastern United States, occurring in wet soil from the New England States to Minnesota, south to Florida and Tennessee. It is an aromatic perennial belonging to the mint family (Menthaceae), and propagates by means of its long, running roots (fig. 1). The smooth, square stems are erect and branching, from 1 to 3 feet in height, bearing dark-green, lance-shaped leaves, which are from 1 to 2 inches long, and from one-half to 1 inch wide. The leaves are pointed at the apex, rounded or narrowed at the base, sharply toothed, smooth on both sides, or with hairy veins on the lower surface. The flowers are borne in whorls in dense, terminal spikes; they are purplish, with a tubular, five-toothed calyx, and a four-lobed corolla. (Fig. 2.)

[a] In response to a steady demand for information relating to the peppermint industry, Miss Alice Henkel, Assistant in Drug-Plant Investigations, has been requested to bring together the most important facts regarding the history, culture, and utilization of the peppermint plant. The information here presented has been obtained in large part from scattered articles on the subject, and in part from experience with the plant in the Testing Gardens of the Department of Agriculture.

Rodney H. True, *Physiologist in Charge.*

Office of Drug-Plant Investigations,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1905.

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The two varieties mentioned are closely related botanically, although in general appearance they are quite different. The variety known as black mint (*Mentha piperita vulgaris*) has purple stems and slightly toothed, dark-green leaves, while the white mint (*Mentha piperita officinalis*) has green stems, with brighter green leaves, which are more lance-shaped and more deeply toothed. Black mint is much more hardy and productive than either the American mint or the white mint, and is grown on nearly all peppermint farms in this country. The white mint, which produces a fine grade of oil, is rarely cultivated on a commercial scale in this country on account of its inability to withstand the climate and its smaller yield of essential oil.

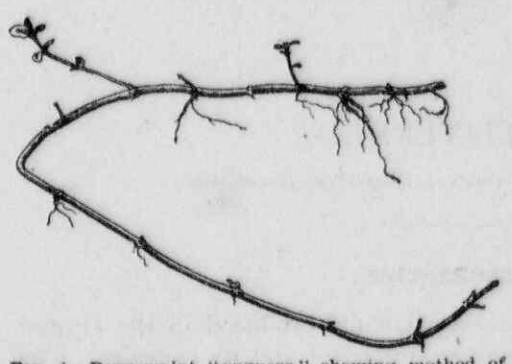

FIG. 1.—Peppermint "runners," showing method of propagation.

The oils spoken of as Japanese and Chinese "peppermint" oils are not obtained from the true peppermint plant, but are distilled from entirely different species, namely, *Mentha arvensis piperascens* Malinvaud and *Mentha arvensis glabrata* Holmes, respectively.

COUNTRIES WHERE GROWN.

The most important peppermint-producing countries are the United States, England, and Japan. Peppermint is grown on a smaller scale in Germany, France, Italy, Russia, China, and southern India.

In Japan, peppermint cultivation is said to have been undertaken before the Christian era. The plant grown there is not, as already stated, the peppermint cultivated in our country, but *Mentha arvensis piperascens*, which is entirely distinct from the true peppermint, not only botanically but also in taste and odor.



FIG. 2.—Leaves and flowering top of peppermint.

Peppermint is cultivated on many drug farms in England, especially at Mitcham, the middle of the eighteenth century marking the beginning of peppermint cultivation in that country. Up to 1805, however, there were no stills at Mitcham, and the crops obtained there were sent to London for distillation. About 1850, at which time the peppermint industry in England was at its height, the effect of American competition began to be felt, and caused a decided check in the production.

PEPPERMINT CULTIVATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wayne County, N. Y., in 1816, was the first locality in this country to distill peppermint on a commercial scale. The supply of root-stocks was obtained from the wild plants found growing along the banks of streams and brooks. Adjacent counties soon undertook the cultivation of peppermint, but Wayne County was then, and is now, the principal peppermint district in New York.

The cultivation of peppermint was extended to Ashtabula, Geauga, and Cuyahoga counties in Ohio, and also to northern Indiana. Roots were taken from Ohio into St. Joseph County, Mich., the first plantation being made on Pigeon prairie in 1835. Other plantations in St. Joseph County were established the following years, and adjoining counties soon took up the cultivation of peppermint, and southwestern Michigan has been for thirty-five years or more the greatest peppermint-producing section in the United States.

About 1844 an interesting peppermint-oil monopoly[a] was undertaken by a New York firm, which seems to have put an end to peppermint cultivation in Ohio, for none of the counties just mentioned has since been heard from as a peppermint-producing section.

The first step taken by this New York firm in its efforts to control the peppermint-oil market was to send a representative to Liverpool, England, to ascertain the amount annually demanded by that market, which was found to be about 12,000 pounds. This done, another agent was sent West to determine the amount produced annually, with the result that it was found that the farms in New York did not produce enough oil for their purposes, the plantations in Ohio too much, while those in Michigan seemed to produce just about the right amount to satisfy the Liverpool demand. A contract was then entered into by this agent with the producers in New York and Ohio "whereby he bound them under heavy penalties to plow up their mint fields and destroy the roots, and not plant any more mint, or sell or give away any roots, or produce or sell any mint oil for the

[a] Proc. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., 7: 449–459 (1858).

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period of five years." For this wholesale destruction of their mint fields the producers received a bonus of $1.50 per acre. Next a contract was made by the agent with the producers of St. Joseph County, Mich., agreeing to pay them $2.50 a pound for their mint oil, every ounce of the mint oil to be delivered for a period of five years to the agents named in the contract. They also were prohibited during this period from extending their plantations and from selling roots to anyone. The producers held to these contracts for about three years, after which period the New York firm was not so anxious to enforce them, having, in the meantime, acquired a large fortune through its peppermint-oil monopoly.

Since that period the area devoted to peppermint cultivation in Michigan has steadily increased, and northern Indiana, with its principal centers of production in St. Joseph, Steuben, and La Grange counties, continues to place on the market a considerable quantity of oil. Ohio seems to have abandoned peppermint cultivation, at least on a commercial scale, and New York, for a number of years and until very recently, had greatly reduced the area under peppermint, thousands of acres formerly devoted to this crop having been given over to sugar beets, onions, and celery. In 1889 Wayne County, N. Y., had 3,325 acres of peppermint, whereas in 1899 there were only 300 acres. In 1905, about 933 acres were under cultivation.

Special canvassers appointed by the State of Michigan[a] made a canvass of 299 growers in the peppermint district in that State, covering 39 townships in nine counties (Allegan, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Kalamazoo, Oakland, St. Joseph, St. Clair, and Van Buren), and the total number of acres under peppermint cultivation, the number of pounds of oil distilled, and the average number of pounds per acre, as ascertained by this canvass, for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, are as follows:

Items.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total number of acres grown	2,112	2,782½	6,400½
Total number of pounds distilled	47,628½	63,718½	82,420½
Average number of pounds per acre	22.5	23.9	12.8

CULTIVATION.

Peppermint cultivation is most profitable on muck lands, such as are now used in Michigan for this crop and for celery and cranberry culture. These muck lands were formerly marshes and swamps, which have been reclaimed by draining, plowing, and cultivating, the swamp vegetation having been thus subdued, and the decayed

[a] Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of Michigan, 1903, pp. 438–447.

vegetable matter resulting in a very black soil which is most admirably adapted to mint cultivation. Formerly peppermint was grown exclusively on upland soil in Michigan, but it is a very exhausting crop on such land. Only two crops can be obtained from upland plantations, and after the second year's harvest the land is plowed and a rotation of clover, corn, etc., is practiced for five years before peppermint is again planted. But on the rich muck land peppermint can be grown year after year for six or seven years, the land being plowed up after each crop is harvested, and the runners turned under to form a new growth the succeeding year. The ground is harrowed in autumn and again in spring, and carefully weeded. Peppermint will grow, however, on any land that will produce good crops of corn, the ground being prepared by deep plowing and harrowing.

In Michigan[a] the land is plowed in the autumn, and early in spring it is harrowed and marked with furrows about 3 feet apart. The roots selected for planting are from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch thick, and from 1 to 3 feet long; and the workmen engaged in "setting mint," as the process is called, carry these roots in sacks across their shoulders and place them in the furrows by hand, covering the roots with one foot and stepping on them with the other. The roots are planted so close together in the furrow as to form a continuous line. An expert workman can plant about an acre in a day.

In about two weeks the young plants will make their appearance, and are carefully hoed and cultivated until July and August, when the plants have usually sent out so many runners as to make further cultivation difficult. The crop is cultivated with horse cultivators, but if the land was very weedy in the first place, the weeds will have to be pulled by hand. It is very necessary that the land be free from weeds, as any collected with the peppermint crop will seriously injure the quality of the oil.

It may be interesting to note here that on muck lands, when necessary, the horses are usually provided with mud shoes to prevent their sinking into the soft, wet ground, these mud shoes consisting of wide pieces of iron or wood about 9 by 10 inches, fastened to the hoofs and ordinary shoes by means of bolts and straps.

CONDITIONS INJURIOUS TO CROP.

Cold and wet weather or extremely dry periods have a very unfavorable effect on the mint crop. Insect enemies also tend to cut down the mint harvest—grasshoppers, crickets, and cutworms sometimes doing considerable damage. A rust, causing the foliage to drop off

[a] Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of Michigan, 1903, pp. 438–447.

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and leaving the stems almost bare, is apt to follow if very moist weather occurs toward the latter part of the season. Weeds are especially to be avoided in a mint field, since, as stated, the quality of the oil will be seriously impaired if these are harvested with the peppermint. The weeds generally found in a peppermint field are Canada fleabane (*Leptilon canadense*), fireweed (*Erechtites hieracifolia*), giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*), Eaton's grass (*Eatonia pennsylvanica*), June grass (*Poa pratensis*), and other low grasses.

HARVESTING AND DISTILLATION.

The first crop of mint is harvested in the latter part of August, when the plants are in full flower, and the gathering continues until about the middle of September, the stills running night and day until all the mint is disposed of. The first crop is usually cut with a scythe, as mowing machines do not work well on soft cultivated land. The succeeding crops are cut with a mowing machine or sweep-rake reaper. The highest yield per acre and the best quality of oil are obtained from the first year's crop. Sometimes, if the weather conditions have been very favorable, a second cutting is made. The yield of oil from peppermint obtained from the same field sometimes varies very much, the condition of the atmosphere seeming to exert an influence upon it, as it is said that mint cut after a warm and humid night will yield more oil than that cut after a cool and dry night. It requires about 330 pounds of dried peppermint to produce 1 pound of oil, and the yield of oil from an acre ranges from 12 to 50 pounds.

If the mint crop has been grown on muck land, all that is necessary after the crop has been harvested is to plow up the land and turn the runners under for a new crop. If grown on upland, after the second year's crop is in, or, at the most, after the third year's harvest, the land is plowed and then given up to other crops. Peppermint exhausts the land, and it is necessary to practice rotation of crops for about five years in order to put the land in condition if it is desired to use it again for peppermint cultivation.

After the plants are cut they are usually placed in windrows until they are dried, but are not allowed to become so dry as to permit the leaves to shatter off, and are then taken to the distillery. Some growers believe that if the plants are allowed to dry there will be a smaller oil content owing to the escape of some of the oil into the atmosphere, and so have the plants brought to the distillery in the green state; but Mr. A. M. Todd[a] is of the opinion that no loss of oil will result

[a] Amer. Jour. Pharm., 60: 328-332 (1888).

from drying, his experiments along this line showing that the dry plants can be distilled three times as rapidly as the green plants, and that a larger quantity of oil may be obtained. He states that—

> To obtain the best results, both as to quality of essential oil and economy of transportation and distillation, the plants should be dried as thoroughly as possible without endangering the loss of the leaves in handling. Distillation should then take place as soon as convenient to prevent the oxidation of the oil in the leaf by atmospheric action.

The smaller producers, who have no stills of their own, have their mint crop hauled to the nearest peppermint distillery, where it is distilled for them at a cost of 25 cents per pound of oil.

DESCRIPTION OF STILL.

The apparatus used in peppermint distillation in the early years of the industry in this country consisted of a copper kettle, from the top of which a pipe connected with a condensing "worm." Water was placed in the kettle and the plants were immersed in it, and direct heat was applied to the bottom from a furnace. With such a still only about 15 pounds of oil could be obtained from a charge. In 1846, large wooden vats were substituted for the copper kettles, and the plants were distilled by steam passing through them. The kettle formerly used as the still was now employed to generate steam, a long pipe conveying the steam to the bottom of the vats. With this method of distillation from 75 to 100 pounds of oil could be obtained from a charge without much additional expense.

A modern peppermint still (fig. 3) may be briefly described as follows: The apparatus required consists of a boiler, a pair of large circular wooden vats, a condenser, and a receiver. The boiler, of course, is used for the generation of steam.

Two wooden vats are used in order that they may be filled and emptied alternately. These vats are about 6 feet high and about 5 feet in diameter, with tight-fitting removable covers and perforated false bottoms. Steam pipes are led from the boiler into the bottom of the vats.

The condenser consists of a series of pipes of block tin, either immersed in tanks of cold water or over which cold water is kept running, the condenser being connected with the top of the distilling vats. The condensed steam, together with the oil, flows into a metallic receiver, in which the oil, being lighter than the water, rises to the top and can be drawn off.

The perforated false bottoms with which the vats are supplied permit the passage of steam. A strong iron hoop is placed about this false bottom, and two pairs of stout chains, which meet at the top

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of the vat in a pair of rings, are attached to it. After the charge has been distilled it is drawn from the vats by means of this arrangement.

The plants are thrown into the vats and are closely packed by two or three men tramping upon them, and as the vat becomes about one-third full the packing is still further assisted by turning in a small supply of steam, which softens the plants. When the vat is filled the tight cover is replaced and a full head of steam turned on. In the largest distilleries the vats have a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of dried plants each.

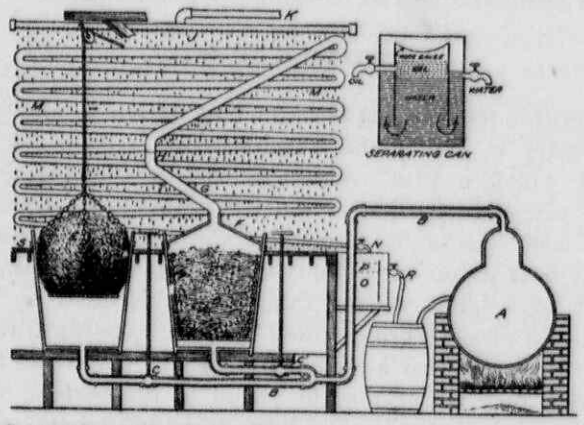

FIG. 3.—Peppermint still. (After Dewey, in Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.)

A, boiler; *B*, steam pipes leading to vats; *C*, valves for shutting off steam; *D*, mint packed in vat ready for distilling; *E*, mint being lowered into vat; *F*, tight-fitting cover used alternately for both vats; *G*, pipe from top of vat, joined at *H* so as to swing to other vat; *J*, perforated pipe, from which cold water drops over condensing tubes; *K*, supply pipe for cold water; *M*, condensing pipes; *N*, outlet for condensed oil and water; *O* and *P*, water and oil in separating can; *R*, outlet for water; *S*, floor of distilling room.

Large tanks are used for storing the oil, and cans holding 20 pounds each are employed for shipping, three of these cans being placed in a wooden case.

The peppermint hay which remains after distillation is used as a fertilizer or is fed to stock.

PEPPERMINT OIL AND MENTHOL.

Peppermint leaves and flowering tops are official in the Eighth Decennial Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, as are likewise the following products and preparations derived from these parts: Oil of peppermint, menthol, spirit of peppermint, and peppermint water.

The United States Pharmacopœia describes oil of peppermint as "a colorless liquid, having the characteristic strong odor of peppermint and a strongly aromatic pungent taste, followed by a sensation of cold when air is drawn into the mouth." It is largely used in medicine, internally as a stimulant and carminative, and externally to relieve neuralgic and rheumatic conditions. It is also used for flavoring and scenting confectionery, cordials, and cosmetics. There is a slight difference in the odor of white and black peppermint oil, the black being more pungent and less agreeable in fragrance than the white, which has a much finer odor, but, as already indicated, the white mint is less hardy than the black and yields a smaller quantity of oil.

The Japanese oil of peppermint, which, as pointed out elsewhere in these pages, is obtained from a different species of mint than that which produces the true oil of peppermint, is very inferior to the last named. It has a very unpleasant odor and a bitter, disagreeable taste, but it is a heavy oil and contains a higher percentage of menthol and, being a very much cheaper oil, it is liable to be used as an adulterant of true peppermint oil.

Menthol, formerly known as peppermint camphor, is the solid constituent of oil of peppermint, obtained by subjecting the distilled oil to an exceedingly low temperature by means of a freezing mixture. Its properties are about the same as those of oil of peppermint, only somewhat intensified. It is very largely made up into cones or pencils, which furnish a popular remedy, to be applied externally or inhaled, for the relief of headache, neuralgia, catarrh, asthma, and kindred affections. It is also largely employed in other forms of medication. The name "pipmenthol" has been applied to the menthol obtained from the American oil, to distinguish it from the Japanese menthol. Pipmenthol is said to have a distinct odor of peppermint, while the Japanese menthol has but a slight peppermint odor.

EXPORT OF PEPPERMINT OIL.

The exports of peppermint oil during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted to 42,939 pounds, valued at $124,728. Germany and the United Kingdom were the largest consumers, the former receiving 22,372 pounds, valued at $65,505, and the latter 11,558 pounds, worth $31,798.

The following tables show the export of peppermint oil, by countries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and the quantities and values of peppermint oil exported for a period of ten years, from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1904, inclusive:

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Exports of peppermint oil, by countries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.[a]

Country.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Belgium	473	$1,585
France	3,054	10,059
Germany	22,372	65,505
Italy	826	2,471
Netherlands	590	1,934
United Kingdom	11,558	31,798
Dominion of Canada:		
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc	85	234
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc	1,165	3,306
Newfoundland and Labrador	94	204
West Indies:		
British	183	700
Cuba	29	87
Danish	17	55
Dutch	20	61
Argentina	1,237	3,504
British Guiana	10	31
Peru	50	175
British Australasia	1,176	3,019
Total	42,939	124,728

[a] The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904, vol. 1, p. 531, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Quantities and values of peppermint oil exported during the fiscal years 1895 to 1904, inclusive.[a]

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
1895	87,633	$194,616	1900	89,558	$90,298
1896	85,290	174,810	1901	60,166	63,672
1897	162,492	257,484	1902	36,301	54,898
1898	145,375	180,811	1903	13,033	34,943
1899	117,462	118,227	1904	42,939	124,728

[a] From The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, vol. 2, p. 309, Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; and The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904, vol. 1, p. 192, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

PRICES OF PEPPERMINT OIL.

The price of peppermint oil was very low for a few years prior to 1900, the enormous production of 1897 resulting in a great drop in price. The lowest price paid for it was in 1899, when it brought only 75 cents per pound. As a result of the low price a great many mint farmers restricted the area of their mint plantations or altogether abandoned peppermint cultivation. The smaller output of the following seasons again sent prices up, and in 1902 the oil sold as high as $4.75 a pound, which price was maintained until early in 1903, when it gradually declined, until toward the end of that year it reached $2.20 per pound.

The following table[a] gives the highest and lowest prices of peppermint oil in bulk from 1873 to September 16, 1905:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1873	$3.15	$3.15	1884	$3.00	$2.50	1895	$2.00	$1.70
1874	5.25	3.75	1885	4.37	2.75	1896	1.85	1.20
1875	5.50	3.20	1886	3.60	2.75	1897	1.25	.90
1876	3.75	2.40	1887	2.75	1.90	1898	.90	.80
1877	3.00	1.75	1888	2.40	1.75	1899	.90	.75
1878	2.00	1.50	1889	2.30	1.80	1900	1.10	.80
1879	2.65	1.45	1890	2.40	1.80	1901	1.80	1.10
1880	2.87	2.60	1891	2.50	2.45	1902	4.75	1.70
1881	2.85	2.35	1892	2.50	2.15	1903	4.75	2.20
1882	2.50	2.25	1893	2.45	2.15	1904	3.75	2.65
1883	2.60	2.20	1894	2.45	1.70	1905*	3.45	2.25

* To September 16.

The good prices of the past few years have caused many farmers to look again to peppermint as a profitable crop, as noted in increased areas under cultivation in many localities. This is the case not only in Michigan and Indiana, but also in New York, where for many years the peppermint industry has been declining. Thus, if favorable conditions of growth prevail, an increased production may be looked for within the next few years, which will have the effect of again depressing prices.

As is the case with other products the prices of which are subject to great fluctuations, the condition of the market for peppermint oil needs to be closely observed. The cost of cultivation per acre has been stated at from $12 to $14, and, with a charge of 25 cents per pound of oil for distillation, the market price may easily fall below the cost of production.

[a] From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, September 18, 1905, p. 7.

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B. P. I.—194.

IV.—THE POISONOUS ACTION OF JOHNSON GRASS.[a]

By A. C. Crawford, *Pharmacologist, Poisonous-Plant Investigations.*

Johnson grass, which was introduced from Turkey into this country about 1830,[b] has spread so that in many places it is considered as a weed and pest.[c] Some farmers, however, have utilized the dried grass as hay with advantage, either alone or combined with other food material,[d] and chemical analyses have proved its value as feed. Recently reports have come to this office from California of the death of cattle under such circumstances as to point to Johnson grass as the causative agent—the cattle dying in thirty minutes after eating the grass. Johnson grass belongs to the same genus of the Gramineae as sorghum. This group has been partially investigated chemically, and it has been found that the fresh green plants of various members yield

[a]This office has from time to time received communications from stockmen, especially in the lower part of California, Arizona, and adjacent territory, expressing a suspicion that the eating of Johnson grass had caused the death of stock with rather sudden and violent symptoms. There has seemed to be little ground in poisonous-plant literature to support such an explanation. Last summer, however, convincing observations were reported from California by a stockman who had lost heavily, and a supply of the grass in question was obtained. The result of the study of this material was so positive, and the possibility of damage due to this unsuspected forage plant so clear, that this preliminary notice is put out in the hope of getting observations and material for study from many sources, in order, if possible, to determine the conditions under which the poisonous properties are developed and over how wide an area they are likely to appear.

Rodney H. True, *Physiologist.*

Office of Poisonous-Plant Investigations,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1905.

[b]Ball, C. R. Johnson Grass. Bul. No. 11, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1902.

[c]Spillman, W. J. Extermination of Johnson Grass. Bul. No. 72, Part III, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1905.

[d]North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Bul. 97, p. 92; Vasey, G., Grasses of the South, Bul. No. 3, Division of Botany, United States Department of Agriculture, 1887; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881, pp. 231, 232, 239, 241; Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1890, p. 381.

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hydrocyanic acid as a result of the action of enzymes on more highly complex bodies.[a]

Ball[b] in 1902 stated that at that time there had been no official reports to his office of cases of poisoning by Johnson grass, but that there were some newspaper statements to that effect. He thought these accounts were probably not authentic, but stated that "since Johnson grass is closely related to sorghum, which is known to be poisonous under some circumstances, it would not be surprising if Johnson grass should also be poisonous under like conditions. * * * In comparison with the great number of cattle fed or pastured in Johnson grass, the reported cases of poisoning are extremely rare."

The first report of the poisonous action of Johnson grass which reached the Department came from Miles City, Mont. Mr. William Story reported that he and a neighbor had lost several head of cattle after they had eaten small quantities of the grass, and that they had died very suddenly. Mr. Story suggested that there was "something peculiarly poisonous about the grass." The Commissioner of Agriculture in publishing this report stated that "although the grass has been cultivated in the South for forty or fifty years, no similar charges have been made against it."[c]

In India this plant is widely used as a fodder for cattle,[d] and the natives make use of the seeds for food. It has been noted there that deaths in cattle frequently occur when, on account of the failure of rain, the plants which have reached a certain size become stunted and withered. The toxic principle appears simultaneously over a wide area, but soon disappears if a rainfall occurs.[e] The deaths of cattle have been attributed by some to an insect living upon the plant, and in Australia it is the belief that *Sorghum vulgare*, which also yields hydrocyanic acid, becomes more poisonous when attacked by an insect during a drought. A similar observation has been made with *Sorghum vulgare* in the Sudan. Balfour[f] found that one specimen of the plant which harbored aphids yielded more hydrocyanic acid than a

[a] Dunstan, W. R., and Henry, T. A., The Nature and Origin of the Poison of Lotus Arabicus, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1901, vol. 194, B., p. 515; Dunstan, W. R., and Henry, T. A., Cyanogenesis in Plants, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1902, vol. 199, A., p. 399; Slade, Henry B., Prussic Acid in Sorghum, Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1903, vol. 25, pp. 55–59; Slade, Henry B., Study of the Enzymes of Green Sorghum, Fifteenth Annual Report, Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, 1902, pp. 55–62; Brünnich, J. C., Hydrocyanic Acid in Fodder-plants, Jour. Chem. Soc., 1903, vol. 83, part 2, pp. 788–796.

[b] Bul. No. 11, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, p. 23.

[c] Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1885, p. 74.

[d] Duthie, J. F. Fodder Grasses of Northern India, 1888, p. 41.

[e] Pease, H. T. Poisoning of Cattle by Andropogon Sorghum. Jour. Compar. Med. and Vet. Arch., vol. 18, 1897, p. 679. See also Agr. Ledger, 1896, No. 24.

[f] Balfour, Andrew. Cyanogenesis in Sorghum Vulgare. First Report, Wellcome Research Laboratory, at Gordon Mem. College, Khartum, 1904, p. 47.

second one without parasites. Pease has lately claimed that the deaths from Johnson grass in India were really cases of nitrate poisoning, as he found 25 per cent of nitrate of potassium in the stem of the plant and was able to produce somewhat similar symptoms in animals by feeding them this salt. Johnson grass is being introduced into Australia as a fodder plant, but as yet no reports of its poisonous action there have been noted by the writer.[a]

There has been some chemical study of Johnson grass, but not with reference to any poisonous principle.[b]

A fresh, green, mature, nonflowering specimen of Johnson grass, moistened with a little water and preserved with chloroform, was sent from Santa Rosa, Cal., in sealed glass vessels, to this laboratory. This was botanically identified here as Johnson grass. This specimen was not immediately worked up, but remained in the jars for about a month. At that time on opening the jars a marked odor of hydrocyanic acid, together with that of chloroform, was detected. The ground-up plant, with the water in which it came, was distilled, and the distillate was caught in sodium hydrate solution. This distillate, on mixing with ferrous sulphate and acidulation with hydrochloric acid, gave a heavy blue precipitate with ferric chlorid. Yellow ammonium sulphid was added to the same filtrate, and the mixture was evaporated to dryness on the bath. The dried residue was then taken in hydrochloric acid water, and on the addition of ferric chlorid the fluid gave the characteristic red reaction for hydrocyanic acid. The nitro-prussid, picric acid, and silver nitrate reactions were all positive for hydrocyanic acid. The aqueous fluid in which the plant was shipped was filtered off from the plant and gave on distillation all the above reactions for hydrocyanic acid.

According to our California correspondent, this plant is poisonous when grown on irrigated as well as on nonirrigated lands, but especially so when grown on irrigated soil and the growth has become rank.

Recently Dunstan[c] has shown that lima beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*), which when grown wild in Mauritius yield sufficient hydrocyanic acid to produce poisoning, when cultivated in Burma lose this toxicity almost entirely, although it may return most unexpectedly.[d] He was unable, however, to determine the condition which increased its poisonous properties.

It is interesting to note, besides this production of hydrocyanic acid from complex glucosids, that proteids, when subjected to oxidation

[a] Maiden, J. H. Useful Australian Plants. Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Misc. Pub. No. 22, 1896.

[b] Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1878, p. 168.

[c] Dunstan, W. R. Phaseolus Lunatus. Agricultural Ledger, 1905, No. 2.

[d] Church, A. H., Food-Grains of India, 1886, p. 155; Watt, George, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, part 1, 1892, p. 187.

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under certain conditions, also yield it.[a] In fact, hydrocyanic acid may exist in plants in two forms, either as the acid or as one of its salts, or in the form of complex glucosids.[b] Under the circumstances, the conclusions of Brünnich[c] should be held in mind, viz, that "all fodder plants related to sorghum must be used with discretion in either the green or the dried state, and should not be given in large amounts to animals which have fasted for some time."

In reference to other forage plants, Avery[d] says that "Kafir-corn leaves also contain this poison, but other forage plants—clover, alfalfa, grasses, and corn—give no test for prussic acid," and Brünnich also found it in Guinea grass or *Panicum maximum* and *P. muticum*. Many facts have been collected relative to the distribution of hydrocyanic acid in plants, yet its exact significance in their metabolism is unknown.[e] The question as to the relationship of parasites[f] to the production of hydrocyanic acid remains to be solved.

Later investigations will be carried on to determine the nature of this cyanogenetic compound, to determine whether hydrocyanic acid is present in all stages of its growth, but disappears on drying the plant, whether the hydrocyanic acid production occurs under all conditions or only when grown on certain soils, and the amount produced. Hydrocyanic acid will also be looked for in other members of this genus.

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[a] Plummer, R. H. A. The Formation of Prussic Acid by the Oxidation of Albumins. Jour. Physiol., vol. 31, 1904, p. 65; vol. 32, 1904, p. 50.

[b] Les Nouveaux Remèdes, vol. 14, 1898, p. 272.

[c] Jour. Chem. Soc., 1903, vol. 83, part 2, p. 792.

[d] Avery, S. Laboratory Notes on Poison in Sorghum. Jour. Compar. Med. and Vet. Arch., vol. 23, 1902, p. 705.

[e] Czapek, F. Biochemie d. Pflanzen, 1905, vol. 2, p. 259.

[f] Literature on some parasites of the sorghum family can be found in Bot. Gaz., vol. 28, 1899, p. 65. Also in Busse, W., Untersuch. u. d. Krank. der Sorghum Hirse, Arb. a. d. biol. Abtheil. f. Land u. Forstw. am kaiserl. Gesundheitsamt, 1904, vol. 4.

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REFERENCES. City National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; Old Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. G. Dun & Co's Mercantile Reference Book; Am. Game Protective Assn.; Woolworth Bldg., New York City; Am. Fisheries Society, c-o Raymond C. Osborn, Columbus, O.; Dr. C. C. Adams, Director, Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Expt. Station, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. A. S. Pearse, Biology Dept., U. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Wis. Conservation Commission, Madison, Wis.; M. A. Schwab, Secy., Wis. Game Protective Assn., Appleton, Wis.; Outdoor Magazines.

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TERMS. Cash with Order.

The following planting material will be furnished when in the best condition, at the best time for planting in your locality. (See "When to Plant" in Table on previous page.) Complete planting instructions sent with all orders.

1. Bulrush (*Scirpus sp.*) Roots 1000—$100.00; 100—$15.00; 12—$2.50; 3 for 85c.

2. Bur Reed (*Sparganium sp.*) Plants 1000 $125.; 100—$18.; 12—$3.; 3 for 85c. Seed $5. lb.

3. Cat tail (*Typha latifolia*) Roots or plants 1000—$75.00; 100—$12.00; 12—$1.50; 3 for 70c. Seed $2.50 lb.; 25 lbs. or more $2.00 lb.

4. Chufa, Nut Grass (*Cyperus esculentus*) Tubers. Qt., $1., Postpaid $1.15; Pk., $4.50; Bu. $15.00

5. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) Plants. Bu., $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $6.50 bu., Qt., $1., Pk., $3.

6. Duck's Meat (A) Submerged Floating Variety *Lemna trisulca*, Qt., $1., Pk., $3., Bu., $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $6.50 Bu. (B) Surface Floating Variety *Spirodela polyrhiza*. Qt., $1.50; 10 qts. or more $1.25 qt.

7. Duck Wheat, Goose Buckwheat, Seed 100 lbs. or more 25c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 28c lb.; smaller lots 30c lb., 40c lb. postpaid.

8. Eel Grass (*Zostera marina*) For salt water. Roots, Bu. $20.00; Pk. $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $18.00 Bu.

9. Iris (A) *Blue Water Iris.* Handsome blue flowers veined with yellow, swordlike leaves, early bloomer, and very hardy. Fine for borders of ponds. Grows in shallow water 1 to 10 in., deep and wet places. 1000—$125.00; 100—$15.00; Doz.—$2.50; 3 for 85c. (B) *Iris Germanica.* Flowers yellow, blue, white, and purple shades. Similar to Water Iris, except requires dry soil. Fine for borders. Early blooming, very hardy. Plants mixed colors, 1000—$100.00; 100—$12.50; Doz. $2.50; 3 for 85c.

10. Milo Maize Seed. 100 lbs. or more 10c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 15c lb.; smaller lots 20c lb., 30c lb postpaid.

11. Musk Grass, (*Chara sp.*) Plants with oögonia (seed spores) Bu.—$9.; 5 Bu. or more $8. Bu.; Peck—$3.; Qt.—$1.

12. Naias; Bushy Pondweed (*Naias flexilis*) Plants Bu.—$12; 5 Bu. or more $11.; Pk. $3.50; Qt. $1.

13. Pickeral Plant (*Pontederia cordata*). Plants 100—$24.00; 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

14. Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant (*Potamogeton natans*) Seed Aug. delivery. 25 lbs. or more $1.50 lb.; smaller lots $1.65 lb.

15. Redhead Grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) Roots, or plants 1000—$60.00; 100—$7.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 50c.

16. Reed Grass, (*Phragmites communis*) Roots. Bu.—$8.; 5 Bu. or more $7. Bu.

17. Sago Pond Plant. (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) Tubers or plants. 1000—$60.00; 100—$7.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 35c. Seed—Aug. and Sept. delivery, 25 lbs. or more $1.50 lb.; smaller lots $1.65 lb.

18. Smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*) Seed, 100 lbs. or more 25c lb.; 25 lbs. or more, 28c lb.; smaller lots, 30c lb.; 40c lb. prepaid.

19. Sudan Grass Seed. 100 lbs. or more 16c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 20c lb.; smaller lots 25c lb. or 35c lb. prepaid.

20. Thalia (*Thalia sp.*) Strong Plants. 100—$40.00; 12 for $5.00

21. Blue Wisconsin Violet (*Viola papilionacea*) Strong plants, 1000—$80.00; 100—$12.; 12—$2.; 3 for 65c.

22. Wampee (*Peltandra virginica*) Strong plants, 1000—$150.00; 100—$30.00; 12—$3.50.

23. Wapato Duck Potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) Tubers, 1000—$35.00; 100—$5.; 12—$1. postpaid; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

24. Water Cress (Genuine) (*S. nasturtium aquaticum*) Plants, 1000—$35., 100—$5.; 12—$1. 3 for 40c. Seed. $9.50 lb.; Oz. $1. postpaid.

25. American Lotus Water Lily (*Nelumbo lutea*) Rare, beautiful plant. Creamy yellow flowers 8 or 10 inches across. Seeds eaten by ducks. Adapted to lakes, ponds, and sloughs, along rivers. Grown in tubs. Seed, 15 lbs. or more (enough to properly seed a lake or slough) $2. lb.; smaller lots $2.50 lb., postpaid.

26. White Water Lily (*Castalia odorata*) White, sweet scented blossoms. Big bass lurk around lily pads. Tubers or plants 1000—$180.; 100—$20.; 12—$2.50; 3 for $1.

27. Yellow Water Lily or Spatterdock (*Nuphar advena*) Deer and moose food. Seeds eaten by ducks. Yellow flowers. Good fish cover. Tubers or plants, 1000—$180.00; 100—$20.00; 12—$2.50; 3 for $1. Seed $5. per qt. 10 qts. or more $4.50 qt.

28. Banana Water Lily (*Castalia mexicana*) Very attractive to wild ducks. Good fish cover. Especially good for southern states. Handsome lemon colored blossoms. Tubers 1000—$180.; 100—$25. 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

29. Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum sp.*) Plants, Bu. $8.; 5 Bu. or more $7. Bu.

30. Water Weed, Elodea (*Philotria canadensis*) Plants, Bu. $8.50; 5 Bu. or more $7.50 Bu.

31. Widgeon Grass (*Ruppia sp.*) Roots or plants. Bu. $12.50. Peck $5.

32. Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) Winterbuds or plants. 5000 or more—$35. per 1000; 1000—$40.; 100—$5.; 12—$1.; 3 for 50c. Seed Sept.—Oct delivery 100 lbs. $75; 25 lbs. or more 80c lb.; Smaller lots 85c lb. or 95c lb. postpaid.

33. Wild Duck Millet (Goose Grass). (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) Seed 100 lbs.—$22.50; 25 lbs. or more 25c lb.; smaller lots 30c lb.; prepaid 40c.

34. Giant Wild Rice Seed. Sure-growing. Larger grain, makes more feed. Requires less seed. 100 lbs. —$80. 25 lbs. or more 85c lb.; smaller lots 90c lb., $1. postpaid.

35. Willows (*Salix sp.*) (A) Cuttings of a fast spreading variety suitable for blinds and cover. 1000—$75.00; 100—$10.00; 12—$1.75. 5000 or more $70. per 1000.

(B) Laurel Leaved Willow, Cuttings for shade trees. Grow quickly. Fine to screen clubhouses and buildings from wild game. Cuttings 4 to 6 ft. Each—$1.; 3 for $2.75; 12—$10.; 100—$65. 3 to 4 ft. 75c each; 3 for $2.; 12 for $5.; 100 for $40.

(C) Golden Willow. Golden yellow. Attractive shade tree. Cuttings 3 to 4 ft., each $1.; 12—$10.; 100—$50.

SPECIAL

36. Wild Rice Prepared For Table Use. "Most nutritious cereal in America." Try it. Fancy parched 80c lb., 90c lb. postpaid; 5 lbs. or more 75c lb. (B) Same as above except grains are more finely cracked. Per lb. 35c; 4 lbs. $1.25 paid; 10 lbs. or more 25c lb. Bargain. Quality lasts.

37. Wild Mallard Eggs For Hatching. From high grade stock. April, May, June delivery. Setting 15 eggs $5.; 100—$30. Shipped safely anywhere.

38. Wild Mallard Ducks. True to type. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. $2. each. Sept. $2.50 each; Oct.—$3. each; Prices increase 50c month. Staking apparatus included free with birds costing $2.50 or over.

39. Genuine English (Grey) Call Ducks. Great callers. Marked similar to Mallards but bred especially for decoys and calling. Weigh about ⅓ less than Mallards. Price includes crate and staking apparatus. Each, Sept.—$4.; Oct.—$4.50; Nov.—$5.; increases thereafter 50c per month.

40. Crawfish. *For Stocking Lakes.* Al Bait. The favorite food of black bass, and fish. Black Bass often bite on crawfish they will take nothing else. Plant them in favorite fishing hole if you want more bass. —$30.; 100—$5. Shipment after season July 1st. Can ship during summer to in Wis. and adjoining states. Shipment where in U. S. and Canada during cool we Shipments packed with great care but at chaser's risk.

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARM

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

SEE INSIDE PAGES FOR PLANTING INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE PLANTS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Information at a Glance About Plants for Attracting Birds, Game and Fish, Ornamental Wa[ter]s.

COMPILED BY CLYDE B. TERRELL, NATURALIST, OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.

Pl[ants] for Various Condi[tions] and Uses

EXPLANATION.

Numbers refer to plants numbered in table. When number is preceded by *, plant is especially good for purpose named. It is understood that plants named below are suitable providing other conditions are favorable. (See Conditions, Uses and Where to Plant).

USES

Food Plants for Attracting Wild Ducks & Waterfowl.
1,2,4,5,*6A,*6B,7,8,10,11,*12,13,*14,15,*17,*18,19,20,22,*23,*24,25,26,27,*28,*29,30,*31,*32,*33,*34.

Cover and Nesting Places for Waterfowl
*1,2,3,7,10,13,*16,18,*19,*20,22,23,*31,*35.

Food, Cover and Nesting [Pl]aces for Quail, Pheasants and Grouse.
*18,*19,*33,35.

Food Producing and Shelter Plants for Fish.
*5,*6A,*6B,8,*11,*12,13,*15,*17,*26,*27,*28,*29,*30,31,*32,*34.

Aquarium Plants.
*6A,*6B,12,*15,17,*23,24,29,*30.

[Mu]skrat Food and Cover.
*2,*23,25,26,27,28,32,33.

[Wa]terfowl Farms.
*12,14,*17,18,*19,

[Bl]inds.
*16, *19, *20, 25, *33,

[Ornam]ental Plants.
*19,*20,*21,*22,*28,33,*34,*35.

Moist Soil

[CON]DITIONS

[Br]ackish Water.
1,14,16,*17,*28,*29,

[Fres]h Water. No. *8.

Fish Water With Outlet.
fresh water plants.

Fish Water No Outlet.
*5,*6A,*6B,*11,*12,*13,*14,*20, *22, *23, 25, *26, *27,

Small Shallow Streams, Bogs, Artesian Wells, Pools all Winter.
*17,22,*23,*24.

Water Subject to Considerable Flow or Current.
(Water only)*17,*31,*32.

Pools Dry in Summer, Flooded in Winter, Fall [and Spring].
19,*20,23,25,*35.

Shallows Deeply Flooded in Early Summer.
15 *17 29 31 *32.

20,*22,*23,33,*34.

*3, 18, 20, *22, *23

*8,9, 10, *11, 23,*24,30,31.

*6B,11,30.

*27,29.

*35.

15, *35

THE PLANT—It's Value, Uses and Description	WHERE TO PLANT (In Fresh Water when not specified)	WHAT TO PLANT	WHEN TO PLANT: North U. S. Canada, etc.	WHEN TO PLANT: South to Mexico, [illegible]	
1. Bulrush (*Scirpus sp.*)—Cover and food for ducks. Blinds. 5 ft. high. Ornamental.	1 to 4 feet water—rich or sandy soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 July 1	
2. Bur Reed (*Sparganium sp.*)—Large seeds, excellent duck food. Odd ornamental plant.	Marshy, muddy spots or 1 ft. water.	Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to [illegible]	
3. Cat-Tail (*Typha latifolia*)—Attractive ornamental. Wildfowl cover. Blinds. Muskrat food.	Marshy, muddy or sandy spots. 1 ft. water.	Seed	Fall—Spring	Fall—Sp[illegible]	
4. Chufa; Nutgrass (*Cyperus esculentus*).—Produces abundant nutlike tubers making good food for doves and quail, specially good for wildfowl if ground is flooded. Rapid grower and abundant food producer.	Dry land. For quail—doves, plow up tubers or let hogs root up. For ducks, land flooded in fall.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 [illegible] July 1	
5. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)—Submerged floating food plant for waterfowl and fish.	Still water. Any kind of bottom.	Tubers	Apr. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	
6. Duck's Meat; Duckweeds (*Lemnaceae*)—Attracts both wild ducks and fish. Plants 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide, floating in masses. Entire plant eaten.	Small, quiet ponds, ditches or bays. Any bottom. *Lemna trisulca* shallow water, *Spirodela* any depth.	Plants	June 1 to Aug. 15	June 1 to Sept. 1	7
7. Duck Wheat; Goose Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum sp.*).—Wildfowl, Quail, Dove, Pheasant Food. Cover. Weed destroyer. Matures 11 wks.		(A) Plants *Lemna trisulca*	May 1 to Aug. 10	May 1 to Sept. 1	10 to
8. Eel Grass (*Zostera marina*)—Good duck and brant attraction for salt water.	Almost any drained soil. Moist cool climate.	(B) Plants *Spirodela*	May 15 to Aug. 10	May 15 to Sept. 1	2 to
9. Iris sp. Attractive flowers—various colors. Perennial. (Price list describes varieties).	Quiet, shallow salt water covered at low tide.	Seed	May 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to Aug. 1	60 90 L
10. Milo Maize. Quail, duck and pheasant food. Good cover. Grows 5 ft. high.	See price list. Fine for borders or clumps.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	3 Bu.
11. Muskgrass (*Chara sp.*)—Attracts wild ducks. Recommended for fish ponds. Rapid grower.	Almost any dry land. 3 mo. warm weather.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 10	
12. Naias; Bushy Pondweed (*Naias flexilis*).—Fine all around duck food and fish food and cover.	1 to 15 ft. fresh or brackish water having lime.	Seed	May 15 to June 15	May 1 to June 15	
13. Pickerel Plant (*Pontederia cordata*)—Duck food. A handsome ornamental plant. Purple flowers.	1 to 6 ft. water. Any except rocky soil.	Plants with oögonia (Seed)	May 15 to Oct. 15	May 15 to Oct. 15	
14. Pond Plant, Floating Brown Leaf (*Potamogeton natans*).—Attracts Wild Ducks and fish.	1 to 3 ft. water. Fairly rich soil.	Plants	May 10 to Sept. 1	May 10 to Sept. 15	Bu.
15. Redhead Grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*)—Submerged. Wildfowl and fish food. Good fish cover.	Fresh or brackish water 1 to 4½ feet deep.	Roots or Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 1	600
16. Reed Grass; 'Canes' (*Phragmites communis*) Waterfowl cover. Blinds. 8 ft. high. Ornamental	1 to 8 feet fresh water. Fairly rich bottom.	Seed	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	4
17. Sago Pond Plant (*P. pectinatus*)—Fine duck food. Ideal fish food and cover. Submerged.	½ to 2 ft. water. Wet places. Any soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	
18. Smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*)—Good wild duck, quail and ruffed grouse food.	1 to 10 ft. fresh, brackish or alkali water.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	20 Bu.
19. Sudan Grass. 6 ft. tall. Good blinds. Quail, duck, pheasant food and cover. Seed eaten.	Land along shores, wet soil, mud flats.	Tubers or Plants	April 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to July 15	1200
20. Thalia (*Thalia sp.*)—Good Mallard attraction. Ornamental. Very showy. 6 to 10 ft. high. Canna-like leaves. Purple flowers.	Dry soil. South and Central U. S. Sow yearly.	Seed	Aug. 10 to Nov 1	Aug. 10 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs
21. Violet, Blue Wisconsin (*Viola papilionacea*)—Favorite wild flower. Deep blue.	Damp, muddy places and in water up to 18 inches deep. Rich soil.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 1	Feb. 20 to Aug. 1	40 to 50 L
22. Wampee; Water Arum (*Peltandra virginica*) Attracts, Mallards, Wood Ducks. Ornamental.	Fairly rich moist soil.	Seed	May 1 to June 15	Apr. 1 to July 1	25 L
23. Wapato Duck Potato; (*Sagittaria latifolia*)—Attracts all waterfowl. Ornamental. Arrow-shaped leaves; white and yellow flowers. Grows rapidly.	Marsh, Swamp. Up to 18 in. water.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 10 to June 1	Feb. 15 to June 1	3 ft. apar
24. Water Cress (*Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum*)—Duck food. Green all winter in unfrozen streams. Use in salads and sandwiches; like peppers or radishes; or a garnish. Ornamental.	Shallow waters 1 inch to 18 inches deep; marshy, muddy spots.	Plants	Apr. 10 to June 25	Apr. 10 to June 25	4 inch apart
25, 26, 27, 28, Water Lillies (*Nymphaceae*)—Attract waterfowl. Provide food and shelter for fish. Ornamental. Handsome flowers. (See price list for varieties available and descriptions).	Shallow streams, springs, fountains, 1 to 8 inches water remaining open in winter.	Plants	May 1 to July 1	Apr 15 to July 1	2 ft. apar
29. Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum sp.*)—Excellent for fish ponds—aquariums. Attracts waterfowl.	Tubers or plants, 1 to 4 ft. quiet, warm water.	Tubers or Plants	Mar. 15 to July 15	Feb. 15 to Aug. 1	1000 1500
30. Water Weed, Elodea (*Philotria canadensis*) For fish ponds, aquariums, duck farms. Rapid grower.	Seeds—Shallow water or start in tubs.	Plants	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	Jan. 15 to Oct. 15	1000
31. Widgeon Grass (*Ruppia sp.*)—Submerged wild duck food for alkali or brackish water.	1 to 4 ft. quiet water. Fairly rich soil.	Seed	Apr. 15 to Aug. 1	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	3 L
32. Wild Celery; Tape Grass; (*Vallisneria spiralis*)—Unfailing attraction for Canvasbacks, Redheads, Blue-bills. Best fishing where it grows, provides food, shelter; keeps water fresh and clear insuring more fish reaching maturity. Submerged.	Quiet ponds streams or bays 1 to 8 ft. deep.	Tubers-Plants All varieties	Apr. 1 to July 1	Mar. 1 to July 15	750
33. Wild Duck Millet; Goose Grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)—Food and cover for domesticated and wild waterfowl, quail, etc. Blinds. Matures 3 mo.	1 to 5 ft. brackish or saline water.	Lotus Seed	Mar. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	15 Lbs.
34. Wild Rice; Duck Oats. (*Zizania aquatica and Z. palustris*)—Exceptionally fine attraction for Mallards, Teal Pintails Black Ducks, Geese, Fish. Attractive clumps and backgrounds for water gardens.	1½ to 12 feet fresh or slightly brackish water. Sand, loam or mud soil. Soft rich soil and 2 to 7 feet water best.	N. advena seed	August	August	10 Qts.
35. Willow (*Salix sp.*) Trees or shrubs adapted to wet soil for cover, blinds, shade. Rapid grower. (See price list).	Moist soil—not under water in summer. Mud flats.	Plants	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 1	5 Bu.
	Partly sheltered, sunny, bay or pond with outlet. 1½ to 3 ft. water not salty to taste, or over 6 ft. higher in high than in low periods.	Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 20	10 Bu.
	Almost any soil containing some moisture.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	5 Bu.
		Winter buds (Tubers) or Plants	Mar. 20 to July 20	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	1200
		Seed	Sept. 1 to Nov. 1	Sept. 1 to Nov. 1	60 Lbs.
		Seed	Apr. 1 to July 10	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
		Seed	Sept. 15 to June 15 When waters	Sept. 15 to June 15 not frozen.	60 Lbs.
		Plants (Seed best)	Apr. 1 to May 20	Apr. 1 to May 20	15 Bu.
		Cuttings	Apr. 1 to July 1	Mar. 1 to July 1	

PR[ICE] LIST ON OTHER SIDE—CORRES[PONDE]NCE A PLEASURE

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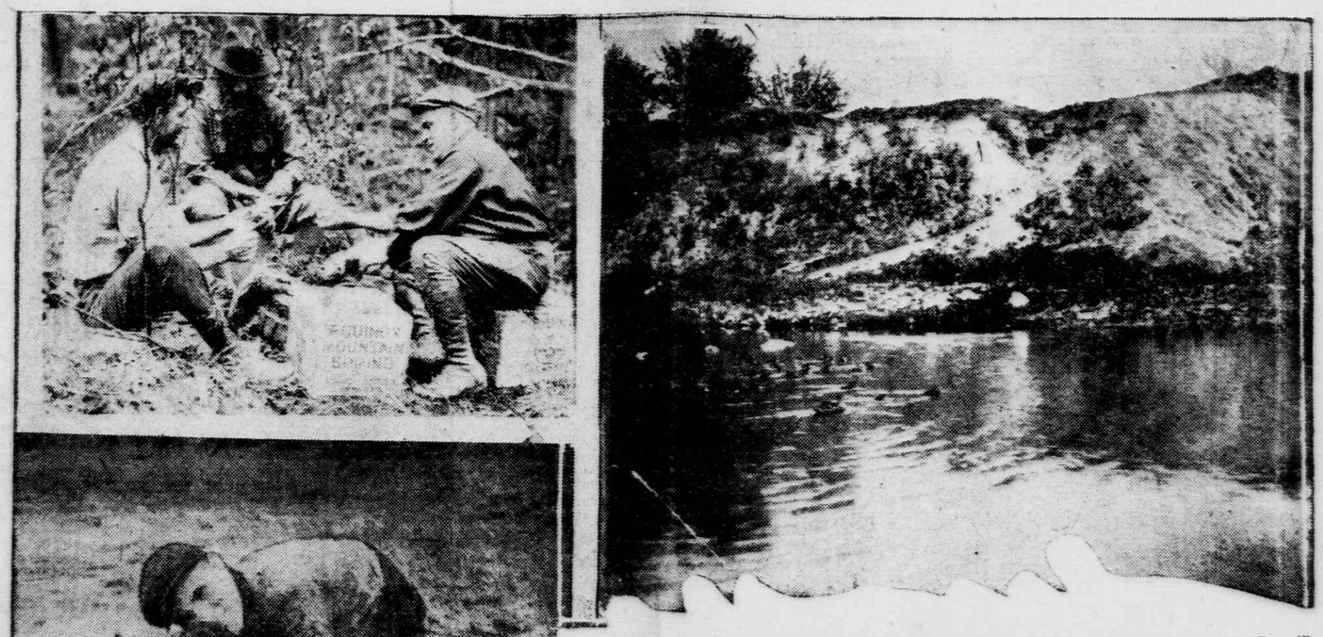
Quacks of Wild Fowl a Real Language to Man Who Has Learned to Talk to Them

Oshkosh Naturalist Wins Niche in Hall of Fame as "The Man Who Can Talk Duck" — Has Become So Familiar With Habits of Mallards, Canvasbacks and Other Denizens of the Marshes That Indians Have Dubbed Him "Great High Chief of the Birds."



Upper left—Preparing duck food for planting. Upper right—A scene on Terrell's aquatic farm. Lower left—Mr. Terrell.

By ELSIE HANDOW.

THE ways one can become famous are varied as humanity itself.

Some men achieve fame by some invention they contribute mankind, others owe their claim to renown as successful captains of industry; still others by their ability to entertain before the footlights.

Perhaps the distinction of being the most unique of men whose fame has spread to all parts of the country belongs to a Clyde B. Terrell, known through the beautiful Fox river valley as "The Man Who Can Talk Duck."

Terrell is only 28 years old yet he is already famous as a naturalist, to be more specific, a duck farmer. So familiar has he become with the habits of water fowl that he knows their language and is able to converse with them. He has been an authority on the feeding of wild ducks since he was 16 years old. He has planted the seeds of duck foods as far north as the Hudson bay and as far south as Florida. He has made numerous trips to Texas to advise the members of prominent hunting clubs how they can bring flocks of wild ducks to their lakes.

MR. TERRELL began his life on his father's farm just outside of Oshkosh. As soon as he was large enough to walk he went to the lakes and marshes to watch the habits of water fowl. While lying concealed in the grass one day he observed that the ducks ate only one kind of plant. From this simple discovery he has developed a life vocation, a profitable business and scientific investigation that have received the endorsement of the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture.

While well under 16 years of age, young Terrell gathered the seeds from the water plants and experimented with them on his father's farm. So successful was he that the place became famous for its ducks. Other sportsmen became interested, and Terrell's father furnished the seed to them as neighbor to neighbor.

Terrell started a little submarine garden of his own. As he grew older his business instinct was awakened. He thought it probable that nearly every owner of a small lake or pond had sometime wished he could make it a paradise for ducks, and he had found that ducks came each season in great numbers to the place where the food they loved was most abundant.

"Why can't I sell to the sportsmen the foods the ducks want?" he asked himself and being a boy of action immediately got busy.

He gathered seeds from water plants and experimented with them. Then he cultivated the plants and improved them. His constant experimenting with his first hand observation, finally yielded fruit. He found that every wild duck was very fond of the tender shoots and bulbs of the wapatoo, or duck potato, so he set out thousands of plants, which attracted the ducks in great numbers.

While lying concealed one day watching the ducks feeding in one of his ponds, he was struck by the fact that certain kinds of ducks were feeding almost entirely on certain kinds of plants. He waded out in the pond when they had flown away, examined the plants, and came to the conclusion that marsh ducks, like the mallards, teal and pintails preferred the wild rice, while the canvasbacks, redheads, bluebills and other diving or deep water ducks quacked in ecstasy when they had plenty of wild celery. The lucky discovery proved the key to the feeding problem of wild fowl.

Not only is Mr. Terrell a rare scientific expert in the way of detailed knowledge of the natural and dispositional characteristics of wild water fowls, their habits, haunts and food requirements, but he understands their language, communicates with them in mutual admiration stunts and in the words of his friends, "He talks Duck."

It is a matter of record that frequently when alone out in the marshes among these shy suspicious wild birds that in speaking and chanting to them through the medium of "quack quack" conversation, numbers of these birds will leave the flock and fly all around him. He has been named "Flying Eagle" with the title "Great High Chief of the Birds," by Indian friends in the state.



(Photo by Ava. C...

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DUCKS and The Milwaukee Sentinel

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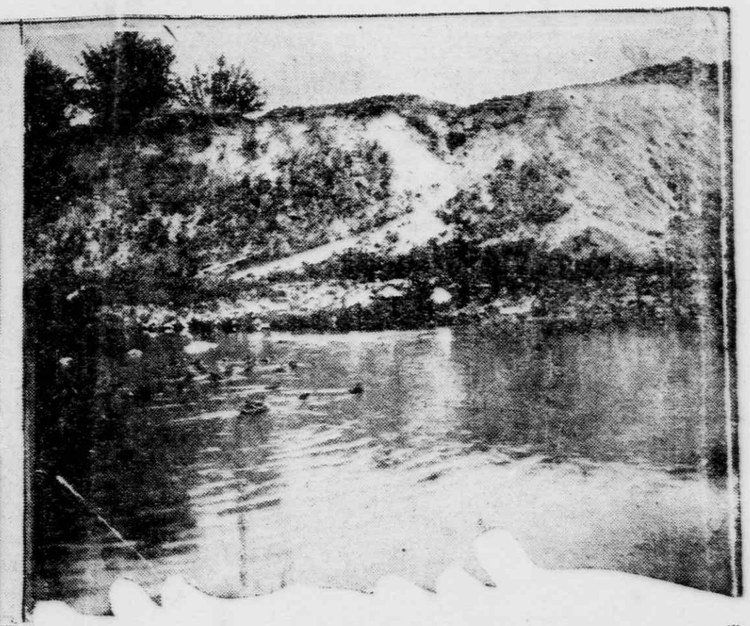
Indian Affairs, (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

February 4 ... E SENTINEL SUNDAY MAGAZINE

Quacks of Wild Fowl a Real Language to Man Who Has Learned to Talk to Them

Oshkosh Naturalist Wins Niche in Hall of Fame as "The Man Who Can Talk Duck" — Has Become So Familiar With Habits of Mallards, Canvasbacks and Other Denizens of the Marshes That Indians Have Dubbed Him "Great High Chief of the Birds."





Upper left—Preparing duck food for planting. Upper right—A scene on Terrell's aequatic farm. Lower left—Mr. Terrell.

By ELSIE HANDOW.

THE ways one can become famous are varied as humanity itself.

Some men achieve fame by some invention they contribute mankind, others owe their claim to renown as successful captains of industry; still others by their ability to entertain before the footlights.

Perhaps the distinction of being the most unique of men whose fame has spread to all parts of the country belongs to a Clyde B. Terrell, known through the beautiful Fox river valley as "The Man Who Can Talk Duck."

Terrell is only 28 years old yet he is already famous as a naturalist, to be more specific, a duck farmer. So familiar has he become with the habits of water fowl that he knows their language and is able to converse with them. He has been an authority on the feeding of wild ducks since he was 16 years old. He has planted the seeds of duck foods as far north as the Hudson bay and as far south as Florida. He has made numerous trips to Texas to advise the members of prominent hunting clubs how they can bring flocks of wild ducks to their lakes.

MR. TERRELL began his life on his father's farm just outside of Oshkosh. As soon as he was large enough to walk he went to the lakes and marshes to watch the habits of water fowl. While lying concealed in the grass one day he observed that the ducks ate only one kind of plant. From this simple discovery he has developed a life vocation, a profitable business and scientific investigation that have received the endorsement of the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture.

While well under 16 years of age, young Terrell gathered the seeds from the water plants and experimented with them on his father's farm. So successful was he that the place became famous for its ducks. Other sportsmen became interested, and Terrell's father furnished the seed to them as neighbor to neighbor.

Terrell started a little submarine garden of his own. As he grew older his business instinct was awakened. He thought it probable that nearly every owner of a small lake or pond had sometime wished he could make it a paradise for ducks, and he had found that ducks came each season in great numbers to the place where the food they loved was most abundant.

"Why can't I sell to the sportsmen the foods the ducks want?" he asked himself and being a boy of action immediately got busy.

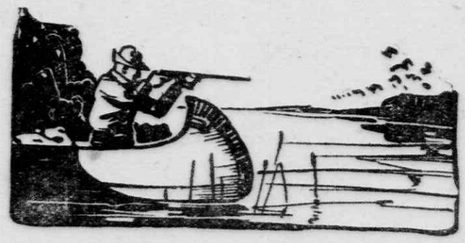
He gathered seeds from water plants and experimented with them. Then he cultivated the plants and improved them. His constant experimenting with his first hand observation, finally yielded fruit. He found that every wild duck was very fond of the tender shoots and bulbs of the wapatoo, or duck potato, so he set out thousands of plants, which attracted the ducks in great numbers.

While lying concealed one day watching the ducks feeding in one of his ponds, he was struck by the fact that certain kinds of ducks were feeding almost entirely on certain kinds of plants. He waded out in the pond when they had flown away, examined the plants, and came to the conclusion that marsh ducks, like the mallards, teal and pintails preferred the wild rice, while the canvasbacks, redheads, bluebills and other diving or deep water ducks quacked in ecstasy when they had plenty of wild celery. The lucky discovery proved the key to the feeding problem of wild fowl.

Not only is Mr. Terrell a rare scientific expert in the way of detailed knowledge of the natural and dispositional characteristics of wild water fowls, their habits, haunts and food requirements, but he understands their language, communicates with them in mutual admiration stunts and in the words of his friends, "He talks Duck."

It is a matter of record that frequently when alone out in the marshes among these shy suspicious wild birds that in speaking and chanting to them through the medium of "quack quack" conversation, numbers of these birds will leave the flock and fly all around him. He has been named "Flying Eagle" with the title "Great High Chief of the Birds," by Indian friends in the state.





DUCKS and The Milwaukee Sentinel

Prominent Among the Many Things That Make Wisconsin One of the Nation's Most Famous States Are Wild Ducks and

The Milwaukee Sentinel

Sportsmen, the country over, know that the waters of central and northern Wisconsin offer what can be desired by the duck hunter.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 6 1917

Keene

Sept: 3rd 1917

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Records
Please file
& put by

Sir,

Dear Mr. MacKenzie

Your favor of July 28th came to hand in due time. I delayed answering to see as it was quite doubtful if there would be any wild rice this season I am sorry to have delayed so long There is going to be some rice but a very thin crop and there will be a very limited amount offered for sale

Mr Robt. H. Campbell of Keene is the dealer I spoke about he has been dealing in seed rice for several years and he is the only one I know of who has made a study of it and knows how to care for it, I was speaking to him today and he tells me that he is going to buy if there is enough offered for sale to make it worth while

All is peace and quietness at Chemong since your visit for which I am devoutly thankful

Yours Sincerely
R J McCamus
Agent

L MacKenzie Esq.
Secretary to the Deputy Minister
of Indian affairs Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PLANTING MATERIAL FOR ATTRACTING FISH AND GAME.

WILD DUCKS AND EGGS.

PRICE LIST

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

ORNAMENT

WILD RICE F

ORDER EARLY. First Come—First Served!! As planting season draws near, there is always a rush for planting material and we are not always able to supply the demand. Early plantings get full benefit of growing season. It is our rule to fill orders in turn as they are received and paid. To avoid disappointment, and get advantage of lowest prices, order now, Shipment made when material is in the best condition and at the proper time for planting in your locality. (See table "When to Plant" on opposite side.)

MORE FOOD—MORE GAME. You will usually get as many ducks, fish or game as you provide food for. Plant liberally and give your plantings every chance to prove successful, and accomplish your purpose.

REFERENCES. City National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; Old Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. G. Dun & Co's Mercantile Reference Book; Am. Game Protective Assn.; Woolworth Bldg., New York City; Am. Fisheries Society, c-o Raymond C. Osborn, Columbus, O.; Dr. C. C. Adams, Director, Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Expt. Station, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. A. S. Pearse, Biology Dept., U. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Wis. Conservation Commission, Madison, Wis.; M. A. Schwab, Secy., Wis. Game Protective Assn., Appleton, Wis.; Outdoor Magazines.

SHIPMENTS. Prices, are F. O. B., Oshkosh, unless otherwise stated. Express shipments are most generally satisfactory for our planting material. When so shipped it reaches destination quickly, in best condition for planting. However, Wild Duck Millet, Duck Wheat, Milo Maize, Sudan Grass, Water Cress, Smartweed and American Lotus seeds and Chufa tubers in lots of 100 lbs. or more, if you are not in a hurry for them, may be sent by Freight at a saving.

Second class Express rates, 25% lower than first class, are secured on planting material. If you have no express office, we can ship Parcel Post. CANADIAN and most FOREIGN Shipments must be prepaid, according to present Express rulings. If you wish shipments sent Parcel Post, or to foreign countries, forward ample money to cover transportation charges. Any balance left, promptly refunded.

GUARANTEE. If any of our planting materials fail to produce what the purchaser considers a satisfactory growth after giving planting sufficient time to establish itself, we GUARANTEE to replace it at half price, or send an equal value at half price of other planting material selected from our current price list.

TERMS. Cash with Order.

The following planting material will be furnished when in the best condition, at the best time for planting in your locality. (See "When to Plant" in Table on previous page.) Complete planting instructions sent with all orders.

1. Bulrush (*Scirpus sp.*) Roots 1000—$100.00; 100—$15.00; 12—$2.50; 3 for 85c.

2. Bur Reed (*Sparganium sp.*) Plants 1000 $125.; 100—$18.; 12—$3.; 3 for 85c. Seed $5. lb.

3. Cat tail (*Typha latifolia*) Roots or plants 1000—$75.00; 100—$12.00; 12—$1.50; 3 for 70c. Seed $2.50 lb.; 25 lbs. or more $2.00 lb.

4. Chufa, Nut Grass (*Cyperus esculentus*) Tubers. Qt., $1., Postpaid $1.15; Pk., $4.50; Bu. $15.00

5. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) Plants. Bu., $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $6.50 bu., Qt., $1., Pk., $3.

6. Duck's Meat (A) Submerged Floating Variety *Lemna trisulca*, Qt., $1., Pk., $3., Bu., $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $6.50 Bu. (B) Surface Floating Variety *Spirodela polyrhiza*. Qt., $1.50; 10 qts. or more $1.25 qt.

7. Duck Wheat, Goose Buckwheat, Seed 100 lbs. or more 25c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 28c lb.; smaller lots 30c lb., 40c lb. postpaid.

8. Eel Grass (*Zostera marina*) For salt water. Roots, Bu. $20.00; Pk. $7.50; 5 Bu. or more $18.00 Bu.

9. Iris (A) *Blue Water Iris.* Handsome blue flowers veined with yellow, swordlike leaves, early bloomer, and very hardy. Fine for borders of ponds. Grows in shallow water 1 to 10 in., deep and wet places. 1000—$125.00; 100—$15.00; Doz.—$2.50; 3 for 85c. (B) *Iris Germanica.* Flowers yellow, blue, white, and purple shades. Similar to Water Iris, except requires dry soil. Fine for borders. Early blooming, very hardy. Plants mixed colors, 1000—$100.00; 100—$12.50; Doz. $2.50; 3 for 85c.

10. Milo Maize Seed. 100 lbs. or more 10c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 15c lb.; smaller lots 20c lb., 30c lb postpaid.

11. Musk Grass, (*Chara sp.*) Plants with oögonia (seed spores) Bu.—$9.; 5 Bu. or more $8. Bu.; Peck—$3.; Qt.—$1.

12. Naias; Bushy Pond Weed (*Naias flexilis*) Plants Bu.—$12; 5 Bu. or more $11.; Pk. $3.50; Qt. $1.

13. Pickeral Plant (*Pontederia cordata*). Plants 100—$24.00; 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

14. Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant (*Potamogeton natans*) Seed Aug. delivery. 25 lbs. or more $1.50 lb.; smaller lots $1.65 lb.

15. Redhead Grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) Roots, or plants 1000—$60.00; 100—$7.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 50c.

16. Reed Grass, (*Phragmites communis*) Roots. Bu.—$8.; 5 Bu. or more $7. Bu.

17. Sago Pond Plant. (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) Tubers or plants. 1000—$60.00; 100—$7.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 35c. Seed—Aug. and Sept. delivery, 25 lbs. or more $1.50 lb.; smaller lots $1.65 lb.

18. Smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*) Seed, 100 lbs. or more 25c lb.; 25 lbs. or more, 28c lb.; smaller lots, 30c lb.; 40c lb. prepaid.

19. Sudan Grass Seed. 100 lbs. or more 16c lb.; 25 lbs. or more 20c lb.; smaller lots 25c lb. or 35c lb. prepaid.

20. Thalia (*Thalia sp.*) Strong Plants. 100—$40.00; 12 for $5.00

21. Blue Wisconsin Violet (*Viola papilionacea*) Strong plants, 1000—$80.00; 100—$12.; 12—$2.; 3 for 65c.

22. Wampee (*Peltandra virginica*) Strong plants, 1000—$150.00; 100—$30.00; 12—$3.50.

23. Wapato Duck Potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) Tubers, 1000—$35.00; 100—$5.; 12—$1. postpaid; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

24. Water Cress (Genuine) (*S. nasturtium aquaticum*) Plants, 1000—$35., 100—$5.; 12—$1. 3 for 40c. Seed. $9.50 lb.; Oz. $1. postpaid.

25. American Lotus Water Lily (*Nelumbo lutea*) Rare, beautiful plant. Creamy yellow flowers 8 or 10 inches across. Seeds eaten by ducks. Adapted to lakes, ponds, and sloughs, along rivers. Grown in tubs. Seed, 15 lbs. or more (enough to properly seed a lake or slough) $2. lb.; smaller lots $2.50 lb., postpaid.

26. White Water Lily (*Castalia odorata*) White, sweet scented blossoms. Big bass lurk around lily pads. Tubers or plants 1000—$180.; 100—$20.; 12—$2.50; 3 for $1.

27. Yellow Water Lily or Spatterdock (*Nuphar advena*) Deer and moose food. Seeds eaten by ducks. Yellow flowers. Good fish cover. Tubers or plants, 1000—$180.00; 100—$20.00; 12—$2.50; 3 for $1. Seed $5. per qt. 10 qts. or more $4.50 qt.

28. Banana Water Lily (*Castalia mexicana*) Very attractive to wild ducks. Good fish cover. Especially good for southern states Handsome lemon colored blossoms. T
100—$25. 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

29. Water Milfoil (*Myriophyl*
Bu. $8.; 5 Bu. or more $7. Bu.

30. Water Weed, Elodi
densis) Plants, Bu. $8.50; 5 Bu.

31. Widgeon Grass (*Ruppia*
plants. Bu. $12.50. Peck $5.

32. Wild Celery (*Vallisneria*
terbuds or plants. 5000 or more—$35.
1000—$40.; 100—$5.; 12—$1.; 3 for 50
Sept.—Oct delivery 100 lbs. $75; 25 lbs. o
80c lb.; Smaller lots 85c lb. or 95c lb. postp

33. Wild Duck Millet (Goose Gra
(*Echinochloa crus-galli*) Seed 100 lbs.—$22.5
25 lbs. or more 25c lb.; smaller lots 30c lb.; pre
paid 40c.

34. Giant Wild Rice Seed. Sure-growing. Larger grain, makes more feed. Requires less seed. 100 lbs. —$80. 25 lbs. or more 85c lb.; smaller lots 90c lb., $1. postpaid.

35. Willows (*Salix sp.*)(A) Cuttings of a fast spreading variety suitable for blinds and cover. 1000—$75.00; 100—$10.00; 12—$1.75. 5000 or more $70. per 1000.

(B) Laurel Leaved Willow. Cuttings for shade trees. Grow quickly. Fine to screen clubhouses and buildings from wild game. Cuttings 4 to 6 ft. Each—$1.; 3 for $2.75; 12—$10.; 100—$65. 3 to 4 ft. 75c each; 3 for $2.; 12 for $5.; 100 for $40.

(C) Golden Willow. Golden yellow. Attractive shade tree. Cuttings 3 to 4 ft., each $1.; 12—$10.; 100—$50.

SPECIAL

36. Wild Rice Prepared For Table Use. "Most nutritious cereal in America." Try it. Fancy parched 80c lb., 90c lb. postpaid., 10 lbs. or more 75c lb. (B) Same as above except grains are more finely cracked. Per lb. 35c; 45c lb. postpaid; 10 lbs. or more 25c lb. Bargain while it lasts.

37. Wild Mallard Eggs For Hatching. From high grade stock. April, May, June delivery. Setting 15 eggs $5.; 100—$30. Shipped safely anywhere.

38. Wild Mallard Ducks. True to type. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. $2. each. Sept. $2.50 each; Oct.—$3. each; Prices increase 50c month. Staking apparatus included free with birds costing $2.50 or over.

39. Genuine English (Grey) Call Ducks. Great callers. Marked similar to Mallards but bred especially for decoys and calling. Weigh about ⅓ less than Mallards. Price includes crate and staking apparatus. Each, Sept.—$4.; Oct.—$4.50; Nov.—$5.; Price increases thereafter 50c per month.

40. Crawfish. *For Stocking Lakes.* Also for Bait. The favorite food of black bass, and other fish. Black Bass often bite on crawfish when they will take nothing else. Plant them in your favorite fishing hole if you want more bass. 1000—$30.; 100—$5. Shipment after season opens, July 1st. Can ship during summer to points in Wis. and adjoining states. Shipment anywhere in U. S. and Canada during cool weather. Shipments packed with great care but at purchaser's risk.

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARM

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

SEE INSIDE PAGES FOR PLANTING INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE PLANTS

We Will Personally Plant Your Property If Desired, Insuring Best Results

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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bout Plants for Attracting Birds, Game and Fish, Ornamental Water Plants.

LED BY CLYDE B. TERRELL, NATURALIST, OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.

Food Plants for Attracting Wild Ducks & Waterfowl.
1,2,4,5,6A,*6B,7,8,10,11 *12 13,*14 15,*17,18,19,20,22,*23,*24,25,26,27 *28,*29,30,*31,*32,*33,*34.

Cover and Nesting Places for Waterfowl
*1,2,*5,7,10,13,*16,18,*19,*20,22,23, 25,*33,*34,*35.

Food, Cover and Nesting Places for Quail, Pheasants and Grouse.
1,*7,10,*18,*19,*33,35.

Food Producing and Shelter Plants for Fish.
*1,*5,*6A,*6B,8,*11,*12,13,*15,*17, 25,*26,*27,*28,*29,*30,31,*32,*34.

Aquarium Plants.
*5,*6A,*6B,12,*15,17,*23,24,29,*30, *32.

Muskrat Food and Cover.
1,*3,13,16,22,*23,25,26,27,28,32,33, *34.

Food for Waterfowl Farms.
1,4,*5,*7,10,*11,*12,14,*17,18,*19, 23,*24,*30,*33,34.

Plants for Blinds.
*1, *3, 7, 10, *16, *19, *20, 25, *33, *34,*35.

Ornamental Plants.
1,*2,*3,*9,10,*13,18,19,*20,*21,*22, *23,*24,*25,*26,27,*28,33,*34,*35.

Trees for Moist Soil
*35B, *35C.

CONDITIONS

Alkali or Brackish Water.
1,2,*3,5,*6B,*11,14,16,*17,*28,*29, *31,32,35.

Salt Water. No. *8.

Fresh Water With Outlet.
Any fresh water plants.

Fresh Water No Outlet.
*1,*2,*3,*5,*6A,*6B,*11,*12,*13,*14, 15,*16,*17,*20, *22,*23, 25, *26, *27, *28,*29,31.

Small Shallow Streams, Springs, Artesian Wells, Open all Winter.
2,6B,17,22,*23,*24.

Water Subject to Considerable Waves or Current.
1,(*8 salt water only),*17,*31,*32.

Places Dry in Summer, Overflowed in Winter, Fall or Spring.
*4,*7,10,*18,19,*20,23,25,*35.

Places Deeply Flooded in Spring or Summer.
*5,6A,6B,11,15,*17,29,31,*32.

Marsh.
*3,*16,20,*22,*23,33,*34.

p *2, *3, 18, 20, *22, *23.

Flats.
0A Water Iris, 13,*18, *20, 5 when overflowed in *34, *35.

7, 9A Water Iris, *23,*33, (34 if

except Water 1,33,35.

6B,*7,*8,9, 10, *11, *19,*23,*24,30,31.

*6A,*6B,11,30.

tom,
23,26, *27,29.

aces.
3,*24,30,*35.

itudes.
*9,*11,*12,14,15, ,*30,33,34,*35.

THE PLANT—It's Value, Uses and Description	WHERE TO PLANT (In Fresh Water when not specified)	WHAT TO PLANT	WHEN TO PLANT		Quantity to Plant per Acre
			North U. S. Canada. etc.	South U. S. Mexico. etc.	
1. Bulrush (*Scirpus sp.*)—Cover and food for ducks. Blinds. 5 ft. high. Ornamental.	1 to 4 feet water—rich or sandy soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1000
2. Bur Reed (*Sparganium sp.*)—Large seeds, excellent duck food. Odd ornamental plant.	Marshy, muddy spots or 1 ft. water.	Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 1	1000
		Seed	Fall—Spring	Fall—Spring	10 Lbs.
3. Cat-Tail (*Typha latifolia*)—Attractive ornamental. Wildfowl cover. Blinds. Muskrat food.	Marshy, muddy or sandy spots. 1 ft. water.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	1500
4. Chufa; Nutgrass (*Cyperus esculentus*).—Produces abundant nutlike tubers making good food for doves and quail, specially good for wildfowl if ground is flooded. Rapid grower and abundant food producer.	Dry land. For quail—doves, plow up tubers or let hogs root up. For ducks, land flooded in fall.	Tubers	Apr. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	1 Bu.
5. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)—Submerged floating food plant for waterfowl and fish.	Still water. Any kind of bottom.	Plants	June 1 to Aug. 15	June 1 to Sept. 1	5 to 7 Bu.
6. Duck's Meat; Duckweeds (*Lemnaceae*)—Attracts both wild ducks and fish. Plants 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide, floating in masses. Entire plant eaten.	Small, quiet ponds, ditches or bays. Any bottom. *Lemna trisulca* shallow water. *Spirodela* any depth.	(A) Plants *Lemna trisulca*	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Sept. 1	10 to 15 Bu.
		(B) Plants *Spirodela*	May 15 to Aug. 15	May 15 to Sept. 1	2 to 3 Bu.
7. Duck Wheat; Goose Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum sp.*).—Wildfowl, Quail, Dove, Pheasant Food. Cover. Weed destroyer. Matures 11 wks.	Almost any drained soil. Moist cool climate.	Seed	May 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to Aug. 1	60 to 90 Lbs.
8. Eel Grass (*Zostera marina*)—Good duck and brant attraction for salt water.	Quiet, shallow salt water covered at low tide.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	3 Bu.
9. Iris sp. Attractive flowers—various colors. Perennial. (Price list describes varieties).	See price list. Fine for borders or clumps.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 10	6 to 8 in. apart.
10. Milo Maize. Quail, duck and pheasant food. Good cover. Grows 5 ft. high.	Almost any dry land. 3 mo. warm weather.	Seed	May 15 to June 15	May 1 to June 15	15 Lbs.
11. Muskgrass (*Chara sp.*)—Attracts wild ducks. Recommended for fish ponds. Rapid grower.	1 to 15 ft. fresh or brackish water having lime.	Plants with oögonia (Seed)	May 15 to Oct. 15	May 15 to Oct. 15	4 to 5 Bu.
12. Naias; Bushy Pondweed (*Naias flexilis*).—Fine all around duck food and fish food and cover.	1 to 6 ft. water. Any except rocky soil.	Plants	May 10 to Sept. 1	May 10 to Sept. 15	5 Bu.
13. Pickerel Plant (*Pontederia cordata*)—Duck food. A handsome ornamental plant. Purple flowers.	1 to 3 ft. water. Fairly rich soil.	Roots or Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 1	600
14. Pond Plant, Floating Brown Leaf (*Potamogeton natans*).—Attracts Wild Ducks and fish.	Fresh or brackish water 1 to 4½ feet deep.	Seed	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
15. Redhead Grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*)—Submerged. Wildfowl and fish food. Good fish cover.	1 to 8 feet fresh water. Fairly rich bottom	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1200
16. Reed Grass; 'Canes'(*Phragmites communis*) Waterfowl cover. Blinds. 8 ft. high. Ornamental	½ to 2 ft. water. Wet places. Any soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	20 Bu.
17. Sago Pond Plant (*P. pectinatus*)—Fine duck food. Ideal fish food and cover. Submerged.	1 to 10 ft. fresh, brackish or alkali water.	Tubers or Plants	April 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to July 1	1200
		Seed	Aug. 10 to Nov 1	Aug. 10 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
18. Smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*)—Good wild duck, quail and ruffed grouse food.	Land along shores, wet soil, mud flats.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 1	Feb. 20 to Aug. 1	40 to 50 Lbs.
19. Sudan Grass. 6 ft. tall. Good blinds. Quail, duck, pheasant food and cover. Seed eaten.	Dry soil. South and Central U. S. Sow yearly	Seed	May 1 to June 15	Apr. 1 to July 1	25 Lbs.
20. Thalia (*Thalia sp.*)—Good Mallard attraction Ornamental. Very showy. 6 to 10 ft. high. Canna-like leaves. Purple flowers.	Damp, muddy places and in water up to 18 inches deep. Rich soil.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 10 to June 1	Feb. 15 to June 1	3 ft. apart.
21. Violet, Blue Wisconsin (*Viola papilionacea*)—Favorite wild flower. Deep blue.	Fairly rich moist soil.	Plants	Apr. 10 to June 25	Apr. 10 to June 25	4 inches apart.
22. Wampee; Water Arum (*Peltandra virginica*) Attracts, Mallards, Wood Ducks. Ornamental.	Marsh, Swamp. Up to 18 in. water.	Plants	May 1 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 1	apart.
23. Wapato Duck Potato; (*Sagittaria latifolia*)—Attracts all waterfowl. Ornamental. Arrow-shaped leaves; white and yellow flowers. Grows rapidly.	Shallow waters 1 inch to 18 inches deep; marshy, muddy spots.	Tubers or Plants	Mar. 15 to July 15	Feb. 15 to Aug. 1	1000 to 1500
24. Water Cress (*Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum*)—Duck food. Green all winter in unfrozen streams. Use in salads and sandwiches; like peppers or radishes; or a garnish. Ornamental.	Shallow streams, springs, fountains, 1 to 8 inches water remaining open in winter.	Plants	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	Jan. 15 to Oct. 15	1000
		Seed	Apr. 15 to Aug. 1	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	3 Lbs.
25, 26, 27, 28, Water Lillies (*Nymphaeceae*)—Attract waterfowl. Provide food and shelter for fish. Ornamental. Handsome flowers. (See price list for varieties available and descriptions).	Tubers or plants, 1 to 4 ft. quiet, warm water.	Tubers-Plants All varieties	Apr. 1 to July 1	Mar. 1 to July 15	750
	Seeds—Shallow water or start in tubs.	Lotus Seed	Mar. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	15 Lbs.
		N. advena seed	August	August	10 Qts.
29 Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum sp.*)—Excellent for fish ponds—aquariums. Attracts waterfowl.	1 to 4 ft. quiet water. Fairly rich soil.	Plants	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 1	5 Bu.
30. Water Weed, Elodea (*Philotria canadensis*) For fish ponds, aquariums, duck farms. Rapid grower.	Quiet ponds streams or bays 1 to 8 ft. deep.	Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 20	10 Bu.
31. Widgeon Grass (*Ruppia sp.*)—Submerged wild duck food for alkali or brackish water.	1 to 5 ft. brackish or saline water.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	5 Bu.
32. Wild Celery; Tape Grass; (*Vallisneria spiralis*)—Unfailing attraction for Canvasbacks, Redheads, Blue-bills. Best fishing where it grows, provides food, shelter; keeps water fresh and clear insuring more fish reaching maturity. Submerged.	1½ to 12 feet fresh or slightly brackish water. Sand, loam or mud soil. Soft rich soil and 2 to 7 feet water best.	Winter buds (Tubers) or Plants	Mar. 20 to July 20	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	1200
		Seed	Sept. 1 to Nov. 1	Sept. 1 to Nov. 1	60 Lbs.
33. Wild Duck Millet; Goose Grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)—Food and cover for domesticated and wild waterfowl, quail, etc. Blinds. Matures 3 mo.	Moist soil—not under water in summer. Mud flats.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 10	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
34. Wild Rice; Duck Oats. (*Zizania aquatica and Z. palustris*)—Exceptionally fine attraction for Mallards, Teal Pintails Black Ducks, Geese, Fish. Attractive clumps and backgrounds for water gardens.	Partly sheltered, sunny, bay or pond with outlet. ½ to 3 ft water not salty to taste, or over 6 ft. higher in high than in low periods.	Seed	Sept 15 to June 15 When waters	Sept 15 to June 15 not frozen.	60 Lbs.
		Plants (Seed best)	Apr. 1 to May 20	Apr. 1 to May 20	15 Bu.
35. Willow (*Salix sp.*) Trees or shrubs adapted to wet soil for cover, blinds, shade. Rapid grower. (See price list)	Almost any soil con-	Cuttings	Apr. 1 to	Mar. 1 to	

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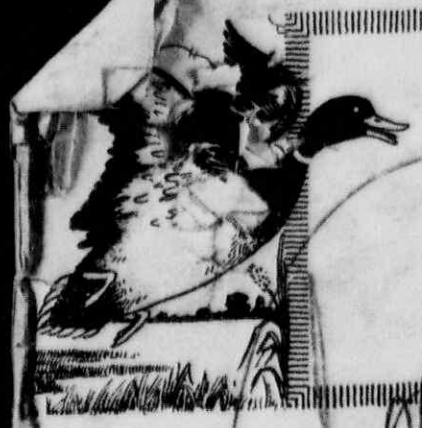
15-794 581277



Terrell's Aquatic Farm

NATURAL FOODS FOR ATTRACTING WILD DUCKS

SPECIALISTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF ATTRACTIVE PLACES FOR BIRDS GAME AND FISH

WILD MALLARD DUCKS FOR DECOYS — WILD RICE FOR TABLE USE

CLYDE B. TERRELL, PROPRIETOR — WM. O. COON, MANAGER

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MAR 1 1921 RECORDS

Mr. D. C. Scott, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

This is a regular sales letter going to our prospects today. It is sent to you to keep you in touch with what we are doing.

Dear Sir:

Here's an article from last Sunday's Milwaukee Sentinel that you'll enjoy reading.

Mr. Terrell says it is somewhat overdrawn, and that considerable credit should be given his father, who for fifteen years before Clyde was old enough to do such work, was studying the habits of wild fowl and making many plantings for people and clubs in various parts of the country. It was this early training from his father that started Clyde into his life work.

Clyde Terrell has become nationally known for his ability to make places attractive for wild ducks, fish and game. He knows the kinds of foods they live on and like best. He also knows the best foods to plant under all climatic, soil and water conditions.

If you have a favorite bit of water or marsh where you want more ducks, fish or muskrats - or an upland to make more attractive for various kinds of game - or a bit of water you want to beautify with waterlilies and ornamental plants - we can at small cost supply you with the right kind of reliable, guaranteed planting material. If you want a fine flock of live decoys to use or sell next fall we can supply you with eggs for hatching.

Because of unusually large sales last fall, our supply of Wild Rice and some of the other materials is quite limited. Orders will be filled in the order received. Prices on all our products, also information that will help you decide what is best for your particular purpose and conditions, are enclosed.

If you order before March 10, deduct 6% from the regular price. Shipment will be made at the best planting time in your locality, or whenever you want it.

Yours for more outdoor recreation,

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARM,

By Wm O. Coon Mgr.

WOC:255

Any [illegible] l be greatly appreciated.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3697, File 15,794)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
File 15,927	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the practice of stationing ships"Men of War" along the coastlines in an effort to enforce law and order in Indian reserves particularly respecting liquor offences. 1879 - 1880
File 16,018	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the land set aside by G. M. Sproat on the west coast of the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island and the subsequent visit of P. O'Reilly aboard the SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS to define more suitable reserves. 1884 - 1886
File 16,050	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Hall as teacher of the English school at Fort Alexander and enclosing a list of supplies required for the school. 1879
File 16,061	Northwest Territories - A letter from Edgar Dewdney to L. Vankoughnet acknowledging previous correspondence. 1879
File 16,085	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of an addition to the school house at Fort Simpson as recommended by Reverend T. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary to the Tseuipsheiau Indians. 1879 - 1881
File 16,086	British Columbia - Victoria - Correspondence from Gilbert Malcolm Sproat regarding items published in The Colonist concerning Mr. Sproat's activities with the West Coast Indians in his position as Indian Reserves Commissioner. 1879

2....

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FILE NO. 15924 BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

FROM

TO

SUBJECT RE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS B.C.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use
							12983

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1A 1-102

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,924)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. **This cover must not be folded under.**
2. **File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.**
3. **Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.**
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MEMO.

No. 15,924

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

G. M. Sproat

3/24/Sept

Re the establishment of Schools in B.C. Two enclosures.

25 May 1st to Powell
D. Encl

ACTION.

Red

2-08/1-13

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

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British Columbia
Indian Reserves Commission
on board Schr "Thornton".
Gulf of Georgia.
1879. Sep. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN SEP 2 1879 BRANCH

Dear Sir,

I have received a letter dated 5th. August from Mr R. J. Roberts, who states that he is connected with your company and asks me to write to you about Indian matters, and particularly as to Nicola Valley as a School field. My business is that of a sort of arbitrator between the governments of Canada and British Columbia, and I am not directly connected with Indian Administration, but I will give you any information in my power that is likely to be useful to your Company.

We have here it is supposed, about 1/3rd of the whole Indian population of Canada, and they are an interesting people, who, probably will improve rapidly when their minds are freed from anxiety about their land matters. I say as little as possible publicly respecting the past treatment of the Indians as to

W. C. Venning Esq
Clerk to the New England Co 1 Furnivals' Inn Holborn London.
England.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,924)

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their lands, for the whole question is in process of slow and painful adjustment by compromises and the position has to be recognized. Even now, 8 years after Confederation, it requires the watchful care of the Canadian Govt. to secure the moderate claims of the Indians to a share of the soil. But in a considerable part of the province, the adjustment of land matters is so far advanced that the Indians are willing to think of other things than land grievances, and education is one of these things. I think I may say that Nicola Valley is one of those places. The Indians there are a portion of the Nekla-Kap-a-muk group of Indians who lately have proposed to organize themselves under the Indian Act. The Nekla-Kap-a-muks, who live scattered over an extensive district, but yet are distinctively one people, have about 900 children, fine little children, whose future largely depends on the instruction which they may receive in the next few years. I am quite uneasy about the numbers of Indian children in this province without any means

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of education. The Nekla-Kap-a-muks have agreed in their provisional Council to try to start Schools for themselves, and to ask the Government to help them. They seem to me rather to like the idea of having a good deal to say as regards their Schools if they can succeed in establishing them. I do not know any better field for school work in the Province than amongst the Nekla-Kap-a-muks. Their own idea is to have a School, first at Lytton (at the junction of the Thompson and the Fraser) and then, the next at or near Nekyig or known commonly as the old chief Na-wees-is-ti-kum's place 10 miles below foot of Nicola Lake. The Indians at head of Nicola Lake and at Douglas Lake form the tribe of the old chief Chilli-heetsa. They are half Nekla-Kap-a-muks with a large mixture of Okanagans and Shuswaps. Chilliheetsa is an Okanagan and one of the powerful old chiefs, and he has not yet decided whether his tribe will join the Nekla-Kap-a-muk organisation or not.

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I have given Mr. Roberts a census of the Nekla-kap-a-muKs. I cannot state the acreage of the Reserves as they are not yet surveyed. The surface of the country is so varied that acreage would give You no idea of the reserves. They are very moderate compared with ideas in the Eastern Provinces, but they may be sufficient, if well managed and protected.

I do not know more about the Hudsons Bay Company than its name, and cannot therefore address any remarks to meet any probable plan of work likely to be adopted by it, but I would earnestly ask the Company to help our Indians, if they can. I feel sure that a good return will be obtained. My view and that of many of the Indians is to have common schools to teach English and arithmetic, sewing, baking &c. By and bye if it were found that the scholars were very proficient, more ambitious schools could be started. I do not think an Industrial School would produce results affecting the mass of the Indians proportionate to the cost. Before starting a boarding school to train teachers, I should like to see what material for teachers exists already in the province say, young persons fairly educated with a colloquial knowledge of an Indian tongue. Nothing should be done without consulting the Indians. Yours truly Lieut. Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

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Enclosure in letter 3d Sept. to the Hon. Superintendent General

Copy

15.924

Comox
Vancouver Island
August 5th 1879

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Esq
Victoria

My dear Sir/

I beg to acknowledge the receipt by last mail of your communication of the 11th ult. I regret that I had not the good fortune to meet you when I was on my journey to Nicola Valley but I hope you will let me know when & whereabouts you will be near this place.

If you do so I shall try to meet you.

I heard from a person on board a steamer that came into this bay on Sunday last, that you would probably leave Victoria about — Wednesday or Thursday next, en route, (my informant thought) for Cape Mudge. I shall be glad if you will call in here, as I want to see you. I feel confident that the New England Company would be glad to hear from you relative to the establishment of missions and schools among the Indians in this Province.

In

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In the County of Brant, where I was of these missionaries for sixteen years they have 9 day schools on the Six Nation Indian Reserve, and near Brantford they have an Industrial school in which 90 Indian Children boys and girls are educated. They have also at various times expended large sums in enabling young people of both sexes to obtain a still higher education at the Wesleyan and Huron Colleges in London Ont and some young men to acquire a profession either in the Ministry or in medicine. One young Chief of the Cayuga tribe was under my care for 4 years, and took his degree in Medicine at McGills College, Montreal. He left the Grand River last year on account of bad health. Since my arrival in this Country my health has somewhat improved and now the New England Company seem desirous of taking up work of some kind in this Province. At first, on the suggestion of Dr Powell they thought of establishing an Industrial school on this East Coast, and acting on their instructions I visited almost all the Indian Settlements, between Lennox and Victoria last May, and then recommended Lennox

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or Cowichan as a good place for such an institution. But the Company subsequently informed me that they were not prepared at present to incur the large expenditure requisite for the establishment of a school of that character. They had a conference with the Bishop of British Columbia (Bishop Hills) and recommended the Nicola Valley Indians to them for a mission. By their request I paid that part of the Country a visit in June last. I think it would be advisable to have schools at each of the three largest Reserves there, viz: Nehyig (that is some 12 miles below the Lake) the Reserve near-near the head of the Lake, and also at Douglas Lake, with the Missionary resident at the most central place - the Reserve on the Lake -

Of course an Industrial, or even a boarding school without trades, would be most likely to meet with success. The N. E. Company seem however deterred just now by the expense. Perhaps the Indian Department would be willing to cooperate in some way with them - for instance in the Erection of buildings &c - I should be glad if you would correspond with the Company on these subjects. They would

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would be pleased at receiving any suggestions which you might make relative to work among the Indians either on the mainland or on the " Island. I do not myself like very much to undertake the work in Nicola Valley. I believe my health would not improve so much there as near the salt water. I would rather for my own sake that the Company would establish a mission & schools on this Island. But if they prefer Nicola I shall be ready to go there. I presume the Indian Department would at least aid the Company with desirable sites for schoolhouses, Churches & a Parsonage. The Company's address is:-

Walter C Venning Esq
Clerk to the New England Company
1 Furnivals Inn
Holborn
London E.C.
England.

I hope I may be able to meet you, if you come up the coast. I would go to meet you in my boat if you were at Nanaimo, or Cape Mudge. But if you intend to visit the latter place, you may perhaps call in here. And should you do so, the Hotel Keeper Mr Fitzpatrick, would doubtless

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(1)

doubtless be able to send a messenger
for me – in which case I will come
down at once to see you. – Meantime
I shall esteem it a favour if you will
ask Mr Blenkinsop to give me the
numbers male and female (adults
& children) of the Indians in the
Nicola Valley & at Douglas Lake and
also the quantity of land in each Reserve.
I want the information for the C. E.
Company.

I am
My dear Sir
Yours very sincerely
(Sgd) Robert James Roberts
Clerk

J. W. Sproat Esqr
Victoria

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British Columbia. 10343

Indian Reserve Commission. 15,924

on board schooner "Thornton"

Gulf of Georgia

3rd. September 1879

Sir School at Lytton

Since writing to you on the above subject in my "explanatory notes" in letter D, dated 26 July/79 respecting the proposed tribal organisation of the Nekla-Kap-a-mulks, I have obtained a copy of the Annual Departmental Report, and notice "that the sum of $12 per annum" "shall be paid for each Indian" "pupil in daily attendance, but" "that the aggregate amount paid to" "any one school shall not exceed the"

The Hon: The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

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"sum of $300 per annum."

If this rule of the Depart: ment is in force still, and you are pleased to direct its application to the proposed school at Lytton, and if you approve the kind of school and the teacher recommended, there would appear to be no reason why the school should not be opened as soon as the Indians finish the school house, or formally agree, (as they told me they already had determined), to have, at their own cost, a school room in Lytton pending the construction of the School house on their own reserve.

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The Indians of the Nekla-Kap-a-muk group have more than 900 children, and this school at Lytton is, as I have mentioned, the first which the Council have decided, if possible, to establish.

The tribes are scattered, but I am assured that at least 25 children will regularly attend at the Lytton School, which would entitle the school to the fixed maximum grant of $300 a year.

The teacher's salary proposed is at the rate of $30 a month, or $360 a year, which would leave $60 a year to be made

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up by the Indians. They also would build the school house and fit it with furniture. I presume the government would supply apparatus, books and prizes.

The starting of the school, as I have said, would be most useful in its effect upon all these Indians, in whose minds the education of the children, now that land questions promise to be adjusted, is the foremost consideration.

The Indians have agreed to enforce attendance of scholars. This is the subject of one of the formal Nekla-Kap-a-mut Regulations.

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The School should, in all respects, be under the superior control of the Department, and if you appointed a travelling agent such as Mr Ross, and made provision for his receiving instructions as to this portion, among other, of his duties, and if you stated ~~appeared~~ the general conditions of the Government Money Grant, I see no obstacles in the way of the experiment.

The peculiarity of the school would be that it would be a school started, and as far as might be, managed by the Indians, subject to the above supervision and direction.

Periodical visits with not

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greater than quarter of a year intervals, should be made by the agent, who then should make up the necessary papers for the Government Grant and report to you through the principal administrative Officer, as to the state and prospects of the School.

For management during the absence of the agent on other business, I would trust to the School-teacher, and to persons elected as School visitors (and serving gratuitously) by the Indians — say 3 Indian School visitors and 2 white school visitors, constituting a sort of advisory board to the School teacher. I mention "3 Indians"

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merely to make the suggestion, but I would recommend you to leave the number to be settled on the spot as the Indians, I find, have peculiar ideas on these matters, and are very critical as to the qualities of any of their own people whom they choose for such positions.

A white man, after long acquaintance with the Indians, might think himself safe in naming 3 generally respectable Indians, but, after long debates, the Indians probably would present some Indian whom the white man did not even know, and who did not live at the place. It is best to follow their own decision in such matters.

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I am anxious only to preserve the principle of Indian Manage: :ment in school as in all other matters.

I would ask you to give some direction as to what "daily attendance" means.

By the regulations of the people, the children must attend the school; and can only be withdrawn temporarily by leave of the teacher or chief of the tribe. This provides for the effect of sickness or unavoidable occurrences and I presume that the "daily attendance" would be reasonably interpreted particularly as the school visitors (the whites) could assure the agent on this point, at his quarterly examin: :ations.

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The School teacher, on being appointed, understand that the teacher has to should ^ take the risk of the attendance being insufficient to secure the $300 from the government. For any deficiency of Salary caused by deficient attendance, the teacher should look to the Indians, and not to the Government. I think all this could be worked into shape, so as to have Satisfactory results.

With these remarks I respectfully ask you to consider the Lytton School question as soon as may be convenient.

Some further general

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observations are suggested to me
on the subject of Indian Schools
in this province by the receipt
of a letter, dated 5 Augt 79
written to me by the Revd
A. J. Roberts a gentleman Connected
with the New England Company
a missionary Society probably
well known to the Department,
who appears to be at present
in this province partly to
benefit his health, but
also it would appear, to
communicate information to
the New England Company. I enclose
Copy of Mr Roberts letter.

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As this province contains about 1/3rd of all the Indians in Canada, it would seem to be most desirable to obtain the help of all such societies as the New England Company, and of all Churches, in the work of improving the condition of the Indians, but I do not feel myself sufficiently in possession of the views of the Indian Department on School matters to engage independently in the correspondence which Mr Roberts invites me.

I have therefore

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written a reply to Mr Roberts
in general terms, and, in pursuance
of his request, I also have
addressed a letter to the
Hudsons Bay Company, of this
Date the original of which
latter I now enclose to be
forwarded or suppressed, as
you may think fit, after its
perusal - or perhaps, you will
cause a communication from
the Department to be addressed
to the Hudsons Bay Company.

I would ask you to be good
enough to note that I made
it from the first a rule of the
work of this commission

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to forbid the presence of all clergymen and Missionaries at interviews with the Indians. After a little experience also, which resulted in unseemly interruptions of interviews by white men, I made the same rule as to their presence unless it were admitted that Indians were to be present at official interviews with white men. I, of course, independently, made it my business to acquaint myself most carefully with the views both of clergymen and of all white settlers, and this, in fact, has been the most anxious part of my duties, but as far as the Indians themselves were concerned, I wished to make them feel

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that "the Queen" (under which
name they individualise the
government) wished them to
speak their minds freely
holding back nothing as they might have done
account of the presence of
clergymen or white settlers
(some of them magistrates) with
whom they might have disputes.

This course was not
rightly understood at first,
but it has long been
admitted that it was prudent,
and being carried out without
relaxation. it presented the
government and the commissioners
of the government in the proper

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impartial light before the Indian population.

They now know that the "Queen", while valuing all Churches. Societies and organisations of white men for the good of the Indians, is in a position of vast responsibility in this world, and regards the Indians and white men in the same way, and expects them to obey the same laws.

The white men have "little laws" for the government of their towns and municipalities which of course must accord with the general law of the country, and the Indians may have under the Indian Act similar

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"little laws" for tribes or groups
without any detachment of
allegiance or obedience to the
general laws for both whites and
Indians.

The reason of this is that
neither the Queen nor any of her
Commissioners can know all the
Indians ways: they themselves know
their own needs and affairs,
and they can know what
"little laws" are required and
how they can be carried out,
and they can change them, if not
found good.

On these principles, shortly
stated, the Nekla-Kap-a-muks
proceeded to organize themselves

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under the "Indian Act". Their great wish was for schools, but the extent of their decisions on other matters was remarkable.

They showed a desire to have schools of their own, and to have a say in what should be taught, and what details of practice should be adopted to suit Indian ways and the convenience of their families and children. White men may pretend to know these things, but it was soon evident to me that an agent of the government had to be more of a student than a director, and that the only safe way was to let the Indians do what, as rational beings, they felt

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themselves able to do in the management of their own affairs, and particularly as regards their Schools. The great affection which the Indians have for their children makes their acquiescence in School regulations a matter to be carefully regarded and required.

My great difficulty about Indian Schools in this country is connected with the position of the different Churches. What are you to do about the Churches? Stand aloof and leave the field quite open. Let the Indians tax themselves, and

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"D"

give government help for proved proficiency and results in Secular branches.

This might be said, but then the government would lose the voluntary contributions of Churches and Societies in a great work, and also a large amount of Zeal and Trained capacity.

I think it proper that from discussion in Official municipal councils of Indians, Church matters (except as to Schools) should be excluded, because if (of which I have some proof) Indian Municipal Machinery should be used - for instance for making collections for simply Church purposes, the Government would be in the position of favouring particular Churches. The Nekla-Kaf-a-muk Case

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may be adduced to exemplify this.

The Church of England, with the Revd. J.B. Good, as missionary, has had a good deal to do with the Nekla-Kap-a-muks, but, for some reason or other, the Church has now no schools among them.

If the New England Company came in, with a promise of Government support (it is, I believe, a Church of England Company), the Roman Catholics, who are hard at work among the Shuswaps and Okanagans and perhaps, for aught I know, may be ready to work among the Nekla-Kap-a-muks might think that the Department was deviating from impartiality. It would be different were schools already established. The actual occupation of the

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field might be a valid reason for
asking for government support. For
the government might then say
"we give to an existing school which"
"fulfils our conditions; we do not"
"inquire into its denominational"
"character." "We work upwards from"
"an existing fact which suits"
"our purpose"

I therefore think that while
the Government can safely promise
by anticipation to support a purely
Indian school in this province, they
probably might require to see the
actual outcome of a denominational
or Society school for Indians, before
they could state what they could
do for it in a particular district.

In this sense I have written
my enclosed letter to the New
England Company.

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There is another school matter, on which, as I am on the subject of education I may offer a few remarks, respectfully, for your consideration.

Everybody who proposes education for Indians seems to have as a pet idea what are called Industrial and Boarding schools. The Churches favour these institutions and I notice that Dr Powell has recommended them to Mr Roberts (above mentioned).

Whether such institutions do good, proportioned to their cost, in the

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Eastern provinces, I do not know, but we are not ready for them here yet - I mean as institutions receiving Government support, except in exceptional cases.

An Industrial School, I presume, has to teach Industries. Now, the industries followed by our Indians are of a varied character and this varied character is one main reason why the people are self supporting. They do what the country, by its natural products, happily enables them to do. They are miners, fishermen, fur hunters, and many of them are becoming good farmers. They can make boats as well as canoes, can work tin and construct good frame houses such as

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rough white carpenters make. In most of their industries, they could instruct their nominal teachers, for instance farming and making irrigation ditches for cropping. They already, in many places, have learned by working for white men what it is necessary for them to know.

It has to be considered that, an Industrial and boarding School can only be maintained at a great expense, and that the result would probably be, the outturn of a certain number of good Mechanics who instead of going among their fellow Indians to instruct them (which Indians are aware from doing) would follow ordinary human impulses and use their skill as a Capital for getting high wages among

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the white community, for their 15.924
individual benefit. This, of course, may be a pleasing result for the contemplation of a philanthropic society, but it does not seem to be what a Government should aim at.

The Government should look to the reasonable cultivation of the whole field, and the production of an average crop, not to the production of a few extra specimens in a corner.

There is nothing required, (to continue the above simile) for the production of an average crop of reasonably instructed Indians ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, except the well guided, active exertions of an ~~[illegible]~~ officer of the Indian Department who, in addition to supervising the schools also, could instruct those Indians who needed instruction, in the elements of

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farming and gardening, and explain how cleanliness was conducive to health. With such an agent, and the co-operation of the Indians themselves under such an organisation as is proposed by the Nekla-Kap-a-muks, the best results might be obtained for the present at the lowest cost, and by and by, more ambitious machinery might be brought into use.

After a season, or a generation during which an average and practicable level had been reached in the matter of educating Indians, and many of

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"A"

there were so prominent that the question of secondary as distinct from primary education became a practical question as affecting many of the people, the time when, would come for a consideration of what the Government might do for advanced or promising Scholars.

Meanwhile, if any Churches or Societies saw good in forcing results the Government might in each special case consider what help it could give. I pray, in cases specially submitted for their consideration.

I am - Sir -

Your Obed: Servant

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

Commissioner

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15924

I W Powell Esq
Indian Supt
Victoria B.C.

20. 5. 80

Sn/ May 25 80

I enclose herein a file of papers No. 15924 containing a letter dated the 3 of Sept. 1879 from Mr. G M Sproat late Indian Reserve Comr. on the advisability of establishing an Indian School at Lytton in B.C. as well as on the subject generally of the Education of the Indian Children in the Province of B.C. The letter from the Revd Mr. Roberts referred to in Mr. Sproat's letter & Mr S's reply thereto will also be found on the file

J Lloyd

LK

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
File 15,927	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the practice of stationing ships"Men of War" along the coastlines in an effort to enforce law and order in Indian reserves particularly respecting liquor offences. 1879 - 1880
File 16,018	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the land set aside by G. M. Sproat on the west coast of the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island and the subsequent visit of P. O'Reilly aboard the SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS to define more suitable reserves. 1884 - 1886
File 16,050	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Hall as teacher of the English school at Fort Alexander and enclosing a list of supplies required for the school. 1879
File 16,061	Northwest Territories - A letter from Edgar Dewdney to L. Vankoughnet acknowledging previous correspondence. 1879
File 16,085	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of an addition to the school house at Fort Simpson as recommended by Reverend T. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary to the Tseuipsheiau Indians. 1879 - 1881
File 16,086	British Columbia - Victoria - Correspondence from Gilbert Malcolm Sproat regarding items published in The Colonist concerning Mr. Sproat's activities with the West Coast Indians in his position as Indian Reserves Commissioner. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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FILE NO. 15927 - BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT CONNECTION OF THE ENDIAN DEPT. WITH "MEN OF WAR" UPON THE COAST

FROM

TO

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To		Remarks	D				For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
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3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
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MEMO.

L.R.S. 23-4-80

No. 15,927

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

G. M. Sproat

23/Sept

In re the Connection of the Indian Dept with "Man of War" upon the Coast.

✓ 8 March Ltr to S.H. Powell w. Enclosure

✓ 24/Sept Ltr from Powell w. Encl.

ACTION.

2 /23

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

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British Columbia - 10346
Indian Reserve Commission. 15,927
On board Schooner "Thornton"
in Gulf of Georgia
Sept 6 1877

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
SEP
23
1879
BRANCH.

(Connection of the Indian Department with men of war on the coast).

Sir.

There is a subject connected with the Coast Indians which has long occupied my mind, and which, now that I am employed among them, I would respectfully ask your attention to.

I may mention, that, as long ago as 1860 I had something to do with the starting of a large sawmilling and trading establishment among the West Coast Indians, when they knew little about white people, and this settlement was under my chief

The Hon: The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

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control for 5 or 6 years when the mill was stopped owing to the want of accessible timber for its supply.

I recorded the results of my observation of the habits and character of the above Indians, who are types of many others, in an unpretending but careful account published under the name of "Scenes and Studies of Savage Life", of which I believe there is a copy in the Department, but if not, Mr Langevin has one.

This early acquaintance with the coast Indians has made me always think much about them, and it has long been a matter of regret to me that the Government of the country should have been exhibited to these

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Coast Indians in immediate connection with the idea of force, and no other idea, embodied in the invariable ship of war which visited the villages to admonish or threaten and sometimes to destroy.

This was the case in the Hudson's Bay Company's days, and in the days of the Crown Colony up to Confederation, and the practice has prevailed, but perhaps to a less extent, since Confederation.

I am not prepared to deny that this exhibition of force has had its uses in past times among the wilder tribes, and that the knowledge of the presence of gunboats in these waters is in some degree useful now, but the question in my mind is whether this display of rude power has not been too frequent and

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unrevised, and whether it is a practice which the Canadian Government will think fit to sanction.

The practice may have been defensible in Hudson's Bay or Crown Colony days, in some degree, but even then, it is said that the wrong villages have been bombarded which must have tended to confuse the minds of the inhabitants as regarded their relations to the Government. It does not seem to me to be a practice consonant with the principles of the Canadian Indian policy. I have in my possession - received from officers of the Royal Navy - articles of plunder taken from an Indian village which, in support of the police was fired upon by the ship, and entered forcibly. This

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took place since Confederation. It is the old method — "send for a gunboat" "send for a gunboat" — but one objection to the method is that it probably punishes many innocent persons for one who is guilty, and how does the commander of a gunboat know whether there is any proof against even the alleged Criminal?

What would be said if a white Nova-Scotian village were bombarded and plundered by one of Her Majestys' ships, on the allegation of policemen that they had been roughly treated in attempting to arrest an alleged criminal in the village?

I know that there are advantages in having H.M. Ships here, and it may not be prudent

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to criticise too sharply isolated acts following an inveterate custom and a common Sentiment among the white population here, but bearing in mind the bad effect of a constant unvarying show of force upon the Indian mind, and also that the preservation of peace and order is the duty of the Provincial Government, and not of the Indian Department, it might be well for the latter to consider whether a policy of terrorism and repression as regards the coast tribes is that with which the Canadian Government would wish to be associated.

While doing nothing to

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arouse any feeling on the part of H.M. Naval officers. I think it would be well to avoid mixing up Ships of War with the business of the Department.

The two represent different ideas, and should move in different spheres.

The Navy is a reserve power which the Provincial Government may call upon, as it may upon the Canadian Militia. Should its police be too weak to keep the peace.

The Indian Department has a variety of duties, so I understand, which are best carried on among the Indians in an unpretending way with the help of influence and authority derived from patient and kindly intercourse, rather than from any display of resistless power.

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I cannot understand how ships of war, or visits of agents in ships of war, for a few conversations with people at different places, once in two or three years, or indeed at all, can in any way help Departmental work. I rather think it must do the reverse for the Indians simply connect the Department, in consequence, with their old ~~ships~~ ships of war ideas. Nothing new, nothing salutary is presented to them.

As Reserve Commissioner, were my opinion asked, I would strongly object to ships of war going ahead of me, for it would not be good policy to connect land negociations and adjustments with any ideas of force or menace.

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What could I ever have done with the Interior Indians, had a troop of cavalry preceded me throughout the country, and the case is much the same with men of war on the coast! They should be kept as far as possible away from any work of the Department.

The expectation that the presence of a ship of war can have any effect in checking whisky traffic or drinking on any part of the coast will not be realised. This traffic is carried on chiefly by canoes moving securely through labyrinthine sea channels. The presence of a ship of war is known soon; she cannot go where the canoes go; her slow, formal movements unfit her for work for which,

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indeed, the ship of war was never intended. Those who think that the mere presence of a ship of war will have a deterrent moral effect upon whiskey traffickers or drinkers must have very simple ideas of human nature.

I question if any kind of cruiser could be useful in such work. The only way to stop or check it is to get the Indians themselves to act in the matter.

The Columbian Indians formerly were permitted by the American authorities to buy whiskey in Washington Territory and they smuggled it in large quantities along our

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coasts, but I am glad to say that a new judge in that territory has interpreted the law differently from his predecessor and Americans who sell whisky to Columbian Indians are punished as if they sold it to American Indians.

Still the traffic goes on.

The foregoing remarks on Coast matters generally naturally suggest some reference to Coast transport for Departmental purposes in the future.

I cannot too strongly recommend the Department to have nothing to do with a steamer on this coast. A steamer is of course a very pleasant conveyance for an Agent,

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but you need here an <u>all weather</u>
boat that can go outside of
Vancouver Island or Queen Charlotte
Islands (where the seas and weather
are often very heavy), and anything
in the shape of a steamboat capable
of that would would cost a heavy
sum and require a comparatively
large crew. Reference to the
Marine Dept at Ottawa will enable
you by seeing the accounts of the
"Sir J Douglas" to form an idea of
what Steamboats cost here.

A small steam launch, though
capable of making trips in light
weather on the inland waters, would
be unsuitable for all the kinds of
work, and her working expenses
would exceed those cost of the description
of boat really required for

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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the general purposes of the Department on the Coast.

This kind of boat, I think, from my own experience, and after consulting practical Mariners should be as follows.

A wooden schooner of 20 to 25 Tons register, yacht lines (so as to work well to windward). coppered and copper fastened.

Wood is better here, because iron or steel vessels cannot be easily repaired.

Schooner rig is desirable as the sails are more easily handled, and a schooner lies to better in heavy weather.

A boat of 20 to 25 tons, well handled, will live where any vessel will live, and will afford sufficient accommodation for the

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Crew and for the Indian Agent

As to the crew 2 men, so far as Sailoring is Concerned would be able to take her anywhere and could deal with her Sails, anchors and Spars.

It would be convenient when the agent was Concerned, onboard, to have a cook, but whether a cook would be required would depend on experience. He might or might not be required. The well manned vessel would be well manned with 2 men and a cook, and thorough manning in cases of heavy weather or one getting sick or hurt might prove to be true economy.

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A captain, steadily employed, would require about $50 a month or a little more. The other Man $35, and a cook, if required, say $30.

The best way to get such a boat built would be to get a model from good rowing water Yacht builders (the Cape Ann mackerel boats, State of Maine, are said to be good useful sea boats and fast) and build the boat here of Douglas fir.

I think that the cost plainly yet suitably fitted, would not exceed $3500 - possibly it might be brought down to $3000. Barring serious accidents she would last from 20 to 30 years,

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with perhaps a suit of Sails
once in 3 Years, say $200 —

The cables should last 8 to 10 years.

Expenditure necessary to keep her in
good working trim should not exceed
about $250 Maximum — I mean new
ropes, paint, mending Sails &c &c.

The navigation in these
singular narrow waters, with
occasional outside trips, is so
peculiar that it would be well
to refer any proposed model here for
approval before execution.

In addition to the small boat
for ordinary purposes, there should
be a smart larger boat fitted
with sails and capable of beating
to windward for going up inlets
a day or two away from the Schooner.

This boat might be stowed
between the masts, and taken in

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& out by the throat halyards.

I think it does not much matter what the schooner draws in these waters.

Probably she should have a flush deck fore and aft, so that the booms can come well down to help in going to windward.

The crew being small, might conveniently occupy a cabin with bunks and a short table in the very after part of her with a companion hatch immediately forward of the wheel.

It is useful in case of a squall, for the man at the wheel to have his mate below within immediate call.

The next compartment should be the store room entered by

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a passage from the crew after Cabin, so that the cook from forward would have to come aft for the stores for daily use. & not have the Store room too handy.

The next size of the store room should be sufficient for a spare puncheon of water spare canvas ropes &c and provisions for 4 months say for 4 people. (There might be an interpreter aboard.)

The next forward compartment should be a large comfortable Cabin for the agent not less than 6 feet in height. He might spend many months in this. so should have as much room and light as possible.

This Cabin, if thought fit might be divided into a sleeping Cabin and a dining

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cabin as the agent might desire. The crew might dine in the dining room.

There should be, next, a water closet and bathroom or small wash room.

Forward of these would come the pantry and galley, and then the chain lockers.

The modeller could plan the best companion ways for such an arrangement as above mentioned.

I take leave to mention my views on these matters to give you an opportunity of judging of requirements, and as I have heard of suggestions for a steamer for the purposes of the Indian Department here, which I feel sure would cause

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a large unnecessary expenditure.

I have indicated a vessel costing, for a first expense, say $3500, and likely to be kept in repair for $250 a year with $200 every 3 years for new sails and such a vessel should last at least 20 years, so that the distribution of cost over her lifetime would be little $ per annum.

If you took the view held by me that an expert mountainier agent should do a great deal (under the administrative officer) in managing affairs on the Mainland interior, I would now say further, that by taking some trouble to choose a suitable Coast Sub-agent you might get

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a Sailor man competent to act as
Captain of the Schooner, and agent
when the Chief was not himself
on the Coast, and thus, as regards
the Schooner, you would save
(if the man could be found) the
expense of Captain, and when the
Schooner was not wanted, the
Crew could be discharged, and
the only man on pay would be
the mate, who would then
act as Ship Keeper.

I would have no hesitation
in guaranteeing, under these
arrangements for merely two competent
active Sub agents, liable to be
transferred wherever their services
were required, and using Indian
Agency and help as the people
might be found settled for,
that there could be effective

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visitations, and that you could know the actual Condition of Indian affairs both in the Interior and the Coast every 3 months.

The Coast agent, when required, could be directed to examine the condition of the Indians up the Fraser to Yale.

I would also additionally remark that, supposing you approved these foregoing arrangements in general so far as to determine on the Construction of a Schooner for future

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Departmental purposes, the existence of such means of transport would in the meantime, save on the Coast a considerable expenditure in the transport of the Reserve Commission, and in the transport of the surveying parties which must follow — whether or not You approved the suggestion made in mine of 12 May 1879 for the economical prosecution of Coast Surveys.

The more I study these requirements in connection with Indian business, the more ways do I see of saving money by forethought and judicious combination of effort,

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and as, so far as I can judge,
the result would be just
as satisfactory to the
Indians. I take leave to
state my views, as above,
in detail, at what, considering
the importance of the question,
may not, I hope, be
considered an inconvenient
length.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Wilfrid Laurier
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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20.231 05054

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
APR
21
1880
BRANCH

53. F.

Indian Office
Victoria April 1st 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter covering a communication from Mr. G. M. Sproat on the connection of the Indian Department with "Men of War" on the Coast and recommending that sailing craft be employed instead.

With reference thereto, I venture to state, that the arguments of Mr. Sproat are so extraordinary, and so much at variance with practical fact, that they could never have been written for the perusal of any one having a local knowledge of the subject he has attempted to discuss.

Nor should I consider it necessary to reply to them, were it not, that I have recently recommended, in connection with the changes just made in Indian management, that the means of transport offered by one of H. M. Vessels, for Coast visitations, are by far, the most economical that we could possibly have; but apart from this, owing

The Right Hon
The Supt. Gen
of Indian Affairs

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owing to the many savage tribes under the care of the Department in various localities, they are certainly the most desirable.

To begin however with Mr. Sproat's paper, the first paragraph conveying the writers regret that the "Government of the country should always have been exhibited to Coast Indians in immediate connection with the idea of force and no other idea, as embodied in the invariable ship of war which visited villages to admonish or threaten and sometimes to destroy," is a misconception of facts, and conveys a false impression of the custom of governing these Indians in the days of the old Crown Colony and since confederation.

The mode of treating Indians, inaugurated by Sir James Douglas, was one founded upon broad principles of common Justice.

The Indians were taught to feel, equally with the whites, that they had rights which were carefully defended by the whole force of the Government—which force, also, enabled the authorities to punish their misdoings.

It must be remembered, that there was a very large population of rude and savage Indians, among whom there were no white settlers, and a Government of limited power to keep them in order. The manifestation of

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of Her Majesty's ability to enforce obedience to her laws was necessary, and constitutes the chief reason for the prevalence of law and order now among a population which has only been obtained in other parts of the Dominion at enormous cost, and the very questionable system of gifts and annuities which this country could never have afforded.

The reference to a white Nova Scotian village being bombarded by a Ship of war upon the allegation of a policeman that he had been roughly treated in attempting to arrest an alleged criminal in the place, is as imaginary as a very large portion of the voluminous statements made by that gentleman in regard to Indian affairs in this Country, which have lately come to my notice.

Mr. Sproat, while carefully referring to isolated acts where there existed stern necessity of exercising force, refrains from allusion to the many friendly visits paid by Her Majesty's Ships of War to the Coast Indians, and which have so much tended to cement the good feeling prevailing now between whites and Indians, and to exhibit to the latter the nobility of heart and "the good will to all" that existed beneath the coat of mail— only one side of which, Mr. Sproat, so wrongly, asserts has been

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CANADA

been shown to these people.

Contrary to what this gentleman endeavors to show, probably no class of our governing powers are more greatly respected, or are more kindly received by Natives anywhere on the Coast, than H. M. Naval Officers.

A reference to the Report of my visit to some of the Northern tribes, and to the photographic illustrations in connection therewith, are sufficiently convincing, that my reception, and the feu de joie with which the "Rocket" was so often saluted was not the result of "fear or terrorism", but rather of the great happiness which our coming had caused, and their intention, that we should have every proof of the feeling that seemed to actuate all of those whom we were so interested in visiting.

The christianizing of our numerous Northern tribes was inaugurated, in the first place, by H. M. Naval Officers, and there is no person who takes a warmer or more special interest in these tribes than Admiral Prevost, whose ~~visits~~ visits for many years among the Coast Indians, as Commander of H. M. Ships on this Station, was so productive of happy reciprocal relations and good government.

Curiously enough, the only occasion on which this Department was at all concerned in the visit of one

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CANADA

one of Her Majesty's Ships - bearing to a certain extent an aspect "of terrorism", was when the Reserve Commissioner most earnestly requested the visit of H. M. S. "Rocket" to Chemainus, in order to compel, by force or appearance of arms, the Indians to remove some fences which the Commissioners had requested them to take away without delay.

In deference to this urgent requisition, the Provincial Government having declined to act on the ground that it was altogether a matter appertaining to the duty of the Department of Indian Affairs, I applied for the services of the Gun vessel and proceeded without delay to the locality. Happily there was not much difficulty in settling the trouble, and, having quieted the fears of the Commissioner, I was subsequently duly honored by your approval of my prompt action.

In connection with this circumstance, I cannot help remarking the change which has taken place in the Commissioners opinion when he states, in the next paragraph, that he cannot understand "how ships of war, or visits of agents in ships of war, for a few conversations with people at different places, once in two or three years, or indeed at all, can in any way help Departmental work."

The

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The comparison of a troop of cavalry in the Interior is wholly irrelevant, inasmuch as the unusual aspect of soldiers following or preceding the Commissioner implys rude force to ensure compliance with his decisions, whereas, the customary presence of H. M. Ships of war among the Coast Indians has been much more often associated with humane objects - in protecting the weak and relieving the distresses of luckless mariners than in the exhibition of a "policy of terrorism and repression" with which the Commissioner so wrongly connects the late management of Indian Affairs in the Victoria Superintendency under my direction.

Should there be trouble among Indians themselves, as may perchance occur with tribes who, from time immemorial, have been accustomed to internecine wars, it is doubtful if the Provincial Government should, or would undertake the responsibility of repressing it, irrespective of the policy and authority of the Indian Department; and the opinion expressed by Mr. Sproat that the Navy is a reserve power, solely for the use of the Provincial Government, in such a case as I have suggested, is in my opinion quite incorrect. In like manner, the Commissioner pays a poor if not an insidious compliment to the peaceful

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CANADA

peaceful and congratulatory visit of your deputy in one of H.M. Ships of war in associating it with ideas of dire punishment, and in stating that "nothing new - nothing salutary is presented to them" on such occasions.

In respect of the liquor traffic, which Mr. Sproat refers to, it never has been expected that it could be prevented by a ship of war — No vessel, as far as I am aware, has ever been detailed for such a duty, and no one has supposed that the evil could be effectually checked in villages where there are no missionaries otherwise than by local Agents or Magistrates. At Masset, in Queen Charlotte's Islands, where a short time ago Indians themselves manufactured spirits, an intelligent agent of the Hudson's Bay Co. who was appointed a magistrate has succeeded in stopping the traffic altogether without expense to the Department, and so it will be in other localities when the arrangements, which I understand the Government now have in view are perfected for inducing the Indians themselves, as the Commissioner correctly remarks, to act in the matter.

There cannot be a doubt, that the great change, brought about by that wonderful Missionary Mr. Duncan among the Tsimpsheans, is in a great measure due to the warm support he always

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always had in the days of the crown colony system from the visits of H. M. Naval Officers and Ships, and for some years past, it has been a matter of annual complaint that these visitations of authority to localities so far removed from the central power, have almost ceased latterly.

I am in receipt now, of a letter from His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop asking me to revisit their Missions on the Gun vessel, and the R. C. fathers have thanked me personally for the great benefit conferred upon their mission by my hasty visit in H. M. S. "Rocket" last summer. Indeed my astonishment increases as I endeavour to meet these statements, and it really appears a great waste of time and superfluous letter writing to allude to them.

I now come to Mr. Sproat's recommendation to the Department "to have nothing to do with a Steamer on the Coast" and so far as his paper on the subject is concerned, it is to be regretted, that he did not delay making it until he had returned from a cruise to the north end of Vancouver Island, whither he proceeded in a sailing vessel for the purpose of allotting reserves for the Indians inhabiting that region.

The Commissioner has not yet furnished me with his minutes of decision

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decision shewing the actual work he has performed on this occasion.

But, a glance at the Schooner's log, a personal knowledge of the places and Indians he has visited, and a rough estimate of the expenditure he states that he was allowed by the Department to charge, viz $42.00 pr diem are sufficiently convincing that his advice was not well considered before offering it to you.

Mr. Sproat has been engaged in Coast work for the last six months in a schooner, which, if performed in a small Steamer ought certainly not to have taken more than six weeks.

The most important locality that he should have visited, and which I have recommended for the last six years as a place that ought to be set aside for the Quackewlth Nationality, namely the head of Knight's Inlet (Tsah, waw, tee) he was unable to reach in a sailing craft at all, and was compelled to return without viewing the point most highly prized and specially claimed, by these various tribes of Indians.

He was also unable to reach the West Coast by his uncertain and impracticable means of transport, and if any argument were wanting to show the folly of his proposal to purchase a small sailing yacht, of 20 or 25 tons, for the use of the Department in

continuing

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CANADA

continuing this business or providing for the transport of an Agent to the various Coast tribes he has supplied it, himself in the expedition he has made since the document was penned.

During this interval, Mr. Sproat has thoroughly proved the utter and expensive absurdity of attempting "the navigation" of singular narrow waters, and labyrinthine channels with occasional outside trips" in a schooner. Strong winds sweep down these gorges, often for weeks together, in one direction, rendering the passage of a sailing vessel through them quite out of the question, and as for the outside, although the Commissioner attempted to proceed thither. I am informed he was glad to return to a commodious anchorage giving up the task altogether.

I have not given sufficient consideration to Mr. Sproat's suggestion, to appoint a Captain of a sailing vessel Indian Agent, to report upon it. There cannot be a doubt however, that the expense of such an arrangement would be much greater than present appropriations for Indian management would permit.

A canoe for such a purpose would be much more desirable.

From the foregoing, it will be observed, how futile would be any attempt

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attempt to carry out your directions, so far as my own visitations are concerned, in the manner Mr. Sproat has proposed. It is scarcely desirable that your Superintendent, upon the threshold of new duties, should join the family of "Lotos Eaters" - drifting along to find "An afternoon ——————

In which it seemed always afternoon", nor would it increase the respect with which this Officer ought to be regarded by the Indians to proceed lazily from one camp to another, passing the time by their firesides in the manner which seems to this gentleman to be correct.

That "familiarity breeds contempt" apply's even more forcibly to Indians, than to civilized people and the native soon despises the "white chief" who ceases to maintain an air of respectability, and dignity - presenting himself in the garb, and with the air and habits little above their own.

In a Report preceeding that which forms the subject of this communication, Mr. Sproat says -

"when I smoked a pipe with them at their fires and said, in courtesy, come and see me at my tent," they brought women, thinking I wished them to come for immoral purposes". I must frankly and without prejudice, add, that I quite believe the statement, but

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but, at the same time, I venture to affirm that no other officer - of respectability, has had a similar experience in this country for the last fifteen years - Not, that there are not many chiefs who would refrain from offering such hospitalities, but a tender of entertainment, of this character, is usually, only brought about by direct request ~~of this character~~, or undue familiarity in associating with them.

But, to return briefly to the subject of this paper, I may conclude by stating, that my official visit last summer to the numerous tribes on the North West Coast, nearly to the Alaskan Boundary - to the Queen Charlotte's Islands, and including both the East and West Coasts of Vancouver Island occupied five weeks in H.M.S. "Rocket".

The actual cost to the Department of my transport on this occasion was $497.00 - the expense of fuel consumed. As to the very beneficial effect produced in the minds of the Indians my Report will, I trust, be sufficiently convincing.

The Reserve Commissioner's Schooner left this place on the 14th Augt and at the date of his communication Septr 6th, she had not reached any point beyond the locality which had been already traversed by the former Commission. During the remainder of

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of his total absence of six months he has not advanced beyond the limited locality about Fort Rupert, unable to go outside of that point, and unable to visit the chief point of interest at Knight's Inlet.

I regret, that the accounts of Commissioner have not yet been handed me, but I am already sufficiently acquainted with the probable cost of his cruise, from a knowledge of the amounts drawn, to state positively, that the attempt to reach the northern portion of the Island in a sailing craft has proved not only impracticable but a positive waste of time and consequent expense.

It is, in my opinion, a matter of serious importance, that the visits of a chief officer should be made in such a manner as to ensure the respect of the Indians, but when I have shown, in addition to this great desideratum, that the mode, customary here, is the only practical one of getting over the ground, a sufficient answer has been given to the argument advanced in the paper before me.

If the item of cost is to be considered, there can be no comparison whatever, as the time consumed and the positive inability of a sailing craft to perform the duties make the most expensive steamer in our waters

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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waters infinitely to be preferred.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obdt. Servant,
I. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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CANADA

15.927

I. W. Powell Esq
V. I. Supt.
Victoria.
B.C.

6. 3. 80

Sir / March 8 80

I enclose herewith file No: 15,927 containing a letter from Mr. G. M. Sproat dated the 6 Sept last making suggestions relative to the connection of the Ind. Dept with men of war on the Coast & recommending that Gun boats be not employed in the Indian service but that a sailing Craft be used when occasion requires.

[signature]

LM

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 15,927)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
File 15,927	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the practice of stationing ships"Men of War" along the coastlines in an effort to enforce law and order in Indian reserves particularly respecting liquor offences. 1879 - 1880
File 16,018	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the land set aside by G. M. Sproat on the west coast of the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island and the subsequent visit of P. O'Reilly aboard the SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS to define more suitable reserves. 1884 - 1886
File 16,050	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Hall as teacher of the English school at Fort Alexander and enclosing a list of supplies required for the school. 1879
File 16,061	Northwest Territories - A letter from Edgar Dewdney to L. Vankoughnet acknowledging previous correspondence. 1879
File 16,085	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of an addition to the school house at Fort Simpson as recommended by Reverend T. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary to the Tseuipsheiau Indians. 1879 - 1881
File 16,086	British Columbia - Victoria - Correspondence from Gilbert Malcolm Sproat regarding items published in The Colonist concerning Mr. Sproat's activities with the West Coast Indians in his position as Indian Reserves Commissioner. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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BLACK

FILE NO. 16018

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT RESERVES ON THE COAST OF THE MAINLAND & VANCOUVER ISLAND B.C.

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 16018

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date				

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
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10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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MEMO.

Mc Dee 25 - 5 - 86
Mc Lean 21 - 5 - 86

Mc Leod 21 - 6 - 86
Lynn 2 - 7 - 86
C R 3 - 7 - 86
Dpt. 13 - 7 - 86
Dpt 16 - 7 - 86
Mc Leod 20 - 8 - 86
Mc Leod
Rec't 14/9 - 86
Acct 22/9 18 - 86
C R. 9 - 11 - 86

No. 16018

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

208/30

P. O'Reilly
Ind. Res. Comr
Victoria
Jock B.C.

Letter to him in respect to Indian Reserves on the Coast of the Mainland & Vancouver Island said to have been allotted by G. M. Sproat without personal inspection.

16 Oct. Let to R. O'Reilly
14/25 may Let from P. O'Reilly.
24 May Let to do
24/29 may Let from Marine Dept.
4 June Let from do
4 June Let to do
4 June Let from do

ACTION.

7 June 86 Tel. to P. O'Reilly
8/8 June Tel" from P. O'Reilly.
2 to " Let to W. Smith
15 June Let from P. O'Reilly
2/22 June Let from Marine Dept.
22 June Tel to P. O'Reilly.
25 June Let from Marine Dept.
28/26 June Let from Marine Dept.
2 July Let to do
2/2 July Tel" from P. O'Reilly
8 June Let to do
2/2 July Let from P. O'Reilly.
13 " " to W. Smith.
14/15 July Let from Dept Marine
15 July Tel to P. O'Reilly.
20 " " Let to do
12/23 any Let from P. O'Reilly.
3 Sept to J. Fulton
10 Sept Let to P. O'Reilly &c.
13/14 Sept Tel" from P. O'Reilly
27/22 Sept Let from Dept. Marine.
30 Rl " P. O'Reilly enclosed.
13 Nov. Let to W. Smith

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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Mr Bradley

This correspondence re reserves on Vancouver Island allotted by Mr Sproat might be of some interest to you.

EAC.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

16018

P. O'Reilly, Esq.
Indian Res. Comr.
Victoria, B.C.

Octr 16/ 1854

14/10/54

Sir,

I am directed by the Supt Genl. of I.A. to inform you that it has been represented to him by the Local Govt of B.C. & more recently by the Indian Supt at Victoria that a number of the Indian Reserves which were allotted by Mr. Sproat on the Coast of the Mainland & on Vancouver Id. were never visited by him; that they were arbitrarily set aside by simply referring to a plan or plans of the Supt. Genl. is of opinion that you should personally visit each of the localities where these Reserves which were thus informally allotted by Mr Sproat are situated & after consultation with the Indians decide what the proper boundaries of these Reserves should be & in fact re-allot them.

Mr Ind. Supt Powell of Victoria

localities

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CANADA

Victoria will be able to inform you definitely in respect to the Reserves above referred to. You will be good enough to consult with him & to proceed to the points referred to when you & he consider it most advisable that you should do so.

I have &c

Over

2

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

29627

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
14th May 1886.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MAY 21 1886

CORRESPONDENCE MAY 25 1886 BRANCH

Sir.

With reference to your letter of 16th October 1884. No 16.018, in which you inform me that certain lands allotted by Mr Sproat on the coast of the Mainland, and on Vancouver Island have been disallowed by the local Government, for the reason that they had not been visited by that gentleman, but arbitrarily set aside by simply referring to the maps of the localities, and directing me to proceed to the points referred to, and re-allot them, I have now the honor to state that I have had several interviews with Dr Powell, and he this day informed me, after having

The Right Hon.ble
the Supt General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

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having conferred with the Chief Commissioner of Lands, and Works on this subject, that the reserves referred to, have without exception, been finally disallowed, for the reason above stated.

With a view therefore to carrying out your directions, I have communicated with Capt. Lewis, agent of Marine here, to ascertain if the steamer "Sir James Douglas" is available for this service, and am informed by that gentleman, that he had no doubt the steamer could be spared, and that he had forwarded my application to the Department of Marine.

In my letter to Capt. Lewis, I stated that the Indian Department would, as on previous occasions, pay the running expences of the boat while engaged on this duty.

I now submit, for your approval, the course proposed by me

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

29627

me, as being the most expeditious, and inexpensive.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
P. O'Reilly
I.R.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

29838

MARINE DEPARTMENT
CANADA

Ottawa, 28th May 1886

Sir,

The Agent of this Department at Victoria B. C. has forwarded a letter from Mr. O'Reilly Indian Reserve Commission Enquiring whether the Steamer "Douglas" could be spared for a month or more to visit the east coast for the purpose of defining the Indian Reserves. I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me as to the date when the steamer is wanted, and whether it would be any interruption to your service to allow other persons on board who desire to obtain information about the Deep Sea Fisheries.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A. Smith

Deputy Minister of Marine

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Superintendent General
Of Indian Affairs

CORRESPONDENCE
MAY 31 1886
BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

30540

MARINE DEPARTMENT
CANADA

Ottawa 21st June 1886 188

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, in which I informed you that the running expenses of the Steamer Sir James Douglas would probably amount to $50 per diem, I beg to inform you that a letter has been received from our Agent at British Columbia in which he estimates that the running expenses per diem of twenty four hours would amount to $70.

I am

Sir

Your most obedient servant

J. Wm Smith

Deputy Minister of Marine.

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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30995

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
29th June 1886.

Sir.

I have the honor to state, that a short time since I received a communication from Mr. Quillod, the local Indian Agent on the West coast of Vancouver Island, to the effect that there was a good deal of uneasiness felt by the Indians at Nesquiat, in consequence of notices having been posted, stating that it was the intention of certain parties, to make application to the Provincial Government to purchase a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the principal village, and as I deemed it important that this matter should be attended to without loss of time, I communicated with

The Right Hon.ble
the Supt General
of Indian Affairs

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with the Agent of Marine here, and ascertained that the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas" was about to proceed to Cape Beale (a short distance from Hesquiat) to effect certain repairs to the lighthouse at that place, where she would remain idle for several days, and that she could consequently be detailed for the performance of the service I required without inconvenience.

I accordingly availed myself of this opportunity as being expeditious, and economical, and left here on the 22nd Instant.

Having called at Cape Beale, and landed workmen, and material, I proceeded to Hesquiat, some 80 miles further north, and here, with the assistance of Mr. Guillod, I defined five reserves, being all that I deemed necessary for this tribe.

I then returned to Cape Beale, having been absent from that place three

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three days.

Rough sketches, and minutes of decision of the land referred to, will be forwarded to you when completed.

Since my return, I have requested the Agent of Marine to furnish me with a statement of the expences incurred in connection with my trip, which amounts to $58\frac{60}{100}$; this sum will appear in my account of expenditure for this month.

In your telegram of the 22nd Inst this day replied to, you inform me that the Marine Department charge $70 per diem for the use of the steamer, and you request me to state how long it will take to complete the work on the East coast, referred to in my letter of 14th May, viz, the reserves allotted by Mr Sproat, but subsequently disallowed by the Provincial Government.

The charge you name, $70 per diem, is excessive; under your instructions,

and

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and with the approval of the Department of Marine, the steamer was chartered by me in 1882 for similar duties in Barclay Sound, the arrangement being that the Indian Department should pay all the running expenses of the boat; this amounted to $36 62/100 per diem.

It is difficult for me to state, except approximately, the time required to complete the work in question; it occupied Mr Sproat nearly two seasons, but after roughly computing the distances to be travelled, I am of opinion that it can be accomplished in six weeks, or two months provided no unforseen difficulty, or delay occurs, and provided that the Dominion steamer 'Sir James Douglas' can be chartered for the service, there being no other boat at all suitable. The "Douglas" however, having other duties to perform, will probably not be available for more than a month at a time, and

in

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CANADA

in that case it would be necessary for me to divide the work, and make a second trip when convenient.

I shall feel obliged by your telegraphing your instructions in regard to this matter.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.

A. O'Reilly
I.R.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

31170

MARINE DEPARTMENT
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 15 1886

Ottawa 14th July 1886

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, making certain enquiries in reference to the employment of the Steamer "Sir James Douglas" to convey the Indian Reserve Commissioner to certain points on the mainland & Vancouver Island, and in reply I am to inform you that the Agent of this Department at Victoria has advised that the steamer can be placed at the disposal of your Commissioner for the period of three or four weeks.

With reference to the matter of a reduction in the charge for running expenses, I am to inform you that the question will be submitted for the consideration of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on his return to Ottawa.

I am

Sir

Your most obedient servant

John Hardie

For -- Deputy Minister of Marine.

L. Vankoughnet Esq.

Deputy of the Superintendent General

of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

STANDARD PRINT.

D/M 5838/86

34140

Victoria, B. C., October 18th 18

Indian Reserve Commission

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. OCT 29 1886

To DEPT. MARINE AND FISHERIES, Dr.

To Charter of

DOMINION STEAMER, "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS."

The following is the account of expenses incurred whilst in attendance on the Honble P. Oreilly and party from the 13th September to the 9th October (inclusive).

Coal consumed	55 Tons at	6 00	330	00
Fish Oil "	15 galls. "	60c	9	00
Cylender Oil "	7 " "	1 50	10	50
Albany Compound	5 lbs	50c	2	50
Cotton Waste	15 "	25c	3	75
Coal Oil	10 galls		4	50
Wages of Crew. 26 days at 19.28 per day			501	28
Provisions " 11 Men 26 days = 286 days at 80c			228	80
			$1090	33

19.28
26
11568
3856
501.28

MARINE DEPARTMENT. OCT 18 1886 VICTORIA, B. C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

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31140

MARINE DEPARTMENT
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OCT 29 1886

Ottawa. 28th October 1886

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith an account received from the Agent of this Department at Victoria of expenses incurred by charter of Steamer Sir James Douglas for the purposes of the Indian Reserve Commission, amountingmto the sum of $ 1,090.33 and I have to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the payment of this account.

Extract Letter 29/10/86

I am

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Wm Smith

Deputy Minister of Marine.

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.

Superintendent General,

of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

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CANADA

34187

Indian Reserve Commission Office
Victoria
22nd Oct. 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a detailed account of the sum of $10 90 33/100 charged by the Department of Marine for the use of the Steamer Sir James Douglas, from September 13th to October 9th inclusive, for the conveyance of myself and party when defining reserves for the various bands of Indians, resident on the Eastern Coast of Vancouver Island and the West Coast of British Columbia. The sum charged for this service I consider not unreasonable; in no other way could the service have been performed so economically.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

L. O'Reilly
I.R.C.

The Right Honble
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH NOV 9 1886

To Cert. Supt. Gen'l

20/10/86

806

8/11/86

Recon'd for pay't (DCS) for approval RS

forwd

The Dept of marine should be advised that this transfer has been applied for (DCS) RS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.018

Wm Smith Esq
Deputy Minister of Marine
Ottawa

5834

Nov. 13 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to ack. the rec^t of your letter of the 28 ult. enclosing an Apc for the sum of $1090.33 for expenses incurred by ~~Charter of~~ the Steamer Sir James Douglas in the conveyance of the Ind. Res. Conv. for British Columbia to the Eastern Coast of Vancouver Isl^d and the West Coast of that Province; and in reply I beg to inform you that application has been made for the issue of an Entry Warrant transferring the said amt. to the credit of your Dept.

I have

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,018)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
File 15,927	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the practice of stationing ships"Men of War" along the coastlines in an effort to enforce law and order in Indian reserves particularly respecting liquor offences. 1879 - 1880
File 16,018	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the land set aside by G. M. Sproat on the west coast of the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island and the subsequent visit of P. O'Reilly aboard the SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS to define more suitable reserves. 1884 - 1886
File 16,050	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Hall as teacher of the English school at Fort Alexander and enclosing a list of supplies required for the school. 1879
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File 16,086	British Columbia - Victoria - Correspondence from Gilbert Malcolm Sproat regarding items published in The Colonist concerning Mr. Sproat's activities with the West Coast Indians in his position as Indian Reserves Commissioner. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FILE NO. 16050 BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT FORT ALEXANDER TO SCHOOL, MAN.

16050-0

FILE NO.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
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REGULATIONS

1. **This cover must not be folded under.**
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11. **Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.**
12. **Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.**

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

to L. G. Archer MAB
for Mer MAB 7-1-20

No. 16,050

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Jas. F. Graham

24th/30/Sept

Reporting that Indian Agent Young has secured the services of a Mr Hall as teacher of the English School at Ft Alexander - encloses copy of a requisition for books &c for that School.

✓ Oct 6th Let. to Jas F. Graham.
✓ " " J. C. Hodgins
✓ 11/Oct 14 " from do w e/c
✓ 15 " Ex Copy wage
✓ 17 Oct. " Hodgins
✓ 23 " " Cheque &c - do - forwd.

ACTION.

✓ 15 Oct. Let. to Graham.
✓ 24/Oct " from Post Office Dept
✓ 24/Dec " from Graham w. receipt.
✓ 5/Jan

ACTION CONTINUED.

17,894

BLACK

125/1-13

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,050

Copy

Treaty No 1

Required for the English School on the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve

✓ 1/2 Doz: 3rd Readers ✓
✓ 1 " 2nd Readers ✓
✓ 2 " 1st Readers Parts 1 & 2 ✓
✓ 1/2 " Alphabet Cards ✓
✓ 1 " Slates ✓
✓ 1 Box Slate pencils ✓
✓ 1 Box Pens. 2 ~~1~~ Bottle Ink powders ✓
✓ 1/3 Doz: English Grammars ✓
✓ 2 " Copy Books Nos 3 & 4 ✓
✓ 2 Geographies ✓

In Stock In Stock
Requested Mr B
Mr Benson Indian Office 28 Oct 79

To
James F. Graham Esq
Acting Indian Superintendent
Winnipeg

sent. 1 & 8 m

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10612

16,050

Manitoba Superintendency.
Winnipeg 28th Sept 79

No 1916

DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN
SEP 30
187
BRANCH

Sir

I have the honor to state for your information that, I am informed by Mr Indian Agent Young that last March he secured the services of a Mr Hall as teacher for the English School at Fort Alexander and that he has entered on his duties

I herewith enclose Copy of a requisition from Mr Agent Young for books &c. for that School,

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt.

The Right Honble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.050

Jas: F. Graham Esq.
Acty Ind. Supt.
Winnipeg, Man.

1916

Oct. 6th 1876.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to inform you:

1st That a Certificate from a School Board as to the Character and Competency of a Teacher of Mr. Hall who has been engaged on the Indn School at Fort Alexander should be forwarded to this Office: and

2nd That the Schools books asked for will be supplied in due time. Yours.

Over

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.050

J. G. Hodgins Esq. L.L.D.
Dy Minister of Education
Toronto

Oct. 6th 1879.

Sir, I have to request that you will be good enough to cause the undermentioned school books to be forwarded from this Office, viz:-

½ doz 3rd Readers
1 " 2nd " do "
2 " 1st " do " Parts 1 & 2.
½ " Alphabet Cards.
1 " Slates
1/3 " English Grammars
2 " Copy books No. 3 & 4.
2 " Geographies.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,050)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

- File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,061)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

p. 12
730-9-9

No. 16.061

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Edgar Dewdney

26/30/Sept

Acknowledging several letters. Has taken steps to meet emergency suggested by Dickieson in his letter of 9th June.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,061)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Battleford. N.W. Terr.
August 26th 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SEP 30 187
BRANCH

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters bearing date 23rd June. 7th. 8th. and 16th. ults. contents of which have been duly noted.

In reference to your letter of 16th ults. I have to say that I have already taken steps to meet such emergency as suggested by Mr Dickieson in his letter to You of June 5th which may occur in Treaty No. 7.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obt. servt.
Edgar Dewdney
Indian Commr.

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Dept. of the Interior.
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,061)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 16085

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT PROPOSED ERECTION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING FORT SIMPSON

FROM

TO

REFERRED TO	BY	REMARKS	DATE	DISPOSAL OR BF	BY	DATE	FOR RECORDS USE

FILE NO. 16085

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16,085 Red

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879.

I. W. Powell

19 Sept
19 Oct

Transmitting an application from the Rev T. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary, on behalf of the Fort Simpson Indians for aid to erect a suitable School building.

ACTION.

2 May Rec'd Powell
14 June 81 " do do
1/22 July " from do
1/7 Sept 1st from do.
9/26 " 10 " do do
10 Sept Ltr from Council.

168/1-13

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLAK
BLACK

✓ 2 Jan Ltr Powell
✓ 5 May 81 Ltr do.
enclosure
✓ 29 April Ltr & Powell
✓ 16 May
3 June " from do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10679

16.085

Fort Simpson
Aug 18th 1879

J. W. Powell Esq. M.D.

Sir

I beg to lay before you a pressing want of the Indians here. As you had the opportunity of observing on the occasion of your recent visit here, when the Chiefs in Council also called your attention to it the School house at present in use is quite unfit for the purpose.

We propose to build the coming autumn at a cost of about $1,200. The Indians will contribute somewhat themselves towards this and the Methodist Missionary Society of Canada will make a grant to it, and we hope the Government will consider favorably our request for five or six hundred dollars to enable us to cover the necessary out-lay. Our School numbers 150 scholars with a daily attendance during the winter months of from seventy to one hundred and an average for the year of about 60

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
1
187
BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.085

Trusting that we may soon receive a favorable reply to our request for aid

I am Sir
Yours truly
F. Crosby.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

British Columbia

16.085

Indian Office
Victoria Sept. 19th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
BRANCH

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an application of the Revd. T. Crosby Wesleyan Missionary on behalf of the Fort Simpson Indians for aid to erect a suitable school building.

I may refer to the Report of my recent visit to Fort Simpson for your further information and add that assistance to these Indians would be well applied as they are in every way deserving of encouragement in their real efforts to improve themselves and as an example to others.

The School house they have at present is a miserable building and

The Hon
The Suptdt. General
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

and affords little protection to the children either in summer or winter and often has 150 crowded occupants. 16,085

I beg with your concurrence, to recommend that the sum of $500 be granted to assist the Indians in erecting the house provided the same be built upon the Village site to be reserved for the Tsimpsheean Indians.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obdt. Servant.
I. W. Powell
Indian Supt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,085

J. W. Powell, Esq
Indian Supt
Victoria, B.C.

June 2 80

Sir/

Referring to your letter of the 19 Sept last forwarding an application from the Revd F. Crosby Wesleyan missionary on behalf of the Fort Simpson Indians for aid to erect a suitable School building I have to inform you that as no transfer has as yet been made by the Local Govt to the Domn of any of the Reserves in B.C. a recommendation cannot be made for a grant for the erection of a School building at the tract known as the T Simpheean Reserve at Ft Simpson, and when a transfer ~~in this~~ of the Reserves ~~behalf~~ is made it be for you to renew the application for School building said if you consider it advisable to do

I am &

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16085.

Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa 27th April 1881

Memorandum.

Mr. Superintendent

Powell has recently renewed an application made by him in the year 1879 for aid to the extent of five hundred dollars to be granted towards assisting the Simpsheean Band of Indians of Fort Simpson in erecting a suitable School House - the present one occupied by their children being described as a miserable structure and affording little protection, either in summer or winter although there are frequently as many as 150 pupils in attendance at the School.

It appears but proper that the Department should assist in the laudable object above referred to.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society are in charge of the school in question and the Indian

The Right Honble
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Supt Gen of Ind: Affrs
&c. &c. &c

Approved
J.W.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Superintendent reports that the Band at Fort Simpson are in every way deserving of encouragement in their efforts to improve themselves.

In view of the above facts the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given for a grant of $300.00 towards the erection of the School House, the specifications to be furnished & approved. The expenditure of said grant to be accounted for in detail through Mr. Indian Superintendent Powell.

A. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16085

27.4.81

I.W. Powell Esq
Indian Supt
Victoria B.C.

Sir April 29th 81

Referring to your previous letter of the 19 September 1879 and my reply of the 2nd June 1880 on the application of the Revd Mr. Crosby Wesleyan Methodist Missionary for aid to erect a suitable school house at Mt Simpson for the Tsimpshean Indians at that point I have to inform you that as the Dept has decided to deal with the Reserves set apart for the Indians of B.C. as Indian lands although the patents for the same have not been issued by the Local Govt it would seem proper that a proper School building should be now provided for for those Indns on the Reserve in question.

The one which they are at present using being represented to be a miserable tenement ~~and~~ affording but little protection to the Indian Children either in Summer or Winter although it has frequently 150 pupils in attendance. I have therefore

to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to inform you that I will recommend that a grant of $500.00 be contributed towards the completion of a school house for the above Indians.

Jan 4th

Over

16053

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16085

J.W. Powell Esq
Indian Supt.
Victoria, B.C.

Immediate
5. 5. 81

Sir; May 5th '81

In further reference to the application of the Revd Mr. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary, enclosed in your letter of the 2nd of June last, for aid towards the erection of a suitable School building at Fort Simpson for the children of the Indn Band owning the Reserve there, I have to inform you that inasmuch as the Govt. have decided to deal with the Indian Reserves in B.C. as belonging to the Domn although no patents for the same

Immediate
Accountant. To prepare accountable cheque in favor of Jno. Powell Esq Indian Supt. B.C. for the sum of $500.00 towards the erection of a school house at Fort Simpson.
R. Vankoughnet
5/5/81

Cert 290
5/5/81

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa 18

Same have been issued by the local Govt, it has been decided to make a grant of $500.00 towards the above object:- and I enclose herein an accountable cheque in your favor for that sum.

You should procure proper specifications and a plan of the building to be erected and see that the building is finished in accordance with the specifications advancing the necessary amount as the building progresses;- say one third ~~as an advance~~ to commence with a similar proportion when two thirds of the work is done and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(1)

and the balance when the building is completed. The entire expenditure should be properly accounted for in detail through you to the Dept.

You will be the best judge as to whether the work should not be done by the Indians themselves or by Contract with some builder. Whichever plan will secure the building being erected the most economically & advantageously should be adopted.

Yours &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

29.704

British Columbia

625. G. Indian Office
Victoria May 16th 1881

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 16.088 of April 29th, on the subject of extending aid to the erection of a school building at Fort Simpson, I venture to remind you that lands have not as yet been set apart at that point, nor is it likely that the Commissioner will be able to apportion a Reserve there during the present season.

Apprehending therefore, that

The Hon
The Supt. General
of Ind. Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

that you were under a different impression when writing the letter I think it prudent to refer the matter again to you before acting upon the instruction contained therein.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obd.t Servant.

I. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

29,899

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUN 9 1881

669. G. Indian Office
Victoria May 25th 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos 4.392 and 16.085 enclosing cheques each of $1000.00 to aid Mr Duncan in rebuilding houses at Metlakahtla, and $500.00 to myself, to build a School house at Fort Simpson.

1 Enclosure

Receipts enclosed
Two Receipts to Rec'd
[illegible]

In reply, I have to state that I will remit the former to Mr Duncan returning receipts in duplicate as soon as I am furnished with them.

In regard to the latter, I beg to forward herewith my receipts, and at the same time to refer to my letter of May 16th No 625. G. acquainting you, that the Reserve Commissioner has not as yet visited Fort Simpson, and that no lands whatever have up to the present time been set aside there.

With reference to the last paragraph of this letter requesting me "to procure specifications, advance payments as the work progresses and pay

The Hon
The Supt General
of Ind. Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

pay balance when the building is completed", I may also state, that I understood the recommendation of 500^{00} was simply to aid the Mission in the erection of a proper building, otherwise, the sum of 500^{00} would, of course, be quite inadequate, as a suitable school house capable of accommodating 150 or 200 children would cost at least 1500^{00} at Fort Simpson. The only course I could therefore follow would be to give the 500^{00} as aid and request to be furnished with vouchers in detail shewing the expenditure.

Under the circumstances, as I may soon visit Fort Simpson (which is 600 miles from here) en route for Stickeen, the matter had better be left over until I can have your direction amended, possibly, after a further report from me should you think it desirable.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Ob'd't Servant,
I. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.085

I. W. Powell Esq
Indian Comr.
Victoria B.C.

13.6.81

Sir, June 14th 81

In reply to your letter of the 16 Ultimo relative to the Grant made by this Dept towards the building of a school house at Fort Simpson in which you evidently take exception to the same inasmuch as you think the Department when making it was under the impression that a Reserve had been set apart by the Reserve Comr. for the Indians at that point I have to inform you that such was not the case although the Dept is aware from

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

from your report of your
last year's visitation to Fort
Simpson among ~~as well as~~ other
points visited by you; and from your letter
of the 19 of September last
that there is a large settlement
of Indians at Ft Simpson
and there seems therefore to be
no reason why the land
occupied by them there
should not be regarded
as an Indian Reserve
as no doubt it will be
set apart as such
when the Comr visits
the locality for the purpose
of allotting land to the
Indians.

You will also
upon referring to
your

INDIAN BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA

Agents No
In your reply refer to
No

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

your letter last above mentioned see that you therein recommended that the sum of $500.00 be granted to assist the Indians in erecting the School House, provided the same be built upon the village site to be reserved for the Tsimpheean Indians.

And in my letter to you of the 5 ultimo ~~I have to~~ informed you that the Govt have decided to deal with Indian Reserves in British Columbia as belonging to the Dom^n although no

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

no patents for the same had issued. There would therefore appear to be no objection to granting the assistance asked for by the Wesleyan Methodist Society towards the building of a new School House.

And as regards the suggestion made in your letter of the 25 Ultimo that inasmuch as the amount remitted you would only be supplementary to a further amount to be contributed by the Wesleyan Methodist Society it would be unnecessary to ask for specifications

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

specifications ~~and to~~ for the building
or ~~and~~ to make advances on acct of the grant
~~advance funds~~ proportionate
in amount to the progress being made
in building I have to
state that ~~I see~~ there can be no ~~reason~~
good reason
why, even ~~admitting that~~
though the grant from the Dept is
merely ~~a~~ supplementary to
what is to be given by ~~to the~~
above Society the latter should
not be ~~[illegible]~~ required to
furnish the Dept with proper specifi-
cations of the building
to be erected as well as with
~~and~~ an Estimate of the
cost thereof nor which the
grant made by the Dept should
not be ~~amount to be~~ contributed
in instalments as ~~contracted~~ directed
by my letter of the 5 ultimo The
same course is repeatedly
followed in respect to school
buildings erected elsewhere ~~generally~~ jointly by
religious communities & the Dept ~~[illegible]~~

And the latter should certainly
know what has been done
with its money & has a right to
require it to be accounted for in
such manner as may seem to it best

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 1 1881

32.101

119. H. Indian Office
Victoria Aug 17th 1881.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 16.085 of the 14th June, on the subject of the grant of $500.00 to aid in building a School house at Fort Simpson, I venture to state, in further explanation that my visitation to that place and consequent suggestion for the grant was made two years ago. That in consequence of the urgent need of a proper building and the delay in receiving any aid from the Department, the Wesleyan Mission erected a new School house last year at a cost of $1000.00, and which I had the pleasure of inspecting during my recent visit to the North West Coast. The present building is a very creditable one but too small to accomodate the large number of pupils likely to attend during

The Honorable
The Supt.dt General
of Ind. Affairs.

File with and return 1 Sept 81 RS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

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CANADA

during the winter season. The Missionary in charge, the Revd Mr Crosby, suggested that it could be sufficiently enlarged for the sum of $300 00, and that the remaining balance of the grant you were good enough to place in my hands might be most profitably utilized in providing some school apparatus books &c of which the place is now quite deficient. I assumed the responsibility of acquescing in this proposal and ordered the requisite alteration to be made.

In regard to the last paragraph of your letter I may add, that there is no builder at Fort Simpson, nor indeed within six hundred miles of the place, therefore no contract for the expenditure of the small sum at my disposal could be made.

The lumber nails &c necessary for the new building were purchased by the Wesleyan Society, and the work of erection performed altogether by the Indians under the direction of the Revd Gentleman in charge.

I have however requested Mr Crosby to procure Vouchers for the material, and also from the Indians for the work to be done

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

done which I will transmit, as soon as received. This was the course followed, with your approval, in the case of the building grant allowed Mr. Duncan, and really appears to me to be the only practicable one under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
I. W. Powell
Indian Superintt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Dr McNeil

Ottawa, 6 Sept 188

Ack receipt of Dr Powell's letter of 17 ult. with reference to former Corr re the grant of $300. to aid in the Erection of a School House at Fort Simpson and say that the Dept approves of his action in authorizing an Expenditure of $300, of the Sum granted in the Enlargement of the School House Erected by the Wesleyan Mission - for which Expenditure Vouchers will be furnished for Material purchased and labour performed by Indians

The Department authorizes Dr Powell to purchase with balance of $100.- School books and apparatus and request Dr Powell to transmit account of same

RS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.085

I. W. Powell, Esq
Ind. Supt.
Victoria B.C.

Sept. 9th 1881.

119 H

Sir, In reply to Yr. letter of the 17th ult., relative to the Grant of $500 towards the erection of a School house at Fort Simpson, I have to inform you that the Dept. approves of Yr. action in authorizing the Expenditure of the $300 of that amt. in the Enlargement of the School house erected by the Wesleyan Mission; and that you promise to forward Voucher for the Expenditure has been noted.

You may purchase with the balance of the Grant books and apparatus for the School; and you will be good enough to transmit apes therefor to the Dept.

Lamb.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

32,313

Fort Simpson
Aug 15th 1881.

J. W. Powell Esq M. D.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you the several bills incurred in putting the addition to our New Mission School house in this place. The building will have cost in all about ($1400) fourteen hundred dollars.

This money has come from the following sources, viz Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada ($350.00) Three hundred & fifty dollars, from the people here and friends by subscription ($550.00) five hundred & fifty dollars, by grant from Indian Department ($500.00) five hundred dollars.

Hoping to hear from you that the enclosed bills etc are paid at your earliest convenience.

I am dear Sir
Yours truly
T. Crosby.

(Sd)

File with Cor in Sec & Return 10 Sept 81 RD

3.
188.15
41.50
267.47
500.12

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

82.913

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SEP 16 1881

British Columbia

160. S.

Indian Office
Victoria Aug 26th 1881.

Sir,

Referring to my letter No. 119. S.
of the 17th inst. upon the subject of
the grant of $500.00 to assist the
Wesleyan Society at Fort Simpson
to build their School house. I
have now the honor to enclose
herewith copy of a letter from the
Revd. T. Crosby the Missionary
at that place, shewing how the
amount necessary to erect the
building has been obtained,
together with vouchers for the
expenditure of the Departmental
grant.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obdt. Servant.
I. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

The Honorable
The Supt. General
of Ind. Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,085)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3698)

- File 15,924	Lytton Agency - Correspondence regarding the establishment of an Indian school for the children of the Nekla-kap-a-muks, Okanagans and Shuswap Bands by the New England Company. 1879 - 1880
- File 15,927	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the practice of stationing ships"Men of War" along the coastlines in an effort to enforce law and order in Indian reserves particularly respecting liquor offences. 1879 - 1880
- File 16,018	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding the land set aside by G. M. Sproat on the west coast of the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island and the subsequent visit of P. O'Reilly aboard the SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS to define more suitable reserves. 1884 - 1886
- File 16,050	Clandeboye Agency - Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Hall as teacher of the English school at Fort Alexander and enclosing a list of supplies required for the school. 1879
- File 16,061	Northwest Territories - A letter from Edgar Dewdney to L. Vankoughnet acknowledging previous correspondence. 1879
- File 16,085	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the construction of an addition to the school house at Fort Simpson as recommended by Reverend T. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary to the Tseuipsheiau Indians. 1879 - 1881
File 16,086	British Columbia - Victoria - Correspondence from Gilbert Malcolm Sproat regarding items published in <u>The Colonist</u> concerning Mr. Sproat's activities with the West Coast Indians in his position as Indian Reserves Commissioner. 1879

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16,086

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

G. M. Sproat

14 Sept
1 Oct

enclosing a printed copy of a letter addressed by him to the Editor of "The Colonist" on the subject of "Mission work" among the Indians of B.C.

7 Oct: Ack'd Form'l

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
14 Sep 1879.

10665
16,086

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
1
1879
BRANCH

1. To Indian Dept
2. To Supt Genl
AW Sept 1/79

Sir,

The importance in this Province of having a clear understanding as regards the several churches engaged in Mission Work amongst the Indians, and more particularly in relation to any organisation of groups of Indians under the Indian Act, has caused me to deviate from the rule of not noticing ordinary communications in local newspapers, by writing

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the enclosed in answer to some comments which were tending to cause a misunderstanding on the part of persons not acquainted with the subject.

The Missionaries have done much good here, and no doubt their continued independent efforts will be yet more fruitful.

I am Sir
Your Most Obt
Servt
Gilbert M Sproat
Commr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,086

The Indian Commission.

EDITOR COLONIST:—I have read Mr. DeCosmos' article, and also the letter of an "Old Resident" on Indian affairs. I regret that these gentlemen, in attempting to discuss a question of importance, should have adopted an unsuitable tone. They condemn the Indian policy of Sir John Macdonald in this Province, which is a policy of equity and common sense, but it is not necessary for me to offer comments on their statements, as manifestly they are writing in the dark and do not understand the question. If they took the trouble to study it they would find that the policy of the late Sir James Douglas, of which they also speak, is that which is being carried out, agreeing as it does with the policy of the Canadian "Indian Act." One subject these gentlemen mention, however, which is worthy, thrice-worthy of the attention of thoughtful men, namely—missionary enterprise among our Indian population. It is one of the few subjects that could withdraw me from the seclusion, as regards public affairs, which has been the rule of my life in this part of the world.

Touching missionary enterprise among the Indians of British Columbia, I may say that, so far as I can judge of the work in general, it has repaid every outlay upon it of men, money and time. When we remember how slow the progress of mission work has been in all ages, and how it must ever be marked by vicissitudes and reactions, I might perhaps even be justified in saying that the work has been very successful here. There has not been any great showing in actual spiritual results as yet, but the resisting power of old superstitions has been weakened, purity has been inculcated, education has been begun, and a higher view of social and domestic life has been presented and recommended to the native population in some parts of this country. This has been entirely the work of the missionaries of different churches, those zealous and devoted men, who, in the midst of their own special duties, have so largely assisted the government in maintaining peace and order among the Indians. They have been successful, in my humble judgment, because they have regarded Christianity as a divine agent and not merely as a moral agent. I confess that I had an impression at one time, but not resulting from definite study of the question, that "civilization," so to speak, should precede "Christianity" in any attempt to improve Indians. I do not now hold this opinion. Deeper thought and wider experience have shown me that mission work, pure and simple, is the real means of furthering the well-being of uncivilized people. There can be little hope of *real* progress until their hearts have been reformed by the influence of divine truth acting upon the conscience and judgment. But mission work, it is hardly necessary for me to add, essential though it be, is not work which the Indian Department of Canada is either prepared or fitted to undertake. It is work that must remain in the hands of those Churches and Societies which have managed it so well, and which, indeed, would reject interference, governmental or otherwise. Mission work among the Indians is one thing—their municipal organization under the "Indian Act" is another. The one may, and I believe will, prove to be helpful to the other, but the two cannot be administratively joined. "Old Resident" must surely, on reflection, be able to understand how impossible it is that a departmental officer (whose presence is indispensable in the superior councils of the Indians) should sanction debates and also action (through municipal machinery) on church matters,—say on the affairs of *one* of the several churches which are now engaged on mission work in British Columbia. If Indian municipal machinery could be used for the purpose of one church, why not for another? The Canadian Government could not put itself in the position of favouring specially the work of particular churches in particular districts except in the matter of schools; and this the Indian rules provide for. There is no more reason for introducing church matters into an official Indian Council than into the City Council of Victoria. The attempt would produce jealousies and confusion and do harm to mission-work. The interest of the church requires that the mission-field should be left open so that all can enter it without hindrance and reap what harvest they may.

In conclusion I add a word to recommend a moderate and careful treatment of Indian questions by those who think they are competent to discuss them in the newspapers. The Indians are the most numerous portion of our population and they make half our trade. They read, or get read to them, and discuss whatever appears in the newspapers on Indian questions. It is not the part of good citizens to forget the proper respect that is due their Indian fellow-subjects, and to hold up to clumsy ridicule the efforts which they may make, on the invitation of the Government of Canada, to improve their own condition and the prospects of their children.

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

We published an item referring to the great Indian meeting, which Mr. Sproat anticipated a year ago, by writing to the authorities and others at Ottawa as likely to take place, and which requires something more than a passing notice, as showing the quiet little game which this insatiable official is pursuing at the expense of poor Lo to gratify his own selfish ends. While Mr. Sproat has had an agent in Victoria for the last two months [who, by the way, is paid a large salary as census taker!] fitting out a luxurious yacht for his master to SAIL up the coast and reserve some mountains for the fish-eating Indians up there among many of whom there are no white settlers nor likely to be, the gentleman himself has been drumming the interior Indians together to hold a meeting in order to deceive the Dominion authorities as to his [Mr. Sproat's] real object. In order to expose such arrant humbug as this gentleman is constantly plotting, it may be well briefly to refer to the past, and to state that a few years ago Mr. Sproat came to this Province in the employ of a large milling and manufacturing company, of which it was not long before he succeeded in obtaining the sole control. Then matters were left to his own superintendence, and a most flourishing enterprise, with magnificent prospects, soon ended in complete failure and bankruptcy. After this, in an unfortunate moment, he was appointed Agent-General of the Colony in England, and it was a lucky thing that he was not allowed to remain long in this responsible position. Subsequently, like "a bird of evil omen," he returned to British Columbia, and managed, by political chicanery, to get the appointment of Umpire to the Indian Reserve Commission at a salary of $10 per diem with "extra field allowances," etc. Even this did not satisfy him, and he resumed his old game of deception and hypocrisy, and by lengthy reports, which he took good care to mark "private," and by traducing the characters of his too confiding colleagues, he managed to have the Commission broken up and to procure for himself the appointment and pickings of sole arbitrator. Last winter he suspended the officer in charge of surveys, because that gentleman was an obstacle to his little plans of self aggrandisement. Thanks, however, to our representatives at Ottawa, his old game was recognised, and the Surveyor was reinstated, although Gilbert Malcolm delayed notifying the gentleman of his reappointment until most of the season for surveys was past, and his apparent design for making it an unprofitable season was assured. During the past winter his ostensible headquarters were at New Westminster—a little arrangement by which he was enabled to draw his daily pay and allowances for "field work." But this is not all. From "the Camp" he penned lengthy reports upon the improvements he could make if placed in charge of Indian affairs generally, and which he has kindly offered to undertake for the moderate sum of $7,000 per annum. In order that he may not be bothered too much, he proposes to make his headquarters "at Hope" instead of Victoria, so that natives cannot approach him, at least in the winter season. We only give expression to well known facts, when we state that his decisions are neither satisfactory to the whites or Indians, and most of the work, which has cost the country such enormous expense, will have to be done again. This meeting at Lytton, at which a camp employee named Michael, who has for years past been a man of ill repute about the streets of Victoria, and is said to have been elected over the heads of hereditary chiefs as "Head Chief," should of course have come under the cognizance of the Indian Superintendent. It is, however, only one of the preliminary steps by which this unprincipled mischief-maker will endeavor to throw dust in the eyes of the Department at Ottawa and obtain, by means of his plausible letters and voluminous correspondence, for himself, the Provincial Superintendance of the Indians with the patronage and management of their affairs generally. We shall doubtless have occasion to refer to this subject again. In the mean time "we shall see what we SHALL see.'

The Meeting of Indian Tribes at Lytton.

EDITOR STANDARD:—SIR,—The thanks of the community are due to you for the straight—forward manner in which you have called attention to the Indian Reserve Commissioner, who appears now to have sole management of not only Reserves, but Indian affairs generally, and to be pursuing a policy which will soon cause grave apprehension on the part of those who are acquainted with the past history of native matters in this country.

It is well known that the policy which has been inaugurated and pursued in British Columbia is quite different in every way from that adopted in the other Provinces.

Although containing the largest Indian population the country was and is sparsely settled by whites, and had it not been for our good fortune in being blessed with a Governor who gave early proof of great wisdom and real genius in his mode of controlling so large a number of savages, there can be no doubt that the settlement of the country would not only have been retarded, but we should not have possessed the power over them and enjoyed our present security of life and property.

Although there were a large number of tribes he quickly saw our safety in the fact that no union existed among them; that the chiefs were envious and jealous of each other, and that there was no "Head Chief" to any nationality of the Province.

He saw, too, that the Indians had among themselves tribal rights to every foot of land in the country, and that these claims were cherished and defended with great pertinacity, even to their heart's blood when necessary.

As there were only a few places in the Colony that attracted white settlement, *he* most wisely concluded to leave the other sections to trusty missionaries with such assistance as he thought proper to furnish, and so long as the natives committed no breach of the peace, he did not interfere in any way with their customs and regulations.

Wherever there was a prospect of white encroachments, the Indians were at once called together, and a satisfactory reservation was made for them, the Governor telling them at the same time that he had made a law which prevented the white man taking land anywhere which would include their villages, settlements, burial grounds, etc., etc.

As soon as the Reserve was made, in accordance with the Indians' wish, he then *complete the requisite arrangements for supplanting the law of the natives with that of the whites*, and there was peace and good feeling among all concerned.

Sir James Douglas acknowledged no "Head Chief," but had a kind word and a *firm warning* for every tribal "Tyhee," and his memory is in consequence treasured with gratitude to-day, as well by the Indians as by the whites. His Excellency was careful to impress upon the natives that they were to be treated with equal fairness and justice as British subjects, but he took good care not to interfere with their own land regulations or intertribal relations until, indeed, it was rendered necessary by prospective white settlement.

The gradual enforcement of Her Majesty's laws in lieu of the native was not therefore noticed, and having the necessary officials and power at hand was submitted to and upheld without trouble or difficulty.

Is it not somewhat absurd, however, to compare the conduct of the usurper with that of the nobleman—the wise, the upright, the *honest* official! Were the subject not so serious, I was going to ask if you remember what Mr. Partington says about comparisons? But really it is as tinsel to the genuine—the Royal metal.

If Mr. Sproat, in order to gratify his intensely selfish ends at the expense of either friend or foe, is changing a policy which has proved so successful, is it not indeed high time that some check was put upon his positively dangerous actions?

It is of very little moment that he has caused a number of the representatives of different interior tribes to elect, over the heads of those possessing hereditary rights, an employee of questionable precedents as "Head Chief," as it would appear such a man has suited his temporary purpose better. But, sir, the banding of these tribes together, under *one Chief*, is a startling change of policy that endangers the safety and security of every resident in the interior, and certainly calls for the prompt protest of our local authorities, if unnoticed by the Minister at Ottawa. Again, will our Local Government, who after all, have control of our lands, permit Mr. Sproat to visit isolated parts of the coast, where there are no officials, no white people, nor indeed any prospect of such for years to come, to change native claims and go through the farce of telling these people what they are to have, and what they are not, when there exists not the slightest necessity, and when trouble is certain to result in consequence?

As for the long string of articles following the agreement of these various interior tribes to confederate, apart from the impossibility of legally enforcing most of them, one cannot but be struck with the hearty appreciation likely to be bestowed upon them by philanthropists at a distance.

The idea of a fearless people who, prior to the Commissioner's appointment were on the verge of war—only indeed prevented, it is said, by their inability to combine—now uniting under a system of morality based upon strictly non-sectarian principles is essentially Sproat-can, and will, no doubt, astonish Mr. Duncan and other successful missionaries who for many years have been laboring under the delusion (?) that natives can only adapt themselves to the reforms of civilization and have wisdom in their councils by the aid of the Bible; that in the first place the "untutored savage" is under the ban of superstition—in fact his ignorance is based upon it, and without the help of the Good Book to give him light whereby he may clear away darkness and discern error, enlightenment and obedience to law and order are impossible. Mr. Sproat, however, seems to be of a different opinion, and, on behalf of Michell, is to ask His Excellency the Governor General to forbid them to mention religion in their councils.

Imagine these tribes whom, the *Colonist* states, were on the verge of uniting with Moses, Joseph, and the Nez Perces warriors a couple of years ago, now a happy band linked together by a strong bond of moral responsibility, with "hair brushed" and teeth cleaned, crowding each other, under the leadership of this pure, minded "Head Chief" Michell, to pay their own way—even Doctor's bills!! Only ambitious to ascertain and do "what the Queen wishes" without all the flummery of missionary work and that sort of thing.

No wonder the Government will be pressed to place the whole Indian problem in the hands of one capable of bringing about such a magical and simple solution!

For results of this extraordinary nature "salary and field allowances" are of no consequence, and no one is more astonished than

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ref: 16086

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

To The Right Honourable Indian Branch,

Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B. Ottawa, 9th October 1879.

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

The accompanying papers are respectfully submitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Rob. Sinclair
Acting Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs

Read
Jennett

put by

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,086)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

File 16,106	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884
File 16,122	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880
File 16,138	Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880
File 16,142	Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879
File 16,158	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884
File 16,256	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888
File 16,362	Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879
File 16,369	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 16106

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT ANNUITY PAYMENTS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 16106

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

BLACK

FILE NO. 16106

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT ANNUITY PAYMENTS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

FILE NO. 16106

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

Ab Rec's 20-10-84
Ind Bn 18.12.84

No. 16106

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884

ACTION.

116/23

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Comrs Office
Regina
13/Oct

Enclosing copy of a report from Agent Pocklington on the annuity payments & other Matters in the Macleod district

22d Oct. Let to Ind Comr
29 Oct rec'd let from C. Dewdney.
4/15 Dec let from J.C. Wadsworth.
4/18 Dec let from C. Dewdney.
20 Dec Let to Do (C)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16106

No. 203

MacLeod 30th September 84.

Sir.

I beg to forward my monthly report on Indian matters in this District-

Copy

In the early part of the month I visited the Blood Reserve inspected and received Flour and Bacon from the Hudsons Bay Co's found both of Excellent quality-

I informed the Indians that I would pay them on the 8th inst. but as the Cash was not forthcoming had to put it off day by day until the Cash did arrive which was the 13th instant, and on the 15th I proceeded with Mounted Police escort to the Blood Reserve-

On inquiring for "Red Crow" was told that he was in camp some six miles up the river, taking the Interpreter I found Red Crow in a very surly humour owing as he said to delays and changes, I talked with him for an hour or so and as he wished to be paid in the School house as in former years I consented I left his camp, visited the village telling the Indians I should start to pay the following day in the School House-

The Honble On

The Indian Comm^r

Regina N.W.T.

F.C.C.
7

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

On the 16th I started with Red Crows band using McCords census as a guede it was not long before I found that the census was not releable, at first I was doubtful but as the payments continued I became convinced that the census as taken by Mr McCord was not correct. In several instances Pay tickets were presented which had a lower number in family than the census had and of Course in others the Tickets would be in excess very few proving the same in both.

In Blackfoot Old Woman's band I was given to understand that the census was correct, but on paying them I found the band in excess, I therefore concluded to use my own discretion in the matter closely investigating cases when a doubt existed.

On the first day there was a very unpleasant feeling among the Indians such as I had never seen before. They were very quiet, and I am of opinion that the least thing would have caused a row after finishing "Red Crow" and another band or two I told the Indians I would pay the rest of them at the Agency to which they all assented.

After

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

After a very wearisome four days I completed the payments for 1884. reducing them to 2270 souls in all, and am of opinion that we are now so close on the actual Number that it would be most unwise to attempt reducing them any more except of course in the case of death.

I received great assistance from Calf Shirt, Interpreter Mills, Instructor McCord.- Mills has rendered such signal services to the Government that I have recommended him to an increase of pay, in a separate letter. "Calf Shirt" also deserves to[o] something done for him, as within the last two years he has secured the ill will of every Indian on the Reserve. I left the Reserve on the 20th. Indians apparently satisfied.

On the 21st. I left for the Piegan Reserve and found the same dissatisfied feeling there "Eagle tail feather" was right on the buck and as I was not in the sweetest of temper myself I was on it too, he whined and bellyached because I had not taken Jerry Potts out to interpret and said he should wait four days for his pay. I replied that if they did not take it within three hours I should leave and not return for a month,

after

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

after a time he consented to take his pay-

You will see by the Pay books that there is an increase in this Tribe but I had nothing to go by except the previous years book, did the best that was possible. I believe the Piegans can out lie any Band of Indians in the North West. I tried hard to reduce them but could not-

There has been so many changes on this Reserve this year that the present Instructor has not been able to obtain a censes, Monroe his late Interpreter was so very old he could not assist him, The old man never should have been there, I have instructed Mr. Williams now that he has an Interpreter who can Assest to take a Census at the first opportunity-

Taking the payments as The whole I think they were a success.

After finishing the Piegans I visited the S.W. limit of this Reserve and found a squatters cabin and hay stack on the Reserve as they were not at home I waited until the 29th and made another visit without seeing them, however I have written them ordering them off the Reserve and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

and in the event of their not going I shall certainly have them evicted—

During the latter part of the month I visited the coal bank on the Blood Reserve with a view to getting a supply from there to the Reserve and found we could do so without much trouble— I leave here tomorrow to visit the Industrial School and if in time the Stoney "round up".

I am Sir
Your Obt Servant
Sgd W. Pocklington
I.A

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16106

Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Comm'r. for
Man. & N.W.T.
Regina, N.W.T.

Draft
20/10/84

Oct. 22/84.

Sir/

With reference to the letter from your Office of the 13th inst. and the report of Mr. Agent Pocklington in respect to this year's annuity payments to the Indians on the Blood and Peigan Reserves, I note Mr. Pocklington's remarks about the errors in the previous census of the Indians taken by Mr. Farming Instructor McCord at the Blood Reserve, also in respect to the difficulty experienced by him in obtaining the correct number of the Peigan Indians. Mr. Pocklington's instructions to Mr. Farming Instructor Wilkins to take a correct

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

correct census of this
Band with the aid of
the new Interpreter
which he has at present,
are approved of, and
I hope that every effort
will be made to
obtain the most
accurate information
possible in respect
to the number of
Indians not only in
~~this~~ Treaty No 7 but
in all the Treaties
in the N.W.T.

I observe
several slang expressions
in the communication
addressed by Mr. Agent
Pocklington to you.
I have to request that
you will inform any
Agent of the Dept.
who is in the habit
of using such expressions
in his official correspondence
to refrain from doing
so, as it has a very
bad appearance.

I have, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

correct census of this Band with the aid of the new Interpreter which he has at present, are approved of, and I hope that every effort will be made to obtain the most accurate information possible in respect to the number of Indians not only in ~~this~~ Treaty No 7 but in all the Treaties in the N.W.T.

I observe several slang expressions in the communication addressed by Mr. Agent Pocklington to you. I have to request that you will inform any Agent of the Dept. who is in the habit of using such expressions in his official correspondence to refrain from doing so, as it has a very bad appearance.

I have, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No. 183

Office of the

16406

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. NOV 4 1884

Regina Oct 29 1884

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant nº 16106, contents of which are duly noted.

I have instructed Messrs Wadsworth and Pocklington in the direction indicated in the concluding paragraph of the same.

I have the honor to be,
sir,
your obedt servt
E. Dewdney
Commissioner

The Right Hon
Supt General
of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

17209

Duplicate

Inter

Touchwood Hills Dec 6th
1884

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter pointing out to me that I have made use of slang in my official reports, and that the Depmt consider its use objectionable: I beg to say that I regret having done so and that it has been unintentional = I may state in mitigation of the offence that I passed many years of my early life in the Western States, at which time slang was the vernacular and now when speaking or writing rapidly I am apt to give myself away =

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
T. P. Wadsworth
Inspt In Agricus
&c

Hon E Dewdney
Indian Commr
Regina

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,106)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

File 16,106	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884
File 16,122	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880
File 16,138	Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880
File 16,142	Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879
File 16,158	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884
File 16,256	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888
File 16,362	Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879
File 16,369	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16,122

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Mrs Oglebee

15 Sept

"Extract"

Suggesting that there should be some way of preventing Indians from drawing the Annuity more than once.

25 Dec. Ltr: Supt. Graham
20/27/ 421 - from do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R. File № 14.648 16.122

Extract of letter dated 15 Sept 1879
from Francis Ogletree.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
18
BRANCH

54

The greatest difficulty I find when making the payments of Annuities is by the Indians bringing in strangers many persons whose names do not apear on any of the former pay-sheets, and in some cases they were on the Books several years ago and now come forward and claim for the years they were absent when I am quite certain they draw their Annuity in other Agencies. As I have proved it in some cases there should be some way of preventing Indians from drawing the Annuity more than once as I believe they do in many cases

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To D L & I A.

Ottawa, 21 Octr 1879

I believe that such instructions were given. Mr Ogilvie should have no difficulty in paying the Indians under his charge: he has paid them now for three years and should know Every Indian of the Portage Bands.

With "strangers" he has nothing to do: he should refuse payment to such and send them to the point where they were last paid giving them, if necessary a paper to say that he had not paid them for the guidance of the other Agent.

The only way in which this matter can be properly dealt with is to steadily refuse to pay any indian his annuity Except upon his own Reserve: it might cause a little trouble at first but roving indians would soon learn to conform to the regulation

W. J. Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16122

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, 20 Oct 1879.

Were not instructions sent to acting Supt Graham or his predecessor to furnish each of the Agents with copies of the pay lists of the Other agencies ~~with~~ the Manitoba Supt?

If this were done it would appear to me that the difficulty alluded to in Mr Agent Ogletree's letter of 15 ult: might be satisfactorily overcome more especially if the pay lists were arranged alphabetically and ~~each~~ the several names by which any payee is known carefully noted thereon.

D L Macdonald

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.122

Jas: F. Graham Esq
Acts Indn Supt
Winnipeg
Man:

October 25th 1879.

Sir,

I enclose for your information an extract dated 13th inst. from a letter addressed to this Office by Mr Agent Ogletree on the subject of Annuity payments.

You will please notify Mr Ogletree and the other Agents of your Superintendency that they must on no account pay any Indian his Annuity except upon his own Reserve, and that when an Indian, whose name does not appear on the Pay List, applies for payment of Annuity, he should be sent, by the Agent to whom he makes such application, to the point where he was last paid; the Agent giving him if necessary a paper stating that he had not been paid him.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

02423

19,019

No 2143

DEPT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN BRANCH

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 20th Feby 1880

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 16,122. dated 25th October last enclosing an extract from a letter from Mr. Agent Ogeltree on the subject of annuity payments, and to inform you that Mr. Ogeltree, and the other Agents in this Superintendency, have been notified of your instructions with regard to such payments —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servant
Jas. J. Graham
Acty Indian Supt

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supt General
of Indian affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

File 16,106 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884

File 16,122 — Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880

File 16,138 — Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880

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File 16,369 — Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16138

DEPARTMENT of ~~the INTERIOR~~ AFFAIRS,
INDIAN ~~BRANCH~~,
18 80

Correspondence
Re School Returns
Quarter Ending
30th June 1880

26 June			
2 July	Let from	Harlow	W. Rice
3/6 "	" "	Davidson	"
5/7 "	" "	Vassal	"
3/4 "	" "	VanAbbott	"
9/10 "	" "	Sutherland	"
5/14 "	" "	Phipps	"
21/22 "	" "	Skene	"
24/ "	" from	Waters	
3 "	" let to	do	Watson
24 Aug	" from		Rev. W. Rice
29 Aug	" "		E. Skene
8/13 "	Let "		E. Dudley
16/17 "			
3/20 "	Ltr from		Chas Skene
3/26 "	" "		Jas. Graham
26/ "	" "		do
3 Sept	Let to		Graham W. Rice
27 Aug/3 Sept	" from		do " "
8 "	Acct.		Forwarded.

ACTION.

1/23-16
16138

ACTION CONTINUED.

Red

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22957

Methodist Church of Canada.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUL 10 1880

Toronto, July 9 1880

Sir

I have the honor herewith to enclose the Quarterly Report of the Mount Elgin Institution.

As the Quarterly payment of $750.00 is now due, have the goodness to forward Draft, payable to order of John Macdonald and A. Sutherland, Treasurers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, Toronto.

I have the honor to be your obedient Servant

S Rose

For A Sutherland

Missy Secty

The Honorable

The Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa

1. Z Mr Mc Donald Sutherland Dept of Int. Ind. Affairs 13 Jul 80
2. To Mr Benson for Exa & remarks on Ken Rice

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

21.783

1. 2 [illegible] Dom 8 July 80 [illegible]
2 " " Sensan Tom [illegible]
on Return [illegible]

Bear River June 26th 1880

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for your approval School return for quarter ending 30th June you will see that I have not kept the school on till the end of the quarter the reason for this is that the Indians as soon as done planting turn their attention to killing porpoise in the bay of fundy or such of them as are able to engage in such pursuits which leaves a very small number of children to attend school so I thought best to adjourn for a spell hoping it may meet your approval

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obedt Servt
John Harlow

The Hon the Supt Gen of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 2 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

21.927

Done 10 July 80 [illegible]

1. To Mr Jean Lach
2 " " Benson for Exn & remarks on Returns

Indian Lands Agency
Sault Ste Marie
3rd July 1880

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUL 9 1880

Sir [illegible] July 9/80

I have the honor to indose to you Quarterly Returns for Quarter ended June 30th received from John Esquiman Teacher of the Church of England School and Revd Thos Cuellet Teacher of the Catholic School Garden River Indian Reserve

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servt
Wm Van Abbott
Indian Lands Agent

The Hon'ble
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa
Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,040

Indian Office Manitowaning
July 5th 1880

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 14 1880

16.138

Sir

I have the honor to enclose return from the White Fish Lake Indian school for the quarter ended 30th June.

The Teacher James MacKay opened the school on the twentieth of April from which date to 13th May there were only two children in the Village to attend the school,- on the 13th the Indians having commenced returning from their sugar camps six children attended and as the families returned to the Village the number attending school considerably increased,- the average daily attendance from the 13th May to End of the quarter was 17 1/2 - which considering that the Band are all Hunting Indians, and a large proportion are always absent is a fair average attendance.

Mr MacKay says they are exceedingly anxious to be taught, and are intelligent and industrious, more so than any Band he has met with since his Island.

I enclose Pay list for Mr MacKays Salary for quarter ended 30th June.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obedient servant
Jas C Phipps
Visiting Supt

The Honorable
the Superintendent General
of Indian affairs.
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY ▲ FILM

No 16. 138

Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, 22 July 1880.

Draft

Memorandum,

The undersigned has the honor to report that a School has been ~~erected~~ opened on the Whitefish Lake Indian Reserve, Lake Huron, for the benefit of the Indian Children and the average daily attendance thereat is reported to be about 18 pupils; which is a fair proportion considering the number of children of School age in the Band.

A promise was made to the Right Revd the Bishop of Sarepta, that upon a School being established on said Reserve with a fair daily average attendance of pupils; a salary of two hundred dollars ($200 00) per annum would be paid the teacher from Indian School funds.

The Honorable,
Privy Council.

The

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that the grant in question be made from the Indian School fund and that the ~~the~~ salary be paid from the 1st of April last, at which date the School came into operation.

Acting Supt. Genl.
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

E. B. 745.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. JUL 28 1880

22,270

Indian Office
Sarnia 22nd July 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Departmental Letter dated 7th inst. (No. 16,138) in which I am informed — "That hereafter the Cheques for all Teachers of Schools on Indian "Reserves, Conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Mis- "sionary Society, will be issued in favor of the Treasurer "of that Society, and will be forwarded direct to him instead "of as heretofore, being issued in favor of the Teachers, and sent "to you for transmission to them."

Now I beg to enquire whether henceforth the authorities of the Methodist Mis. Society will appoint the Teachers (or rather recommend their appointment to the Department) or whether the local Superintendent will be expected to attend to this as heretofore.

I find the Methodist Ministers Consider that the appointment of Teachers rests with the Managers of the Missionary Society; and for my part, I think on the whole it will be better that this should be the Case. — I wish however to know whether any, or what responsibility is supposed to rest on me in reference to this matter.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Ebenezer Watson
Ind. Superintendent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,138

E Watson Esq
Indian Supt
Sarnia, Ont

Augt 3rd 1880

Sir/

In reply to your letter of the 22 ultimo, I have to inform you that all teachers appointed to conduct schools on Indian Reserves must file ~~produce~~ satisfactory testimonials of character & competency whether they are appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society or otherwise

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22464

Indian Office
Sarnia 2nd Aug. 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Teachers' Receipts as follows:—

Cheque No.	9377	Amelia Weaver	$62.50
"	9378	A. Kiyoshk	62.50
"	9379	James Cameron	25.00

Receipts given to Acct 6/8/80

N.B. The Cheque expected for Moses Wancosh ($37.50) was not sent here. Perhaps it was sent some other way.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt. Servant
E. Watson

The Honorable
The Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

1 Mr Benson — [illegible]
2 [illegible]

Chequeent 12/8/80 [illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,896

Indian Office,

No. 2,448

Winnipeg, 26th August 1880

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 31 1880

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 2d February last No 16,138. in answer to mine of the 10th of June 1879 No 1787, relative to the salary due the representatives of the late Charles Hodgson, teacher of the Indian School at Fort Alexander's for the Quarter ended the 31st March 1879, and informing me that as no return was received from Mr Hodgson for the preceding December Quarter, a certificate should be furnished the Department that the School was in operation during that Quarter,

The Right Honble,
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

The

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

22,896

The names of the deceased teachers legal representatives should also be furnished,

I have the honor to state for your information that, 1st a return from the late Charles Hodgson for the Quarter ending 31st December 1878, was duly forwarded to your Department, under cover of my letter dated 31st March 1879, No 1,690, and the same paid by Departmental Cheque No 173 – 27 May 1879, for twenty eight Dollars and twelve cents, the receipts for the same were enclosed in my letter of the 28th July No 1824 Form A,

$28.12/100

2d The return for March Quarter 1879, was also forwarded to your Department under cover of my letter dated 20th May 1879, No 1752,

Chewing

2

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

shewing an average attendance
of $10\frac{16}{701}$,
3rd Mr John Hodgson is the
legal representative of his deceased
son Charles Hodgson.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,915

Indian Office,

No. 2,442

Winnipeg, 26th August 1880

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. AUG 31 1880

1. To Accord to Redeposit Chq
2. To Commercial Bank

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the North St Peters Union School has been closed since the beginning of February last, and I therefore return Departmental Cheque No 13 for the sum of thirty seven Dollars and fifty cents, in favor of Eric Hamber late teacher, for the March Quarter

$37.50

The closing of the school was caused by a number of the white settlers refusing to vote any amount of money for school purpose at their annual meeting, neither would they

The Right Honble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

they elect another trustee in place of the returning one, therefore the Trustees were unable to engage a teacher, and as the Departmental grant only amounted to $150.00 per annum it was impossible to secure the services of a qualified person to take charge of the School.

I have been waiting for a report from Mr Hamber the late teacher as he taught during the Month of January last, but up to this time he has made no return

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant

Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM. 16138

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Dy Supt Genl of Indian Affairs Ottawa, 31 August 1880.

The Auditor General desires that this cheque be returned to Winnipeg there to be deposited in the Merchts Bk as a refund of Indian Expenditure of 79-80.

It will be necessary, in order that the transaction may be included amongst those of the last year, that Mr Graham should make the deposit without delay and transmit the certificate of deposit to this Department in order that it may be dealt with before the 30th September on which date the accounts of 79/80 will be closed and after which, the amount would be placed to Cr of Casual Revenue instead of being used to lessen the Expenditure of the year.

Approved
Dr McNeill will please write to Mr Graham retaining Check & instruct him in accordance with the Accountant's memo

Col. Sinclair

AM
Aug 31/80

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Agents No.
In your reply refer to
No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
INDIAN BRANCH

Ottawa Sept. 2 1880.

James F. Graham, Esq.
Acting Indn. Supt.
Winnipeg.
Manitoba

Sir,

I re-enclose Cheque No. 13 for the sum of $37.50 in favor of Eric Hawber which was returned under cover of your letter of the 26th ult., and I have to request that you will be good enough to deposit the same in the Merchants Bank at Winnipeg as a refund of Indian expenditure for 1879-80.

It will be necessary in order that the transaction may be included among those of last year, that you should make the deposit without delay and transmit the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

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CANADA

the Certificates of deposit
to this Department, so
that it may be dealt
with before the 30th Sept,
on which date the
Apcs of 1879-80 will
be closed, and after
which the amount
would be placed to
credit of Casual Revenue
instead of being used to
lessen the Expenditure of
the Year

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

22,963

Indian Office,

No. 2,449

Winnipeg, 27th August 1880

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 1st May last Form E. No 20,340, relative to the resignation of Mr John Hall teacher of the English School on the Fort Alexander Reserve, and directing me to look out for another competent teacher for the School.

I have the honor to report for your information that Mr Indian Agent Young has secured the services of Mr D. McDonald in teaching the English School on the Fort Alexander Reserve,

The Right Hon'ble I enclose certificate of Competency

The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Notes

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

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22,965

Competency and Character
from the Rev Canon Grisdale,
Vice Chancellor of St John College.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
Jas. D. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

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CANADA

22,963

I hereby certify that Mr. D. McDonald of St Andrew's, Lisgar, is mentally and morally a fit and proper person to take charge of the School on any Indian Reserve

J. M. Grisdale

St John's College
Wt. Winnipeg
Ap. 28/80.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,138)

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File 16,106	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884
File 16,122	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880
File 16,138	Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880
File 16,142	Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879
File 16,158	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884
File 16,256	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888
File 16,362	Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879
File 16,369	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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CANADA

(SEE 12262)

BLACK

FILE NO. 16142

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT BATTLEFORD REPORT, WITH REFERENCE TO MAINTENANCE

FROM 1879

TO

BLACK

FILE NO. 16142

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

No. 16,142

Filed with 12262

ACTION.

Red

105/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879.

His Honour
The Lieut Governor &
The North West Territories

30 June
28 July

Battleford

Reporting the State of Affairs generally with Reference to the Indians & the maintenance thereof.

For action by the Dept
See inside Cover.
16 Oct
14 Nov let from Lieut Gov of N.W.T. and
12 Dec " " As by Dept.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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No. 16,142

ACTION.

Red

ACTION CONTINUED.

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See inside Cover.
16 Oct Rec'd let from Lieut Gov of N. W. T. wrd
14 Nov " & Ans by Dept.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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08269

Government House,
Battleford, N.W.T.
30th June 1879

Sir,

I have the honor to again call your attention to the state of affairs in the Territories. The outlook is far from satisfactory. As the Summer advanced it was hoped that herds of buffalo would come North from the United States. With respect to what is transpiring near the International Boundary, I have obtained no recent information; but Indians who have lately arrived here from the Plains report that scarcely a Buffalo can be found north of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers. One of these Indians hailed a party of Blackfeet across the Red Deer, and the information he received was that buffalo were equally scarce between that Stream and the Bow River.

Some bands of Indians who have

To the
Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

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have gone out from here and other posts to hunt have not met a buffalo; others have fallen in with from one to six. A few Antelope are sometimes found; but in general the parties of hunters, after using their utmost exertions, have to return in two or three weeks to the Settlements for assistance. For the last two months, on an average, about one thousand Indians have frequented this place; and I hear that in all the Settlements along the Saskatchewan there are Indians begging for food. Some of them when supplied with ammunition are able to secure a little game, such as wild ducks and geese, and in the Battle River, fortunately, fish were plentiful for the greater part of May and June. Their women also are at work early and late every day, digging wild turnips and gathering berries. Upon the whole, therefore, the Indians are undoubtedly making laudable efforts not to be a burden upon the Government.

2 Mr

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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Mr Dickieson, the Acting Indian Superintendent, has had to give considerable assistance to the destitute. Quite possibly many of the Settlers on the Saskatchewan think he has not been sufficiently liberal in his distributions. But his position is a difficult one. Flour is about the only food that can now be procured in the country; and for this place it has all to be brought from Prince Albert. As large parties come in here unexpectedly, he has to exercise caution in not allowing his supply to run out. Besides, if the pressure of the last few weeks continues, there is a doubt whether the stock of flour in hand at Prince Albert will hold out until the new crop is ready for consumption. On these grounds, I am of opinion that Mr Dickieson has acted prudently (aside from the question of expense and the importance of teaching the Indians self-reliance) in being careful in distributing provisions. Greater economy, however, it would not have

3

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have been safe to exercise. Notwithstanding the assistance the Indians receive from the Government Stores, they are continually begging around among the settlers. Their craving for animal food is so great that they hope to procure morsels by going from house to house. People around here have generally no cattle, except a few cows to supply their families with milk. The Mounted Police have barely sufficient oxen to supply themselves with beef for the Summer, and as bacon or pork has, as yet, only been brought in limited quantities into the Territories, it has been impossible for the Indian Office to supply the destitute with meat to any extent.

On the 26th Instant, all the Chiefs encamped here and their principal men visited me and Mr Dickieson to represent their case. They particularly asked to be allowed some beef and bacon. I explained to them that the assemblage of so many Indians here at this time of

the

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the year had been unforseen, that I considered Mr Dickinson was doing as well for them as they had a right to expect, that very little bacon or beef could be procured here; that the cattle intended for the annuity payments had not yet arrived, and therefore they should not think that they were unfairly treated. Their requests were made in a perfectly proper manner, though it was rumored before the interview that some threats would be indulged in, and that Police cattle would be killed if no meat were supplied them. Thinking possibly that a feast would help to make them contented with the explanations offered, Mr Dickinson gave them an ox and some other supplies. They stood apparently satisfied and have since been remarkably quiet. Altogether their conduct, considering their destitute condition, is more creditable than could be displayed by most men in civilized communities if suffering want to a like extent.

(5)

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extent.

The prospect for the coming winter is gloomy indeed. The crops in the Territories at present, promise well; should they, however fail, the suffering from famine will be great. But even if the crops be good, there will be a great scarcity of animal food in the country unless supplies are sent forward. Mr Dickinson has consulted with me in regard to the quantities which he thinks will be necessary, and having read his letters to the Department, I am of opinion that he has not over-stated the case.

Should frost or any other blight affect the grain crops in the Settlements, the winter sets in so early in this Country, that the utmost despatch would be required to get flour or other food forwarded before the open season closed. If any such calamity should happen, I will endeavour to communicate with you by Telegraph at the earliest moment.

Disquieting

/ 61

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Disquieting rumors in regard to Sitting Bull's actions have reached here by the way of Qu'Appelle. It is reported that his men have made a plundering raid across the Boundary and on Major Walsh remonstrating with him, he ordered that Officer out of his camp.

I do not attach much importance to this report; but if be true, the defenceless state of the Settlements in the Territories will demand your early attention. In any case, it appears to me the Police Force should be increased at the northern posts, and some little attempt should be made at fortification. The Barracks here consist of a number of scattered buildings without any arrangement whatever. There ought to be some kind of a stockade or enclosure to afford a little protection in case of a sudden raid of Sioux or a rising of our own Indians. Should want drive to desperation during the Autumn or Winter. Such

(7) a

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a provision may be necessary for the protection of food stores until they can be distributed in rations from day to day. The State of this Country for the next year or two is likely to be such that every precaution of the kind I have indicated ought to be taken without delay. You will, therefore, I trust, give the subject your early attention.

Further, I deem it unfortunate that there is no regular means of communication between this place and Fort Walsh. In December last I sent a letter to the Honorable the Postmaster General, urging upon him the importance of establishing Postal communication between Cypress Hills and Battleford; but I see no provision in the estimates for such a purpose. I believe it would be economy on the part of the Government were the Mounted Police and Indian Branches of the Service to conjointly undertake to keep up communication between the North and the South of the Territories until other arrangements can be made.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
David Laird
Lieutenant-Governor
N.W.T.

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No. 152 N.W.T.

16,142

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 31st July, 1879.

Sir,-

In view of the serious crisis evidently rapidly approaching respecting the condition of the Indians in the Northwest Territories, I propose, with your approval, to send the following messages, respectively, in cypher, viz:-

"Ottawa, 31st July, 1879.

"Lieut-Col. Macleod,
"Fort Walsh, N.W.T.,
"Via Helena, Montana.

"Accounts received from Battle-
"ford indicate great destitu-
"among Indians generally, and
"almost certain famine next
"winter. See Dewdney, thro' him
"this

The Hon. J.C. Aikens,
Secretary of State,
acting Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

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"this message, and accompany
"him forthwith to Battleford, to
"advise with Lieut-Governor Mr Breland and Indian
"agent respecting steps necessary
"to avert calamity. Governor has
"been advised accordingly, and
"authorized to give full effect to
"results of your counsels as to
"Northern Districts. Dewdney to
"provide for Southern part of
"Territories."

"Lieut-Governor Laird,
"Battleford, N.W.T.

"Colonel MacLeod and Mr.
"Dewdney have been instructed
"to proceed to Battleford forthwith,
"and advise with you, Mr Breland and Mr.
"Dickieson respecting steps to
"avert possible calamity in way
"of Indian famine. You are
"authorized to give full effect
"to result of conference as
"regards providing for possible
"wants of Northern District
"~~instructing Mr McColl by~~
"~~wire accordingly~~. Mr Dewd-
"ney to provide for Southern
"part

communicate result by wire and await result of authority - should wire be down

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"part of the Territories."

I apprehend that the sanction of Council should be obtained to the proposed proceeding, as it will probably result in a considerable expenditure of money for Indian supplies. Every hour, however, is an object at the present time, and I respectfully submit that should you approve of the foregoing telegrams, they ought to be sent without delay, and the action necessary to obtain the formal sanction of Council could be taken afterwards.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

L. Dennis

Deputy Minister

These Telegrams sent in Cypher 2 Aug: 179 asf

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1138.

08664
16.142

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the* **Privy Council,**
approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL
in Council, on the 14th August 1879.

On a Memorandum, dated 1 August 1879, from the Hon. W. Aikins, acting for the Minister of the Interior, bringing to the notice of Council a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, by which it appears that the condition of affairs as regards the Indians of the North West is such as to justify some anxiety on the part of the Government - and stating that he is further informed

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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informed by the Deputy Minister that accounts received from Mr. Commissioner Dewdney and from the Officer in charge of the Mounted Police, corroborate the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Laird.

He appends a copy of a Communication received from the Deputy Minister, submitting for consideration and approval copies of certain telegrams proposed to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories and to Colonel Macleod respectively, suggesting that a Council be held consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Commissioner Dewdney

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Dewdney, Colonel Macleod Commanding the North West Mounted Police, the Hon. M. Breland, member of the Council of the North West Territories, resident at Battleford, and Mr. Dickieson Indian Agent at the last mentioned point, with a view to consider the whole situation and concert measures to avert the apparently impending calamity of a famine among the Indians.

That he, the Acting Minister of the Interior, upon consideration, and after consultation with some of his colleagues, authorized the Deputy Minister to transmit the messages in question,

and

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and now asks for the sanction of Council to such proceeding.

The Committee advise that the action taken in the matter be sanctioned.

Certified
Wm Smith
C.S.C.

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MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

No._____

Aug 5th 1879

To Hon D. Laird
Lt. Gov. Battleford

Should Col. Richardson not be on circuit at the time please request him to attend conference alluded to in message of 2d inst.

L.G.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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Ind. L.B. p. 393

152 N.W.T.

Department of the Interior
Ottawa, 8th Aug. 1879

Memorandum:

Copy

Referring to the utter destitution which exists among the Indians in part of the North West Territories, steps to relieve which, in the way of food, are being taken by the Government, the undersigned respectfully represents, that a supply of warm clothing and Blankets will also be required to enable the Indians to exist through the coming winter.

The demands on the Government for actual subsistence will necessarily be very great, and the undersigned respectfully expresses the opinion that, if the facts were brought before the public in the leading Cities and Towns of the Dominion, clothing and Blankets, would be privately contributed, and thus relieve the Government from the additional expense which will otherwise require to be provided for from public funds.

The undersigned desires to say that

The Hon'ble
F. G. Sifton
Acting Minister of the Interior
Ottawa

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that should the Government give its consent he will make such enquiry privately, as will enable him to ascertain, whether an effort in the direction indicated would be well received, and if likely to be successful, would gladly take the initiative in organizing the necessary Committees &c. to give it full effect.

It is hardly necessary to observe that no time should be lost in taking action, should the consent of the Government be given as the contributions should be on the way to the Territories within six weeks

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) J. S. Dennis

Deputy of the Minister
of the Interior

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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CANADA

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[Bk. No. 2.]

CAPITAL $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd _____ Sent _____

Sent by _____ Rec'd by _____

Check _____

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Mr. Dickinson 11 August 1879
Indian Office
Battleford N.W.T.

Macleod telegraphed Walsh
9 Instant - Buffalo coming
north - large Bands crossing
line.

AWK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(Bk. No. 2.)

CAPITAL $1,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Wm Howe Esq Aug 11 1879

Line is O.K. to Battleford this morning -

W Nichols.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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CANADA

08794

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAP[illegible]2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings,—Russell House,—Union House,—John Cass, Sussex Street,—Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,—Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by [illegible] Rec'd by [illegible]

Check 14 Dec 29

No. 100 Time 250 Ottawa, 9 Aug 1879

By Telegraph from Fort Walsh Nevs 3rd

To Lt Col Dennis

Dy Min.

Buffalo Have commenced to come north and are crossing the line in large bands.

Jas F MacLeod

By mail to Helena.

Shewn to Hon Mr Aikins
or repeated to Col Dennis
WH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

08827

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAP[illegible] $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street, — St. L. & O. Lower Depot, — St. L. & O. Upper Depot, — Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by [illegible] Rec'd by [illegible]

Check 21 Coll 36 & 213

200

No. 108 Time 3.45 Ottawa, 4 Aug 1879

By Telegraph from Winnepeg Man

To L. Vankoughnet.

Your telegrams to Gov Laird & Capt Herchmer I have forwarded by Mr White of your dep't who leaves today.

Jas F Graham,
collect.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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16.142

(Blk. No. 2.7

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Captain Herchmer August 9th 1879

Mounted Police Force, Shoal Lake

Care of F. F. Graham Indian Office

Winnipeg Man:-

Be good enough to convey the accompanying Cypher telegram of second Instant addressed to Governor Laird to Swan River and have the same wired thence to Battleford. If line down send on telegram

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. [Bk. No. 2.7

NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To 187

by hand from Post to Post with least possible delay

(S.) J. S. Dennis

~~(Sd) L. Vankoughnet~~

Copy

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[Blk. No. 2.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1847.

CAPITAL $2,000,000. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in either or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Jas. F. Graham August 9th 1879

Indian Office Winnipeg Man: —

You are authorized to withdraw from Winnipeg Office Cypher telegram dated second Instant signed by I.S. Dennis, and addressed to Governor Laird and to forward the same at once by Special Messenger to Captain Herchmer Shoal

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[Bk. No. 2.7

CAPITAL $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

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JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To 187

Take together with telegram of this date addressed to that Office to your care

Answer

(sd) L. Vankoughnet

Copy

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fyle No. 1553 Nov. 5.

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPI[illegible],000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

[illegible]nects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street,— Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,— Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by On Rec'd by J

Check 8 Coll 2 5 & 1 75

No 134 Time 5.25 Ottawa 8 Aug 1879

By Telegraph from Winnepeg Man

To Ottawa Office

Battleford line been down since twenty eighth.

Winnepeg

Collect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

By Telegraph

Ottawa 12th Aug 79

Lt Gov Laird
Battleford
N.W.T.

In view of possible Sioux difficulties and in the interest of Indian affairs generally in the Territories, have advised Minister that additional Posts Mounted Police ~~Posts~~ be established Qu'Appelle & Ellice. Head Quarters to be changed to Qu'Appelle and Telegraph line to be extended there from Winnipeg - Please discuss proposition at approaching Conference and report conclusions by wire

words underlined in pencil to be sent in cypher

L.A.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10485

164

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL $2,200,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street,— Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,— Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by GS Rec'd by H

Check 11 Coll duplicate

No. 223 Time 6.25 Ottawa, Sept 25 187

By Telegraph from Battleford N.W. T. 23

To Col J S Dennis

The Council having had pressed upon its Consideration the gainsayer Senator nastiness ignorance abolished hoot Suborn territories and the Esquire nastiness Mr Dewdney Suborn ignorance Cid adventive Mr Dickieson Suborn

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10485

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,—Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by ..... *Rec'd by* .....

Check .....

No. ..... *Time.* ..... *Ottawa,* 187

By Telegraph from ..... (2)

To .....

Jife Enter acting
ignorance Splendid
gonfallon bequeath
Kaisar suborn rumbled
nastiness full farrow
satisfactory mediaeval
refrangible bombasin
soothsayer trickey trebural
suborn dominion full
suborn hoariness
nastiness good grocer

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10485

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

16,142

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street, —St. L. & O. Lower Depot, —St. L. & O. Upper Depot, — Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by ..... *Rec'd by* .....

Check .....

No ..... *Time* ..... *Ottawa,* 187

By Telegraph from ..... (3)

To .....

(ignorance naturalization
inastiness appulse
adventive Entanglement
dusentitle Auborn
allowed venerable adventive
slayer

David Mairs
Collox

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152. N W T

12253

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[Form No. 1.]

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

INCORPORATED 1847.

NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings,—Russell House,—Union House,—John Cass, Sussex Street,—Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,—Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN NOTICE BRANCH

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by Hu Rec'd by

Check 34 Coll 49 & 853 DE

No 186 Time 3.55 Ottawa Sept 24 1879

By Telegraph from Battleford N W T

To J. Dennis

In reply to your telegram of fifty Council thinks might be expedient to Nigness hearing safely veracious Bastard Necessitous ravished Circumstantial Microscopic impeached apathetic polygamy wafted adventure unchangeable hold fast nigness circumstantial apethic Battleford - D Laird Collect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152 N W T.

12252

(Form No. 1.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GAPITAL, $2,000,000 — INCORPORATED 1847. — NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings,—Russell House,—Union House,—John Cass, Sussex Street,—Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,—Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by — Rec'd by

Check 33 Coll 18 & 83

No. 106 Time 3:13 Ottawa, 17 Sept 1879

By Telegraph from Battleford Nov 9 16

To Col Dennis

Respecting your telegram eleventh Aug conference thinks recommending establishment new police posts & changing existing ones should be assign left Keisar with Commissioner Suggest however Cid Speculator Happening force be increased fastening assign Hydropathy at apothetic quappelle addentiste Battleford

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Form No. 1.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings,—Russell House,—Union House,—John Cass, Sussex Street,—Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,—Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by..... *Rec'd by*.....

Check.....

No..... *Time*..... *Ottawa*,.....*187*

By Telegraph from 3

To before winter atomize Venerable,

D Laird,

Collect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

09358

16,142
[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street,— Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,— Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 1, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by G Rec'd by J

Check 11 coll 26 8 3 4 4 Dc

No. 4 Time 8 35 Ottawa 22 aug 1879

By Telegraph from Battleford Nov 7. 19

To Col Dennis

I have just arrived here. Dewdney at Sounding Lake.

Jas MacLeod.

~~Col~~ Comm.

collect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

09050

16,142

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPI[illegible] 000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Co[illegible] with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street, — St. L. & O. Lower Depot, — St. L. & O. Upper Depot, — Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. [illegible] which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by G. Rec'd by H

Check 26 pd 41 Dc

No. 145 Time 7.35 Ottawa, Aug 16th 1879

By Telegraph from Cypress Hill

To Col Dennis N.W.T.

Cypher telegram received will proceed to Battleford at once Dewaley went to Edmonton twenty fourth July buffalo Coming in East reported also passing sweet grass hills

James F McLeod
Commr

by mail to Helena 16th

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CAPITAL $ [redacted]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[Bk. No 2.

INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1450.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

Time Rec'd ..... Sent .....

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check .....

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured; nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Pascal Breland 18 August 1879

Winnipeg

A Council has been called at Battleford
Be good enough to proceed there with
the least possible delay, by H B Co
Steamer will perhaps be quickest route.

Sgd J S Dennis

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[Bk. No. 2.]

16,142

CAPITAL $1,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1500.

...ects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it to be REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back from its destination to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor IN ANY CASE for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cipher or illegibly written messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company, when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company, can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

JAMES DAKERS, SECRETARY. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Time Rec'd Sent

Sent by Rec'd by

Check

Send the following Telegram, without repeating it, subject to the above terms and conditions.

To Lt Gov Laird 18 Augt 1879

Battleford N.W.T.

Thought Buland lived at Battleford Have notified him today —

(sgd) J. S. Dennis

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street, — Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street, — St. L. & O. Lower Depot, — St. L. & O. Upper Depot, — Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by ..... Rec'd by .....

Check 11 Dec 76 J

No. 16 Time 9 P 7 Ottawa, 18 Aug 1879

By Telegraph from Battleford Nov 1.16

To Col Dennis

Has Brellaud who lives near Winnepeg been notified to attend conference.

D Laird.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[Form No. 1.]

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITA[illegible]00,000. INCORPORATED 1847. NUMBER OF OFFICES, 1550.

Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

OFFICES IN OTTAWA.—Main Office: Telegraph Building, Metcalf Street. Branch Offices: Parliament Buildings, — Russell House, — Union House, — John Cass, Sussex Street,— Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street,—St. L. & O. Lower Depot,—St. L. & O. Upper Depot,— Canada Central Depot, Bridge Street, Chaudiere.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All Messages are received by this Company for transmission subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

JAMES DAKERS, SEC. SIR HUGH ALLAN, PRES.

Sent by GS Rec'd by M

Check 15 Coll 30 + 165 DE

No. 145 Time 7.00 Ottawa Aug 12 1879

By Telegraph from Winnipeg Man

To J S Dennis

Delivered Laird message to Graham Expect to raise Swaneyerer tonight and will forward copy

H McDougall

Collect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152 N W T 10485

Translation

Battleford N W T
Sept 25th 1879

Col: J S. Dennis.

The Council having had pressed upon its consideration the grave situation of Indian Affairs in the Territories and the fact of Mr Dewdney the Indian Commissioner and Mr Dickieson the late Experienced Acting Indian Superintendent have both left the seat of Government for (several) (months) respectfully but strongly urge upon the Dominion Government the importance of having here Indian Officer of Authority and Experience during the approaching Winter and Spring.

26/9/79 Sgd D. Laird

Send copy at once to Mr Bankoughnet in order that he may report to Minister on subject — J.S.D.M.

copy sent as directed 26/9/79 WH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,142

Copy of a letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories to Edgar Dewdney, Esq., Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories.

Government House,
Battleford,
28th August, 1879.

331
205.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Resolution passed yesterday by the Conference relating to the ~~Indian~~ destitution among the Indians of the North-West Territories.

You are aware that the telegram of the 1st Inst. from the Deputy-Minister of the Interior, informing me of the calling of the Conference, authorized me, in the event of the Telegraph Line not being in operation, to give full effect to the result of the meeting as regards providing food for possible want of Northern District, and stated that you were authorized to make similar provision for the Southern part of the Territories.

The Telegraph Line is not now in working order; but as soon as there is through communication to

Edgar Dewdney, Esq.
Indian Commissioner, N.W.T.
Battleford.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to Ottawa I will communicate to the Department of the Interior the substance of the Resolution agreed to by the Conference.

However, as the season is advancing no time should be lost in securing the supplies recommended, and I therefore trust you will have the goodness to take early steps to contract for the same, both for the northern and southern portions of the Territories.

As I understand that in a few days you purpose visiting Prince Albert and other settlements in the Northern District, it will be more convenient for you and the officers of the Department under you, than for me, to make the necessary arrangements for this District, I, therefore, beg to delegate to you any authority that may have been vested in me in that behalf.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
1901
David Laird
Lieutenant-Governor.

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– Copy –

16,142

Minutes of Conference on the Destitution among the Indians of the North-West Territories.

Battleford,

Tuesday 26th August 1879.

In pursuance to instructions received from the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, the following Gentlemen met at Government House, Battleford, on Tuesday the 26th day of August, 1879, in Conference on the present and probable future distribution among the Indians of the North-West Territories, viz:

—— Honorable David Laird,
Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.T.

—— Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson,
Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T.

—— Lieut.-Col. James F. McLeod, C.M.G.
Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police.

—— Edgar Dewdney, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner N.W.T.

—— M. G. Dickieson, Esq.,
late Acting-Indian Superintendent N.W.T.

On motion of Mr. Dewdney,
seconded by Mr. Richardson
Resolved

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Resolved, That the Honorable David Laird be Chairman of the Conference.

His Honor thereupon took the Chair and requested the members to appoint a Secretary.

Moved by Mr Macleod,
Seconded by Mr Richardson,
Resolved, That A. E. Forget, Esq., Clerk of the Council of the North-West Territories be requested to act as Secretary of the Conference.

Mr Forget accordingly took his seat at the Secretary's Table.

The various telegrams from the Department of the Interior containing the authority for the sitting of the Conference were then read by the Chairman, viz:

— A Cipher Telegram from the Deputy-Minister of the Interior to the Hon. David Laird, dated "Ottawa 1st Aug 1879"
(See Copy marked A)

— A Telegram from the same to the same Dated "Ottawa 5th Aug. 1879"
(See Copy marked B)

— A Cipher Telegram from the same to the same - Dated "Ottawa 11th Aug. 1879"
(See copy marked C)

— A

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___ A Telegram from the Honorable David Laird to the Deputy Minister of the Interior - Dated, "Battleford 15th Aug. 1879"
(See copy marked D)

___ Reply of the Deputy-Minister of the Interior to the foregoing Telegram - Dated, "Ottawa 18th Aug. 1879"
(See copy marked E)

___ A telegram from the Deputy-Minister of the Interior to Lieut-Col Macleod, Dated, "Ottawa, 1st Aug. 1879"
(See copy marked F)

Mr Dickieson having been requested by the Chairman to communicate to the Conference any correspondance, had between the Department of the Interior and himself as Acting Indian Superintendent, bearing upon the Subjects to be discussed by the Conference, read from the Letter-Book of the Indian Office the following letters, viz:

___ a Letter from M. G. Dickieson to L. VanKoughnet,
Dated "Battleford 6th May 1879"
(See copy marked G)

___ A Letter from M. G. Dickieson to L. VanKoughnet, Dated, "Battleford 15th May 1879"
(See copy marked H)

___ A Letter from M. G. Dickieson to L. VanKoughnet. Dated "Battleford 23d May 1879"
(See copy marked I)

___ a

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_____ A letter from M. G. Dickieson to L VanKoughnet, Dated, Bathford 9th June 1849.
(See copy marked J)

_____ Reply of the Department of the Interior to the foregoing letter,
Dated "Ottawa 16th July 1849.
(See copy marked K)

_____ A letter from M. G. Dickieson to L. VanKoughnet, Dated "Bathford, 11th June 1849"
(See copy marked L)

_____ A letter from M. G. Dickieson to L VanKoughnet, Dated, "Bathford, 27th June 1849"
(see copy marked M)

_____ A letter from Wm Macdonald, Indian Agent Treaty No 4, to M. G. Dickieson
Dated, "Swan River 24th July 1849."
(See copy marked N)

Mr Dickieson stated that the Telegram referred to in the letter from the Department of the Interior (marked K) had not been received by him at the time of its date, the Telegraph Line being out of order; and when aware of its contents, it had become too late to carry out the instructions contained therein, the flour which he was authorized to buy from Capt. Moore of Prince Albert having been sold by the agent of the latter during the interval.

The Secretary was then requested by

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by the Chairman to read from the Despatch-Book of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a Despatch sent by him to the Right Honorable the Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the Indian affairs in the Territories

(See copy marked O)

And then the Conference adjourned till Two O'clock. p. m.

Pursuant to adjournment the Conference met at two O'clock p. m..

Mr Dickieson read a telegram from the Department of the Interior addressed to himself, Dated, "Ottawa 31st July 1879," in reply to his requisitions

(See copy marked P)

Mr Dewdney reported having advertised for one thousand sacks of Flour and two hundred head of Cattle for Fort Walsh and Fort Macleod respectively, and read a telegram from the Department of the Interior, Dated "Ottawa 18th August 1879", referring to this matter -

(See copy marked Q)

Mr Dickieson having been requested to prepare a Summary of the Supplies asked for by himself,

Mr

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Mr. Agent McDonald and the Indian Commissioner, laid on the Table a Memorandum of these requisitions.
(See copy marked R.) (R)

The Conference continued sitting till Five O'clock. p. m.

And then adjourned till To-morrow at 10 O'clock. A. M.

Wednesday 27th August 1879

The Conference met at Ten O'clock. A. M., His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presiding -

Present, Messrs. Richardson,
MacLeod,
Dewdney,
Dickieson.

A draft of a Resolution was submitted to the Conference and taken into consideration.

At one oclock p. M., the Conference adjourned for an hour.

Pursuant

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Pursuant to adjournment the Conference met again at Two O'clock p.m.-

After some discussion, on Motion of Mr Macleod, seconded by Mr Dewdney,

Resolved - That the Conference having maturely considered the state of the Indians in the North-West Territories, and the sources from which they can supply themselves with food, is of opinion that the fears entertained of an approaching famine are only too well grounded, and that unless a very large supply of provisions is furnished by Government, for issue during the coming Winter, a great number of Indians will be without the amount of food absolutely necessary to sustain life. Should this state of affairs arise, and it appears to the Conference to be inevitable, it will be fraught with such dire consequences not only to the Indians themselves, but to the many settlers scattered throughout the Territories, that immediate steps should be taken to avert, if possible, so great a calamity.

Although it is reported on good authority that Buffalo, in considerable numbers have crossed the

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the Boundary East of Cypress Hills the Conference is of opinion that it would not be safe to trust to this source of supply for the Indians in the Southern or Saskatchewan Agencies at any rate, after the setting in of Winter, and that while the return of Buffalo might be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of aid to be afforded to the Indians in the Southern portions of the Territories, ample provision should still be made to meet any emergency which may arise there.

The Conference is of opinion that in addition to the supplies asked for by Mr Dickieson in the Requisitions forwarded to the Department by himself on June 6th and 27th for Treaty No 6, (including one hundred thousand pounds of beef), and by Mr Agent Macdonald on July 24th, for Treaty No 4, a further quantity of Flour, say Two hundred thousand pounds, should be secured, as also one or two hundred bags of pummican, which it is said can be procured in the neighborhood of Cypress Hills -

That it would be advisable, instead of buying the whole amount of Flour required, to secure a part in wheat, which can be held over

or

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or ground as circumstances require.

That arrangements should be made for the supply of a large quantity of fish, which abound in the Lakes of the Saskatchewan Districts, and can, the Conference is informed, be procured at moderate cost. If this last source is properly utilized, the Conference is convinced that it will go a long way towards saving a large quantity of the Flour and bacon for future use -

Lastly that notwithstanding the reported return of Buffalo, it would be likewise prudent to procure the full amount of Flour and beef tendered for by Mr. Dewdney to be delivered at Fort Walsh and Fort Macleod -

Attached hereto is a Schedule showing the quantities included in Mr. Dickieson's and Mr. Macdonald's Requisitions, and Mr. Dewdney's Tender, together with the quantities the Conference thinks should be supplied in addition.

(Schedule

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Schedule
Refered to in the foregoing Resolution

Requisitions
Forwarded to Ottawa by Mr Dickieson
For Treaty No 6.

June 9th 1879.	For	Fort Carlton,	5.000,	lbs	Bacon
	"	Prince Albert.	1.000.	"	"
	"	Battleford,	6.000,	"	"
	"	Fort Pitt,	3.000,	"	"
	"	Victoria,	2.000,	"	"
	"	Edmonton,	2.500.	"	"
		Total	19.500		

June 27th 1879.	For	Fort Carlton,	5.000	lbs Bacon,	25,000	lbs	Flour
	"	Prince Albert,	1.500,	" "	5.000	"	"
	"	Battleford,	6,000,	" "	180.000	"	"
	"	Fort Pitt,	3.000,	" "	50.000	"	"
	"	Victoria,	2.000	" "	20.000	"	"
	"	Edmonton,	2.500	" "	20.000	"	"
		Total	20.000	" "	300.000	"	"
	"	Battleford	100.000	lbs	Beef.		

Agent MacDonald's Requisition
For Treaty No 4

July 24th 1879.	Qu'Appelle	4,000	lbs. Bacon	120	sacks	Flour
	Fort Ellice	1,500	" "	40	"	"
	Touchwoods Hills	1,500	" "	40	"	"
	Fort Pelly	500	" "	15	"	"
	Total	7500	" "	215	"	"

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Tendered for by Mr Dewdney,
Indian Commissioner.

For Fort Macleod, 200 Head of Cattle, 1000 Sacks Flour

" For Fort Walsh, 200 Head of Cattle, 1000 Sacks Flour

Recommended by Conference
to be procured in addition to the
above supplies.

For Treaty No 6.

___ 200,000 lbs Flour,
___ 100 to 200 Bags pummican,
___ Such quantities of Fish as can
be reasonably procured.

The

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The Minutes of Yesterday's and of To-day's Proceedings were then read and approved -

Then On Motion of Mr Richardson,
Seconded by Mr Dickieson
Resolved, That the Conference do stand adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Daniel Laird

Chairman of the Conference

A. L. Forget
Secretary of the Conference

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Ottawa
September 30. 1879.

Sir

In the summer of 1875. I was sent by the Government through the North West Territories among the Rocky Mountains to Vancouvers Island.

My Orders embraced the duty of visiting as many as possible of the Mounted police posts and to make inquiry into the Organization, Equipment, distribution, & general efficiency of the force.

I was likewise directed to communicate personally with the American General Officers in Montana and Washington Territories, to confer with them on the best means for repressing Crime and capturing Criminals

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And on general questions relating to the peace of the Frontiers of the Canadian and American posses-
sions—

These duties fulfilled, and on my return in November 1875 to Ottawa I took pains to make a Comprehensive report not only on the results of my personal observations but also comprising all the reliable information I could collect from every person who appeared to me likely to be in a position to give a good opinion.

This report was so abridged by the Premier and the Minister of Justice of that day, that the portion returned to me for publication in the Annual Militia Report for 1875 was deprived of the most salient

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points of information, sug-
-gestions recommendations &
thereupon practically of little value
beyond a narrative of the ex-
-pedition -

I was informed it was not
considered convenient to publish
the report in extenso, but that
the suppressed portion should
be considered confidential.

I have never to this day been
able to recover the manuscript
report, nor am aware that
the confidential portion is in
existence at all -

I have just read over again
the memorandum by the
Deputy Minister of the Interior
dated 6th August last and have
noted his report on the present
destitute condition of the Indians

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and his recommendations as to the future distribution of the Mounted police force under the altered aspect of affairs throughout the Northwest Territories.

The Mounted police was I conceive established with a threefold object, viz

1- The occupation of the Territory and to ensure law and order -

2- The protection of the inhabitants and to prevent internecine strife between the various bands of Indians -

3- The prohibition of smuggling and extinction of the nefarious liquor trafic -

For all of these objects, this excellent force had been very successful at the time of my journey through the Country and the officers & men were held in high respect.

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by both Traders, residents and Indians-

At that time the Buffalo were plentiful on the plains, the Indians contented, and therefore the first object of the Mounted police, indeed all three objects had been attained. And the distribution of the force was sufficiently satisfactory, excepting in the selection of Swan River for its Mad quarters, which I at once condemned-

The establishment of the Head Quarters of the Mounted police and the intention of making the seat of Government at Swan River was a project I never quite understood-

Owing to my representations

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on the spot as well as my report on my return, the Head quarters were removed on the departure of Colonel French from Government employment. and the seat of Government established further west in a more central position and still upon the line of the telegraph.

Swan River has on its North, East and West sides a sterile swampy forest land unfit for settlement. the ground at and about the post abounding in high boulder stones and the position of the barracks was on the edge of a high bluff ex-posed to the full blast of the Northerly winds. Moreover water had to be drawn up

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a steep declivity of some hun-
-dred feet. The buildings were
hastily and temporarily run
up composed of green planking
between whose chinks the wind
had free access. They would
have been nearly uninhabitable
in winter. The post was a
mistake, it was prudent to
abandon it.

Fort McLeod next became
the mad quarters of the force,
more I conceive from the accident
of the next senior officer Sgt.
McLeod (who became Com-
-mandant in succession to
Sgt. French,) being stationed
there - than from any special
reason - in fact I consider in
a military point of view that
this is not the proper site for the

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Head Quarters of the force either strategically or in convenience of communication with the various and widely separated outposts.

While the Buffalo were plentiful and the Indians contented, the distribution of the Police (as per margin) answered all needful purposes. But now, when the extinction of the buffalo and the consequent destitution of the Indians appears near at hand, I am disposed to think the force should if possible be stronger and more concentrated in larger bodies.

Short Lake (Swan River)
Fort Pitt
Battleford
Calgary
Walsh
Wood Mountain

The position of the Officer in command, with the strongest party of the force constituting his Head quarters should certainly not be out of reach of speedy communication, by

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the base of the Rocky Mountains; but somewhere easily accessible both by post and telegraph.

In fact the site pointed out by the Deputy Minister, L'Appelle, with a line of telegraph from Winnipeg, would probably be one of the best if not quite the best position that could be fixed on.

The reasons given in his Report, are quite sound and practical and the line of supporting posts he advises would form a prudent military cordon.

The Report referred to proposes a redistribution of posts as per margin.

All these eight points are no doubt important and very desirable to occupy. but the posts should be individually strong enough

L'Appelle
Fort Ellice
F. Saskatchewan
Battleford
Louris (outpost)
McLeod
Walsh
Wood Mountain.

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not only for self defence. but with force enough to assume the offensive if required -

There are but 330 officers and men in the Mounted police, but there are about 15,000 Indians of whom 3000 may be fighting men -

Should starvation ensue & these men be driven to despair to provide food for their families they might become very formidably aggressive. And therefore I doubt the prudence of maintaining so many small police posts at least 150 miles apart and without any means of support or communication if surround -ed -

It is a Military axiom, never

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to divide your force into such departments, that each is not sufficiently strong to maintain itself and to afford support if called upon -

I should make 2' Appelle very strong in Earth works and keep it well provisioned, with a considerable force - Fort Ellice requires fewer men - Saskatchewan need only be small - Prince Albert can be defended by one or two Companies of Militia - Battleford being the seat of Government and consequently likely to be assailed by Indians clamouring for food should be pretty strong - I am informed that a Militia Company cannot be formed there -

Under the aspect of appairs it will require consideration and local knowledge of the state of the Indians to determine

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Whether McLeod and Walsh should be manned at all.

They cannot be strong enough to protect themselves and their slaughter cattle which must be turned out to feed. and therefore they might be starved out and murdered. for they could be easily surrounded and cut off from all help.

So likewise the small post on the Souris trail. and likewise Woodmountain if not fortified with temporary field works and strongly garrisoned.

Such small posts are very well for police purposes in quiet times. but they are very hazardous when there is an apparent cause to apprehend turbulent action from the Indians

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In fact a series of weak posts only invites attack for food, if nothing else, and as the report truly notes, if a quarrel occurs over a bag of flour, a fight ensues and the weak must fall victims-

I advise great caution, there-fore in keeping up small, weak outposts in critical times- they cannot be deterrent & may be provocative-

It is devoutly to be hoped that the American Sioux may be persuaded to give up their arms and return in peace to their American reservations-

The reported action of the United States troops in placing them-selves between the Indians and their food- The Buffalo

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seems a strange manoeuvre and not conducive to quiet the band of Indians - but I was glad to learn by a recent account that large herds of buffalo had crossed the international border and gone out on the Northwest prairies. Which will give time to mature the future disposition of the Mounted Police -

E. Selby Smyth
Lieut General

The Deputy Minister
of the Interior

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11396

Ottawa
30 Sept 1879-

My dear Dennis

In reply to your note of yesterday I have much pleasure in sending you the enclosed Memorandum and if you consider it to the point pray

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use it as officially
or publicly as you
may desire

Should you wish
me to say more or
less or put it dif
ferently please
let me know as
I want to help you

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and the Government
of course -
Yrs Sincerely
E Selby Smyth
Lt

Sec'd Dennis

If you have time look
over my mutilated report
published in the Annual
Militia Report of 1875
The pith was extracted & suppressed

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(CONFIDENTIAL.)

MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 6th August, 1879.

The undersigned, in view of the gravity which attaches to the state of affairs in the North-West Territories at the present time, deems it his duty respectfully to submit the following remarks on the subject for the consideration of the Honorable the Acting Minister of the Interior.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

According to recent information received from official sources, the condition of the Indians within the territories covered by Treaties Nos. 6, 7 and the westerly part of 4, is such as to have already called for action on the part of the Government to avert an impending calamity in the way of famine.

A statement of the number of souls in the Territory above described is given in the margin.

Treaty No. 6..... 6,390
Treaty No. 7 5,050
Part of Treaty No. 4, say..... 3,000
Total .... 14,440 souls.

The Indians in question have been suffering more or less privation for want of food during the past two years in consequence of the buffalo, on which they had from time immemorial been acustomed to subsist, having entirely disappeared from the Territories. The consequence to the Indians, especially to women and children, has been most distressing.

Driven by their necessities, they have gathered around Battleford and the other Agencies, and at the several Mounted Police Posts, begging for relief, their gaunt and suffering condition appealing most strongly to the humanity of the officers in charge.

It is hardly necessary to say that, in every such case, all the assistance possible, consistent with the requirements of the station itself, has been extended to the poor creatures.

RELIEF SUPPLIES.

The principal distribution of food so far has been at Battleford, Qu'Appelle, Fort Macleod and Fort Walsh.

The first absolute want, to any great extent, made itself known at Qu'Appelle, in March last, at which time advices reached Ottawa that a body of Indians, numbering some 400 souls, having first applied to the officer in charge of certain Government stores at that point, for relief, and been refused, had taken forcible possession thereof. The supplies taken, however, were comparatively trifling in quantity.

The small detachment of police, in whose care the stores were left, seeing the suffering among the Indians, prudently avoided any resistance, and beyond the illegal appropriation of the property no violence or outrage occurred on the occasion.

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During the early spring, and all through the season, up to the present time, reports have constantly been coming in, shewing the condition of the Indians to be one of such distress, as to result, in some cases, in the death of whole families, and, in one case, of a Band said to number eighteen souls, from actual starvation. Supplies of beef and flour were purchased for delivery at Forts Walsh and Macleod, in May last. These were received and distributed, and additional supplies for these posts, for delivery this autumn, are now being advertised for. Lieutenant-Governor Laird, on an application made by him last March, was given a credit of $10,000, to enable him to extend relief, for the time, to the Indians at Battteford, Duck Lake, and Qu'Appelle.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Government has not been neglectful of these people, but has recognized their claims to sympathy and aid in the great affliction which has fallen upon them.

The condition of the Indians, however, in the continued absence of buffalo, is rapidly growing more destitute and dependent, and their future necessarily involves very serious considerations. Much good may be hoped to result from the experimental farms now being established at different points in the Territories, but no important results can reasonably be expected from these institutions for some two or three years. In the meantime the situation in the North-West is rendered all the more critical in consequence of the presence there of the United States refugee Sioux, numbering some 4,000 souls, who, from present appearances, in consequence of the tactics recently adopted by General Miles, who reports having succeeded in placing his army between the Sioux and their food supply, are likely to be very shortly reduced to the same straits as our own Indians are in, a condition of things which may well occasion much anxiety to the Government.

CONDUCT OF THE SUFFERING INDIANS.

It is only justice to them to say that their bearing throughout, if we except the proceeding at Qu'Appelle, has been most admirable. The accounts from Forts Walsh and Macleod and from Battleford, agree in representing the Indians as enduring their sufferings with extreme fortitude. In many cases necessity compelled them to sell their horses and rifles to obtain food. They then fell back upon their dogs, which speedily disappeared, but in no case have we heard of a robbery or murder, or even of the killing of cattle of the white people.

The Acting Minister will recollect that His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories in alluding to this subject in a recent despatch states that the conduct of the Indians, "considering their destitute condition, is more creditable than would be displayed by most men in civilized communities, if suffering want to a like extent."

That the Government feels a strong sympathy towards these people is proved by the fact, that a meeting has been authorized to be called, forthwith, at Battleford, of the leading officials in the Territories to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor in the present emergency, and to devise means for extending some general and systematic relief through next winter and spring. Let us hope that the Conference referred to may bring about some amelioration of the condition of the Indians, and that the record of the latter may continue to be such as to secure the continuance of the warm sympathy which it is safe to say will be extended to them throughout the Dominion when their exemplary conduct and patient fortitude under extreme suffering become generally known.

POSSIBLE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

While extending our sympathy and aid to the sufferers in their great distress, other considerations, growing out of the peculiar state of affairs in the Territories, and involving possible consequences to Canada of a most serious character, force themselves upon our notice.

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At present there is peace in the Territories, but with a warlike people in the throes of a famine, men, who until now never knew any other law than that "Might gives right," possibly witnessing the death from starvation of their wives and little ones, there cannot be any certainty of peace, even from day to day. A fight, it may be over a bag of flour, or over an animal, between an Indian rendered desperate by hunger, and a settler, or a Government officer, resisting the outrage, followed by bloodshed; such may very easily be the beginning, but who can say what the end would be.

THE UNITED STATES REFUGEE SIOUX.

The consequence of any such possible outbreak would be all the more disastrous should the same find this element still within our territory.

The Acting Minister will perhaps permit the undersigned to make further allusion to what appears to be the state of affairs at the present time with respect to the U. S. Indians.

The following paragraph appeared in the morning papers of the 30th ult. :—

"St. Paul, Minn., 29th.—General Terry is in receipt of advices from General Miles that he is on Frenchman Creek, and that he succeeded in placing his command between the Indians and the buffalo, which movement will, he says, force the hostiles to attack him in his chosen position or retreat across the border."

Should the above statement be reliable, and there is no reason to doubt the fact, as Sitting Bull and his people are unable to cope with the column now north of the Missouri River, between it and the boundary, the Sioux will have no alternative but once more to fall back within our territory, and the question arises: How are they to subsist? There is no buffalo in that part of the territory; in fact, the recent collision between some of these Indians and General Miles' force occurred in consequence of the former having ventured in the vicinity of the Missouri to obtain food which could not be got in our territory. In such case it will be difficult to say what complications may not follow.

The Sioux have shown, to a remarkable extent, a disposition to obey our laws and to behave themselves in a proper manner ever since they found shelter in the territory, in 1876, but the possible state of things above described, will force upon them, for self-existence, measures which, were it possible for them to obtain subsistence otherwise, we have every reason to believe they would desire to avoid. This simply means that they will take the cattle of settlers and herdsmen, and even if aggressive measures were not concerted between them and those of our least reliable Indians, the administration by which we hope to extend relief to our own people, might be rendered very much more difficult, as no force that we would be able to throw into the country, within any reasonable time, would prevent the Sioux ravaging and plundering all the stations.

This may be said to be taking an extreme view, but it must be admitted the circumstances under which these refugee Indians are situated are most exceptional, and taken in conaection with their well-known predatory character and instincts, justify the expression of such views.

The undersigned is not an alarmist; on the contrary, he desires, and it is his duty, as far as possible, in the public interests generally, to avoid the use of language which may be calculated to disturb the public mind and cause undue apprehensions respecting the safety of settlements in the Territories.

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He cannot but feel, however, that the Government should be placed fully in possession, not alone of the facts, but of the possibilities, in order that, so far as may be consistent, all possible means may be adopted to prevent what would be most disastrous to the Dominion : an outbreak among the Indians.

Apart from the expense which an Indian war would involve, and which it would be next to impossible for the Dominion, single-handed, to meet, the consequences in retarding the settlement of the country, and, as well, the extent to which it would immediately affect the prosecution of the national Railway, would be such as to arrest all all progress for years ; in fact, we should, practically, for a time, have to abandon the Territories.

As bearing upon the possible attitude which the United States Refugee Indians may assume on being driven back into our Territory by United States troops, without the possibility of obtaining subsistence other than by plundering, the undersigned asks the attention of the Acting Minister to the following extract from a letter just received, dated Fort Walsh, the 16th ult., from Captain and Adjutant Clark, of the North-West Mounted Police.

* * * * * * *

"A Cree runner, brother of Big Sky, has just come in, 10 days from Sitting Bull's camp with news that Big Bear,—who was here, and refused to take the treaty when a good many of his people did, before Dewdney,—is with Sitting Bull. The Cree says that Big Bear asked the Sioux to help him against the British, as they (the Indians) were all starving, and that we had refused to give them the treaty, and, when we gave anything to eat, we only gave a handful.

"Sitting Bull said not a word, but all the young men said they would help Big Bear and after 10 days would move camp and first come to Fort Walsh and fight.

"The Cree got away in the night, and says Big Bear did not know he was in the camp. He told his story in a straight-forward way and is considered a good Indian and a brother of a good Indian also.

"There is no saying how to take these stories, but this, thought to be the straightest yet to hand since the Sioux arrived."

The statement may or may not be reliable ; probably it has no foundation, as nowhere in the world are sensational statements and rumours so readily given birth to, and as eagerly disseminated, as in the Indian country. On the other hand, Capt. Clark's statement may be perfectly true. Big Bear, the Chief mentioned, has persistently refused to accept treaty money at our hands. He and his Band, therefore, are, in a manner, uncontrolled by us.

The undersigned will assume that the report to which Capt. Clark gives currency, is not reliable. All the same, he has felt it to be only proper that the full situation should be placed before the Acting Minister.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The immediate necessity is to provide sufficient food to subsist the Indians and their families until next year, or until such time as buffalo may return in sufficient quantities to enable them to subsist themselves, should such time ever arrive.

A distribution of blankets and clothing will also have to be made among them.

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The supplies now being contracted for and the steps proposed to be taken through the Conference at Battleford hereinbefore mentioned, will probably, so far as our own Indians are concerned, provide all the relief necessary.

So far as subsistence for the Sioux is concerned, that is a matter which, although it would appear to involve no responsibility on the part of the Dominion, still enters so entirely into the situation in the Territories, that it must receive attention in some way.

It is, perhaps, improper for an officer of the Government in a subordinate position such as that occupied by the undersigned, to criticize the proceedings of the neighbouring Government, and in alluding again to the extraordinary tactics displayed by the officer in command of the U. S. Army, he only does so in order to furnish an argument for urging upon the U. S. Government that, in the cause of humanity, and in that of international comity as well, another effort should be made by it to induce the refugee Sioux to lay down their arms, and, accepting the protection of their Government, to return to their Reservations.

The undersigned has reason to believe that such an effort, made in the proper spirit, and especially in view of the desperate condition to which the Indians in question will be reduced almost immediately, would probably result in the several Bands, excepting, perhaps, that immediately under Sitting Bull, accepting such terms and returning peacefully to rejoin their brethern in Dacotah.

The Band immediately controlled by Sitting Bull is a small one, and it might be that, after a time, it also might find its way back to the others.

It would then only be left to us to manage and control our own Indians, and although this will necessarily involve judicious administration and a very large outlay for subsistence for some years, there is every reason to hope that, by that time, through the work of the experimental farms, and the encouragement generally proposed to be given to the Indians in teaching them farming and stock-raising, the Dominion may be relieved, to a great extent, of their further support.

In the meantime, certain measures calculated to contribute to the successful working of the Indian agencies and to the administration of affairs generally in the Territories, have suggested themselves.

MOUNTED POLICE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The undersigned is of opinion that public expediency requires that the Force should be increased by two hundred men, and that a redistribution, such as is hereinafter suggested, would greatly contribute to its value in preserving the peace, and facilitating the the management of Indian affairs in the Territories. He desires to call the attention of the Acting Minister to the fact that the principal posts, Forts Macleod and Walsh, are not, in the present state of affairs, as well situated as they might be to render the maximum amount of valuable aid expected of it in the government of the North-West.

That the situation of Forts Walsh and Macleod has permitted the force to render most valuable service in conciliating the Indians, and establishing law and order where a condition of lawlessness prevailed on the part of traders, and a suspicion and want of confidence existed towards our Government on the part of the Indians, there can be no doubt whatever.

Now, however, that treaties have been made with all of the Indians inhabiting the Territories south of the Saskatchewan, up to the mountains, it appears to the undersigned that it would be advisable to establish the headquarters of the police force at a point more easily communicated with, and more centrally situated in the Territories.

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The Acting-Minister will perceive by an inspection of the map herewith, that with the Force distributed as it is at present (see statement in margin) its strength, with the exception of the two posts at Macleod and Walsh, is more or less necessarily dissipated by being placed in small detachments, at various distant points through the Territories, in most cases very difficult to support, leaving the settlements in Manitoba and the Territories westerly and south-westerly thereof, entirely uncovered from possible raids by either our own or United States Indians.

Fort Saskatchewan.....	22	officers and men.
" Walsh and outposts..	139	do
" Macleod and Calgary.	106	do
Shoal Lake and outposts ...	21	do
Prince Alberts	8	do
Battleford Headquarters ...	53	do
Total.	329	do

The undersigned, with all due respect, submits that, in his opinion, the Headquarters of the Force should be at Qu'Appelle, with Fort Ellice as the next strongest post, in support. Fort Ellice, if required, couuld be strongly re-inforced at any time on short notice from the settlements near it on the east.

The next two points where it would be important to have a fairly strong force, are, Fort Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Edmonton, and at Battleford. There should also be a post established at the crossing of what is known as the Southern or Missouri trail from Manitoba through the Souris country, at or near the Assiniboine river, at the point marked therefor by an asterisk, in blue, on the map.

It is of course proposed to continue the occupation of Macleod and Walsh, the relative strength of the detachments in which should be the same as at Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan.

A detachment of the strength of the present one at Wood Mountain, as an outpost of importance on the frontier, should be retained, and the other minor stations at present occupied by the force should be continued, excepting that at Shoal Lake, for which, in the case of telegraphic communication being established between Winnipeg, Ellice and Qu'Appelle, there would no longer be any necessity.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.

The undersigned respectfully urges upon the attention of the Acting Minister the expediency of constructing a telegraph line from Winnipeg, westerly, through Fort Ellice to Qu'Appelle.

With such a communication in existence, and the Mounted Police Force redistributed as above proposed, with the posts at Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle, and that at the crossing of the Assiniboine River by the Souris trail, put in some condition of defence, the Government would have fair guarantees for the preservation of peace, and for the protection of the settlements, at all events, the latter could not be taken unawares by an enemy and lastly, a more efficient auxiliary in the general administration of affairs in the Territories would be furnished, than can be expected from the force distributed as it is at present.

The undersigned had the honor to bring the subject of the expediency of a telegraph line from Winnipeg to Fort Ellice, to the notice of the then Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, in September, 1873.

The subject was favorably received by the Minister at that time, as may be seen by the papers of record in the Department, but in consequence of the change of Government which occurred a few weeks afterwards, the matter dropped, and was not revived, as the policy of the Government which succeeded to office was adverse to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway being located south of Lake Manitoba. Now, however, the facts which then justified the undersigned in recommending the extension of the wire, not only still exist but owing to recent developments in the Territories possess additional force, and therefore strengthen his opinion as to the value of such a measure.

He has laid down the general line of telegraph wire on the map herewith.

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Were this communication effected, in addition to simplifying the management of Indian affairs, it will be seen that, so far as the Mounted Police Force is concerned, the officer in command at Qu'Appelle would be in communication by wire with all of his posts on the line of the Saskatchewan, and by wire to Helena and thence by mail or messenger to Fort Walsh and Macleod, he would have the same communication as we have from Ottawa with those posts at the present time.

Should the Acting Minister approve, a copy of this paper might be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in order that the suggestions in relation to the strengthening and redistribution of the Mounted Police may be considered and discussed at the approaching Conference at Battleford, hereinbefore referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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CANADA

10559

16,142

Government House,
Battleford N.W.T.
1st Sept. 1879.

84
206.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of Minutes (with the exception of the Appendices which will be mailed hereafter) of Conference on the destitution among the Indians of the North-West Territories, held here on the 26th and 27th Ultimo, by authority of a Telegram, dated August 1. 1879, from the Deputy-Minister of the Interior. I regret that Mr Breland was not present at the Conference. He was not notified until the 18th Ultimo, and as it would take him

Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

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him two or three weeks to reach here from the neighborhood of Manitou. the Members of the Conference, some of whom had pressing business to attend to in other parts of the Territories thought it expedient to meet at the above named date and proceed with the business referred to them.

On the 28th Ultimo, I addressed a letter to Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, desiring him to carry out the recommendations of the Conference, a copy of which is also placed herewith.

Should the Conference again meet on Mr. Boland's arrival, I will duly communicate to you the result of its deliberations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
David Laird
Lieutenant-Governor
N.W.T.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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16.142

His Honor
The Lt Govr of
The N.W.T.
Battleford
N.W.T.

1/Oct/79

Sir,

I have the honor to ack the recpt of your Despch of the 1st Sept (No. 84/205) covering a copy of Minutes of Conference on the Destitution among the Indians of the N.W.T. held in Battleford on the 26th & 27th Augst last, together with a copy of a letter addressed by you to Mr Dewdney Ind: Comm: ~~by yourself~~ desiring him to carry out the recommendations of the Conference - and to inform you that your Despatch together with its enclosures will be brought forthwith to ~~under~~ the ~~early~~ notice of the Rt Hon: the Min: of the Int:

W.D.Dew

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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12026

Government House.
Battleford, N.W.T.
16th October, 1879.

89
205.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information the concluding Minutes of the Indian Conference.

In my Despatch of the 1st Ultimo forwarding the Minutes of the 26th and 27th August, I remarked that the Appendices could be mailed hereafter. On reconsideration, I deem this unnecessary, as the Telegrams and Letters read at the Conference were either received from or sent to your Department, and therefore are already on file.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.

David Laird
Lieutenant-Governor
N.W.T.

Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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(Copy)

12026

Minutes of Conference on the Destitution among the Indians of the North-West Territories continued.

Monday.

15th September 1879.

The Conference met this day at Eleven O'clock A. M., at the call of the Lieutenant Governor - His Honor presiding.

Present.

Messrs A. Richardson,
Edgar Dewdney,
Pascal Breland
M. Geo. Dickieson.

On motion of Mr Breland,
Seconded by Mr Dickieson,

Resolved - Conference recommends that a further or additional supply of six thousand pounds Bacon and three hundred sacks Flour should, if possible, be stored at Qu'Appelle before winter sets in.

The Telegram of the Deputy Minister of the Interior to the Honorable David Laird dated "Ottawa 11th August 1879" (see Paper marked C) being read -

Moved

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Moved by Mr Richardson,
Seconded by Mr Dewdney.

—Resolved. That in the opinion of Conference the subject of dealing with Police such as recommending the establishment of new Posts and the change of existing ones should be left to the Police Commissioner. Conference however suggests that the number of Police at Qu'Appelle and Battleford should be increased before Winter.

And on motion of Mr Richardson,
Seconded by Mr Dewdney,

—The Conference adjourned till To-morrow at Ten O'clock A. M.

Thursday

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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CANADA

Moved by Mr Richardson,
Seconded by Mr Dewdney.

Resolved - That in the opinion of Conference the subject of dealing with Police such as recommending the establishment of new Posts and the change of existing ones should be left to the Police Commissioner. Conference however suggests that the number of Police at Qu'Appelle and Battleford should be increased before Winter.

And on motion of Mr Richardson,
Seconded by Mr Dewdney,

The Conference adjourned till To-morrow at Ten O'clock A. M.

Thursday

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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Thursday 16th September 1869.

___ The Conference met at Ten O'clock A. M., His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presiding.

___ Present. Messrs. Richardson,
Dewdney,
Boland,
McKenzie.

___ The Minutes of Yesterday's Proceedings were read and approved.

___ Mr. Dewdney reported to the Conference the action taken by him to give effect to the several recommendations of the Conference.

Moved by Mr. Richardson,
Seconded by Mr. McKenzie.

___ Resolved - That the Conference recommends the payment, by the Commissioner of Indian affairs of Thirty-six dollars to the Clerk for his services during the Conference.

___ The Minutes of To-day's Proceedings were read and approved.

___ Then On motion of Mr. Richardson,
seconded by Mr. Dewdney
The Conference adjourned sine die.

David Laird
Chairman of the Conference

W. Boyce
Clerk of the Conference.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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162 N.W.T.

His Honor,
The Lt for of the N.W.T.
Battleford
N.W.T.

14/Nov/79

Sir,

I have the honor to ack the Recpt of your Despatch of the 16 Oct: last (No. 89/205) Covering for the information of the Rt Honble the Minister of the Interior a copy of the concluding Minutes of the Ind: Conference & stating that upon re-consideration you do not deem it necessary to forward the Appendices, mentioned in your desp^ch of the 1st Ult:, & informe you that your desp^ch with its Enclosures will be brought under the notice of the Minister.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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16,142.

Department of the Interior.
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 18th November
1879

Memorandum,

The undersigned has the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs a letter of His Honour the Lieut. Governor of the North West Territories covering a copy of the concluding Minutes of the Indian Conference held at Battleford on the question of meeting the wants of the Indians during the ensuing Winter.

The undersigned is informed that the Superintendent General has already

The Right Honble
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B
Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.
&c &c

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already been advises of the previous action of the Conference - all the papers however connected with their transactions are placed herewith.

L. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt General
of Ind" Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,142)

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File 16,106	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884
File 16,122	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880
File 16,138	Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880
File 16,142	Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879
File 16,158	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884
File 16,256	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888
File 16,362	Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879
File 16,369	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

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MEMO.	No. 16158	ACTION.	ACTION CONTINUED.
D.G.R. 22-10-84	Department of Indian Affairs, 1884	105	BLACK
	Newspaper Clipping 18 Oct		
	Regarding rumoured Massacre of Major Crozier & his Command of N.W.M. Police at Battleford.		
	23 Oct. Let to Ind. Comr. 23 " " E. McColl. 28 Oct. 3 Nov. Let from E. McColl		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

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LOUIS RIEL SHOT.

Rumor that Major Crozier and his Men have been Massacred.

Winnipeg, October 18.—[Special.]—Telegrams from Calgary state it is reported that Louis Riel was shot during a riot at Prince Albert; that the government's wires have been cut and that Major Crozier and his command at Battleford have been massacred. The last rumor is regarded as very improbable.

If the above despatch respecting Louis Riel be true, it is fitting retribution. The facts of the present troubles may be briefly told:—Under the Manitoba act of 1870 each half-breed born in the province before July 1st of that year was rated 240 acres of land free, in satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title. But beyond the confines of Manitoba lay a few half-breed settlements, for the inhabitants of which no provision was then made, nor, indeed, was any demanded at the time. St. Laurent, one of these, was established as long ago as 1862 and is a fairly properous place. The first demand for consideration was preferred by the colonists there about ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads as the Metis of Manitoba. Later on, when the Dominion surveyors appeared in the country, the demand was pressed more vehemently. The half-breeds, as was their custom, had settled along the rivers, each farm having a narrow water frontage, and extending far back in the form of a parallelogram. The surveyors would, of course, be compelled to destroy this arrangement of the lots, and the people earnestly protested against it. They also renewed their claim for grants of 250 acres per capita, and from that day to this the agitation has been maintained. Riel's arrival from Montana last spring giving it the semblance of a general and united movement of the French half-breeds of Saskatchewan. On September 5th, the half-breeds held a large public meeting at St. Laurent, at which Bishop Grandin and a number of his clergy were present. Riel set forth the claims of the half-breeds as being; (1) the subdivision into provinces of the Northwest Territories; (2) the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; (3) patent to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; (4) the sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed, grain and implements; (5) the reservation of a hundred townships of swamp lands for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; (6) a grant of at least $1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and (7) better provision for the support of the Indians. As a result of the meeting a permanent organization was formed, and organization, it would appear, was but the prelude to riot.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

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—TO BE—

The Best, The Most Agreeable and The Most E[illegible]ve

Tooth Powder

IN THE MARKET.

ForSale in Neat Wood Boxes or ,nHandsome Sprinkler Bottles.

d eow

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Fairy Emily Jane Terry, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, wife of Charles Hunter Terry, of the said City of Ottawa, Clerk in the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, will petition the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the session thereof which shall be held next after the due pub ication of this Notice, for an Act of Divorce upon the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated this fourth day of February, A. D. 1884.

STEWART, CHRYSLER & CORMULLY,
Solicitors for the said petitioner

42-sats6m

CHOICE NEW FOODS.

Dessicated Wheat, Hulled and Rolled.
Rolled Oats, Dessicated and Hulled.
Dessicated Barley, Hulled and Rolled.
Dessicated Rye, Hulled and Rolled.

These Foods contain all the gluten, phosphates, nitrogen and other elements necessary to supply the wastes of the body. They are palatable, easily digested and economical. For sale by all first-class grocers.

FISH & IRELAND,
Manufacturers and Patentees of "Our National Foods," Lachute Mills, P.Q. aa

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NOTE THIS FACT.

The New No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is now considered superior to all others, combining as it does the capacity of performing PERFECTLY all that other Machines do, besides several new lines which cannot be done by any other machine, combining with this the great unrivalled durability of the Wheeler & Wilson over all others.

ATTENTION!

We have secured MR. GEORGE SWANSTON'S services, and can guarantee prompt and correct repairs when favored with orders.

F. T. DUNCAN,
AGENT,
SPARKS ST., Ottawa.

$100,000 TO LOAN

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

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CANADA

Draft

16158

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

Form No. 2.

In connection with the Direct Cable, the Atlantic and Pacific, and Vermont International Telegraph Cos. of the United States.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED: that is, telegraphed back to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message beyond 200 times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cypher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

HON. T. N. GIBBS, M.P., President. THOMAS SWINYARD, Managing Director and General Manager. F. ROPER, Secretary.

Send the following message, subject to the above conditions, which are agreed to:

Oct 18th 1884

To Mr McGirr
[Give address in full.]
Regina N.W.T.

Hearty Bartholomew ~~Ninefold~~
apparel nippers tumultuous
attempted probity Elijah
Anticipation impartial

Chief Dept Indian Affs.

L. Vankoughnet

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Rush

16158

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA,

Form No. 2.

In connection with the Direct Cable, the Atlantic and Pacific, and Vermont International Telegraph Cos. of the United States.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED: that is, telegraphed back to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message beyond 200 times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruptions in the working of their lines, or for errors in cypher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

HON. T. N. GIBBS, M.P., President. THOMAS SWINYARD, Managing Director and General Manager. F. ROPER, Secretary.

Send the following message, subject to the above conditions, which are agreed to:

Oct 18th 1884

To E. McColl
[Give address in full.]

Inspector Indian Agencies
Winnipeg Man:—

Confidential Ascertain if possible at once how report of trouble at Prince Albert reached Winnipeg and wire result—I have no advices of trouble anywhere in the ~~North West~~ Territories

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16158

Cipher sent to
Sm. McGirr, Regina,
N.W.T., on the 8th Oct. 1885.

Have you news any
trouble at Prince
Albert or elsewhere?
Answer immediately.

Capt. L. Vankoughnet.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16158

(Form 1.)

The Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies' Lines,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager.

ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

Rec'd No.	From	Sent by	Rec'd by	Time	Check
10	N	E	E	11.45	33 Coll

This Telegram has been received upon the above conditions.

No. 269 Ottawa, Oct 19 1884

By Telegraph from Regina N.W.T. 19

To L. Vankoughnet
Ottawa

Steeped rye civilize hibernate rebuffed shrugged poniard alluding mattock annals wondereds dally ignoramas term agriculture annals fitness rye trim faunacous late messages from North report payments about finished and everything perfectly quiet

Wm McGirre

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16158

Interpretation of cipher received this morning (20th Oct. 1884).

To L. Vankoughnet, Ottawa.

Startling rumor circulated here: Riel shot, Police all massacred, and wires cut. I telegraphed Agent and find rumor telegraphed false. Late messages from North report payments about finished and everything perfectly quiet.

(sgd) Wm McGirr.

Regina, N.W.T.
19th Oct. 1884.

File print letter to Geo Johnston 20/10/84

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ruglo

16158

FORM 37.

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA

[illegible] MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

It is agreed [illegible] the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any [illegible] transmission or delivery of an [illegible] telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages [illegible] errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an [illegible] payment of [illegible] the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness [illegible] messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the [illegible] —One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for [illegible] or omission [illegible] Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without [illegible] therefor. [illegible] Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. [illegible] Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT.	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

To E. McColl. 20th Oct 1884

Winnipeg

Man.

Your telegram received. I have received one from Regina stating agent at Battleford wires no truth in report and

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM 87.

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES,

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT.	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

To 188

Everything quiet. Please contradict in papers.

A Vankoughnet

Chgt J. G.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP

FORM 87.

THE MONTREAL AND DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' LINES, 8

OPERATED BY THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors in illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same. To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of money can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz:—One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender, without liability therefor. This Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT.	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

20th Oct 1884

To "Mail" Newspaper

Toronto, Ont.

Please Contradict rumor of Massacre Police, Battleford and Shooting Riel, Prince Albert. Have telegram contradicting whole story. Everything connected with Indian matters in the North West Territories peaceful

Ch & H 4a

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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OTTAWA

FORM Cox's Patent INFOLD. Canada 1884.

To open, tear off the colored label at the perforated mark.

16158

THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

OPERATING THE LINES OF THE MONTREAL, DOMINION AND MANITOBA TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Manager. ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

Money orders by telegraph between principal telegraph offices in Canada and the United States.

TELEGRAM.

Use this space for Continuation of Lengthy Addresses, OR INSTRUCTIONS TO MESSENGER.

The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada

To L Vankoughnet Dy Supt Genl

No. 137 Check 25 Paid

Rec'd No.	From	Sent by	Rec'd by	Time
3'4	N	J	AO	10 0

Ottawa. Oct 20 188

From Winnipeg Man

Rumour re shooting Riel and massacre Crozier's Command published in Times & other papers silent Battleford wire down reports Generally believed to Canards or Exaggeration Situation

E. McCall

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16158

Hon. E. Dewdney
Indian Commr. for
Man. & N.W.T.
Regina, N.W.T.

Drafts
21/10/84

Oct. 23/ '84.

Sir/

On the 18th Inst. I despatched to your Office a telegram in cipher, of which the following is the interpretation:—

"Have you news
"any trouble at Prince
"Albert or elsewhere?
"Answer immediately."

And on the 20th Inst. I received ~~the~~ a telegram, dated at Regina the 19th Inst., in cipher, the interpretation of which ~~is~~ appears to be as follows:—

"Startling rumor
"circulated here: Riel shot,
"Police all massacred, and
"wires cut. I telegraphed
"Agent and find rumor
"telegraphed false. Late
"messages from North
"report payments about
"finished and everything
"perfectly quiet."

(Over)

I have, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

E. McColl, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian
Agencies & Reserves,
Winnipeg Man.

Oct. 23/ 85.

Sir/

I forwarded to
you on the 18th Inst.
the following
telegraphic despatch;
"Confidential."
"Ascertain if possible"
"at once how report o"
"trouble at Prince Albert"
"reached Winnipeg, and"
"wire result. Have"
"no advices of trouble"
"any where in the"
"Territories."

And I received
a reply by telegram
on the 20th Inst., of
which the following
is a copy:-

"Rumor re shooting"
"Riel and massacre Crozier's"
"command published"
"in "Times." Other Papers"
"silent. Battleford wire"
"down reports generally"
"believed to canards &"
"exaggeration"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"exaggeration situation."

On the same date I despatched the following telegram to you on the same subject:-

"Your telegram received. I have received one from Regina stating Agent at Battleford varies no truth in report and everything quiet. Please contradict in papers."

Sam, Lc.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16359

In your reply refer to
No. [redacted]024.
also to the date of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency.

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 28th Oct. 1884

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 3 1884

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. No 16158 enclosing copies of Telegrams dated the 18th and 20th instant, relative to the reported trouble at Prince Albert, North West Territories: and to inform you that, as requested in your telegram I have caused the false rumour to be editorially contradicted in "The Times" newspaper

I have the honor, to be,
Sir
Your obedient, servant
Lawrence
Insp. of Ind. Agencies

The Right Honorable
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,158)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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File 16,106 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884

File 16,122 — Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880

File 16,138 — Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880

File 16,142 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879

File 16,158 — Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884

File 16,256 — Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888

File 16,362 — Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879

File 16,369 — Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FILE NO. 16256 BLACK

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT RESIGNATION OF AGENTS TOUCHWOOD

FROM

TO

PERS.

REFERRED TO	BY	REFERENCE / REMARKS	DATE	PA OR BF	BY	DATE USE

FILE NO. 16256

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

AC
B 4-11-84
Acting 30-4-86
Expired
Dec 4-6-88

No. 16256

Department of Indian Affairs,

188 .

Indian Commissioner
Regina

21/27 Oct.

Reporting that the Farming Instructor at Touchwood Hills (Mr Kennedy) has resigned & the Comr has appointed Louis Bonthre in his place.

4th Nov. Ack. & Forms "E"
19/27 ap let from Kennedy
4 May ack forms &
appointment
23 appl letters Sir H. Langevin.
Oct 27 Conway letters Supt. Secty State.
15 June " Lt L. Coutlee

ACTION.

Personnel

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 4

16256

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Oct. 21 1884

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 27 1884

1. To Secretary to note
2. Mr Anderson to note

Oct 7/11/84

4/11/84

Sir,

I have the honor to report that Mr Kennedy, Farming Instructor at Touchwood Hills, has been obliged owing to the pressure of private affairs to give up his position at that place, and the Commissioner has appointed Mr Louis Couture in his stead at a salary of $50.00 per month.

The latter gentleman has a lengthy experience among the Indians and is a suitable person in every way

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedt. servt.
A. McGirt.
for Commissioner

The Right Hon.
Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 1150.
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.

28872

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APR 21 1886

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 19th April 1886.

CORRESPONDENCE
APR 30 1886
BRANCH

Sir,

I have the honor to report to the Department that, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Farming Instructor Couture, at Touchwood Hills was suspended by the Agent for drunkenness, and subsequently his resignation was accepted by the Commissioner.

His place has been filled by Mr. J. J. Fleetham, of this place, a farmer and a married man with a family of one. The Department will recollect that Mr. Fleetham was the man in whose behalf the Hon. Thos White wrote, recommending him for an Instructorship.

Having a residence of three or four years in the Country, and a

The Right Hon.
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

knowledge

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

28872

Knowledge of the people, I believe Mr. Fletham and his wife will both be successful in the work they have undertaken.

His salary will be $50.00 per month, and his wife's $10.00 as housekeeper, with expenses paid from here to the Reserve.-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. McDonald
Asst. Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

33226

Translation

Touchwood Hills
Jany' 30/86

Sir,

Although not having the honor of being known to you I beg to request a favor of you for which if granted I will feel ever grateful.

I am a farm instructor, to which position I was appointed a year ago last autumn with the promise that I should have the Agency as soon as the same would be established, but since, the trouble has caused some changes, A young man has been appointed in my stead, ~~and~~ who does everything to render himself disagreeable to me - I see nothing better for me to do than to send in my resignation, but before taking this step I venture to address myself to you for the purpose of asking you to say a few words in my behalf so that I may either be transferred to another district or appointed to some Agency - I am favorably known by the Clergy at Qu'appelle as well as by persons holding high positions such as Judge Richardson, Mr Forget, Bishop Taché and a great many others - I am ~~judge of Paris~~ a justice of the peace, Coroner &c, &c. and am con-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

versant with the English language-
I was appointed to my present position,
but solely upon merit, by Mr Dewdney
to whom I am very thankful-
I come from Levis- I left Quebec in the
Spring of 1870 and came here to this
country as Color Sergeant in the 2nd Batt-
I am also a graduate of the Military
school- and I have been employed in
the Dept of Public Works during 2 years,
under Mr Dawson as Station Master and
lost my position in the autumn of 1873
at the time of the destruction of the Fort-
Mr Blanchet of Levis can testify
that I have always been a staunch
Conservative- I have been in this country
for 16 years- I have a large family-
I know the Indians, and am capable of
fulfilling the duties of Agent- I have
been in all the Districts in the North
West, from Edmonton to Fort William-
All I desire is that you will speak
in my favor so that I may be trans-
ferred or appointed to some other agency or
any other position such as Inspector of
Timber &c &c
I hope you will excuse me for writing to
you at such length but knowing that
I was addressing myself to a
French-Canadian it gave me the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

courage to write-
In conclusion I will be very much obliged and grateful to you, if you will write me a few lines--
I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obt. Servant
(sgd) Louis Couture I.P.
Touchwood Hills
Assn District

Sir Hector L Langevin CBKCMG
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

33226

My dear Sir John,

I enclose a letter from Louis Couture, Esqr, J.P. &c., of Touchwood Hills. Perhaps you may be able to do some thing in the direction he wishes.

Yours truly
Hector L. Langevin.

Ottawa
24th Feby. 1886

28/86

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

856

Fort Qu'appelle
Fevrie 16 1888

A l'Honorable Mr Chapleau
Secretaire d'Etat
Ottawa

Cher Monsieur,

Malgré que je n'ai point l'honneur de vous êtes connu j'ose m'adresser à vous pour une faveur, je m'adresse à vous pour deux raisons parce que je suis de la même nationalité et que quelques mots de votre part peut me faire avoir ce que je desire. J'ai eu l'honneur de vous connaître et le plaisir de vous entendre parler durant l'hiver de 1869 et 70 durant que je faisais un cour à l'Ecole Militaire.

Je suis dans le N. Ot depuis 1870 etant monté comme Ser.t de Couleur dans le

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 30 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Second Bataillon, je suis de Levis et
j'appartient à la grande famille des
Couture, Nous avons toujours été chaux
Conservateur comme Mr Blanchet peut
testifier, j'ai fait ce que j'ai été capable
de faire dans ma humble capacité
dans l'intérêt du Capt Mr Dowall
lors des dernières élections.
J'ai résigné ma position d'Instructeur
Agricole des Sauvages pour rentrer en
autre affaires, mais j'ai eu beaucoup
de reverses, et je desire re-obtenir
la position et c'est pour cela que
j'ose m'adresser à vous, durant le
temps que j'étais dans le Dept des
Sauvages j'ai rempli les devoirs à la
satisfaction de tous.
Mr Dewdney à été très bon pour moi
et je n'ai pour lui ques des bonne
paroles et je desire rentrer dans
le Dept durant qu'il est Commissionnaire,
car je sais qu'ils donne les positions
à ceux capable de remplir les fonctions

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CANADA

et pour le bien des sauvages, et probablement son successeur n'aura point les même idée aux sujet des sauvages,

Je puis dire que Monseigneur Laché s'intéresse à moi et il doit écrire à Mr Dewdney à mon égard.

Ne serait il point possible Cher Monsieur d'intercéder pour moi, quelques mots de votre part j'en suis certain me fera avoir la position que je convoite. Mr Dewdney est à présent à Ottawa.

J'espère que vous m'écrirez quelques mots.

J'ai l'honneur
d'être Cher Monsieur
Votre dévoué serviteur
Louis Couture J.P.
Fort Qu'Appelle

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

et pour le bien des Sauvages, et probablement son successeur n'aura point les même idée aux sujet des sauvages,

Je puis dire que Monseigneur Laché s'intéressa à moi et il doit écrire à Mr Dewdney à mon égard.

Ne serait il point possible Cher Monsieur d'interceder pour moi, quelques mots de votre part j'en suis certain me fera avoir la position que je convoite, Mr Dewdney est à présent à Ottawa.

J'espère que vous m'écrirez quelques mots,

J'ai l'honneur
d'être Cher Monsieur
Votre dévoué serviteur
Louis Couture J.P.
Fort Qu'Appelle

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Translation"

48637

Fort Qu'Appelle

To the Hon.

Mr Chapleau

Sec. of State

SECRETARY'S JUN 13 1885 BRANCH

Dear Sir;

Although I have not the honor of being personally known to you, I nevertheless take the liberty to ask you a favor. I write to you for two reasons, because I am of the same nationality and because a few words from you on my behalf will obtain for me what I could. —

I had the honor to see and hear you in the winter of 1869-70, when I was undergoing a course at the Military school.

I have been in the North West ever since 1870, having accompanied the 2d Bat. as Col. Serft. I am from Point Lévi and am a member of the Couture family — We have always been staunch conservatives, ~~and~~ as can be testified by Mr Blanchet, and I have done my utmost, in my humble capacity

to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to promote the interest of Capt McDonnell during the last elections. —

I resigned my position as Indian farm instructor, for some other business, but having met with reverses, I would now be glad to be reinstated in my old position, and it is, in this intention, that I now write to you — I believe that I have fulfilled to the satisfaction of all, the duties which devolved on me, when in the Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr Deadney has been very kind to me and I can only say good words of him —

I would like to be reinstated in my old position whilst Mr Deadney is still Commissioner as I know that he gives positions only to persons who are able to fulfil them well and who will look to the interest of the Indians —

I may add that Mgr. Taché will use his influence in my behalf, he is to write to Mr Deadney on the subject.

Would it not be possible for

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

for you, my dear Sir,
to intercede for me, I am
confident that a few words
from you, in my favor
would obtain for me
the position I covet.

Mr Deadney is at present
in Ottawa

Trusting that you will
be good enough to write
him a few words in
reply

I have &c

Louis Couture J.P.

Fort Qu'appelle

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16256

Louis Couture, Esq, N.P.,
Fort Niappelle,
N. W. T.

June 15 - 88.

Sir/

Your letter to the Hon. Mr Chapleau, Secretary of State, has been transferred to this Dept., and with reference to the appln. made therein for employment in the service of this Dept., I beg to inform you that there is no vacancy at present in any position to which you could be appointed ~~to~~ you were it considered advisable to re-appoint you to

AR

SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to the service of
the ~~employment~~
Dept. in view of
the cause which
led to the
acceptance of
your resignation
of the position
previously filled
by you in con-
nection therewith

Iam, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,256)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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File 16,106	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884
File 16,122	Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880
File 16,138	Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880
File 16,142	Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879
File 16,158	Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884
File 16,256	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888
File 16,362	Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879
File 16,369	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16,362

Fyle with 14335-

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Jas. S. Graham

10/13/Oct-

Enclosing accs from Dr Agent McKay for his and G. A. Kerr's expenses in connection with the payment of Annuities in his District. (Treaty 5-)

✓27 Oct-. Ltr: Graham requests
✓18 Nov " from do " "
✓24-" Charges to be - Form a.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,362

Winnipeg 1st October 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
15
187
BRANCH.

Sir,

I beg to submit the inclosed account incurred while making the Annual Treaty payments in Treaty 5.

You will observe a difference in the time, or number of days charged for boat and Crew, for time for board allowance of assistant, also for my own time for board allowance, the difference in time occured in this way.

My Crew with York boat started on the 10th July, while my assistant and myself, Started only on the 14th of the same Month, on board a steamer, overtaking the York boat on the 17th before she reached to the Dog Head,

On my way back, I took passage from Grand Rapids to Winnipeg on the Steamer Colville, having left my assistant in charge of the York boat and Crew, I arrive here on the 16th Sept, whilst my assistant and Crew did not reach Winnipeg until the

James F. Graham Esq
Acting Indian Supt.
Winnipeg

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

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CANADA

the 24th, after the arrival of my assistant he worked one day in order to Completes the Pay Sheets, making his time for wages 74 days, while his time for board allowance is only for 73 days as he had not been boarded by me for the last day that he worked,

My own time for board allowance is from the 14th July until the 16th Sept. both days inclusive in all only 65 days on my trip, the Crew with the York boat were away from the 10th July until the 24th September, making their time 77 days,

Trusting that these explanations together with the inclosed accounts may be satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant.
(Sgd) A. Mackay
Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11138
16,362

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 10th Oct. 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
1879
BRANCH

No 1947

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith two accounts for your examination, approval and payment.

1st An account in duplicate with Vouchers attached from Mr Indian Agent McKay for the sum of twelve hundred and forty six Dollars and fifty Cents, less five hundred Dollars, paid him from the credit you sent me by wire on the 27th ultimo at the Merchant Bank here, leaving a balance due him of $746.50/100, being for travelling expenses &c, connected with the payment

$1246.50

$500.00

The Right Honble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

payment of Annuities in his District Treaty No. 5, I have approved of this account for payment as the charge appears moderate being Ninety one Dollars less than that paid for the same service last year,

1363.50
1246.00
116.50

2nd The account of Mr G. H. Kerr in duplicate for the sum of $148.00 being for seventy four days services as assistant to Mr Agent McKay in connection with the payment of Annuities, I enclose a copy of Mr McKay's letter to me submitting the accounts for payment,

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Superintendent

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

16,362

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, Oct 15th 1879.

For Examination & Report

A Vankoughnet

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To D.S.G.I.A.,

Ottawa, 16 Oct 1879

The accounts herewith submitted by Agent McKay for the Payment of Expenses incurred in connection with the treaty payments of 1875 are correct and, so far as I can Judge, the charges are reasonable. Similar service cost Last year —

Agent Clarke took from the annuity Money for having Effs	505.-
The Lady Ellen was paid for the conveyance of himself & party	119.50
Stobart Eden & Co for York boat Hire	538.00
Agent Clarke rec'd	183.43
	1.365.93
Now called on to pay	1246.50
being less than Last year by	$ 119 43

Agent McKay should state Explicitely whether this covers all the Expenses in connection with the treaty payments: his letter mentions steamboat travel: which the Dept may hereafter be called on to pay for

Rob't Sinclair

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

There are two circumstances in connection with the accounts herewith which are worthy of remark.

First, that they are not - as has been usual - certified by Capn McLeod in conjunction with Mr Graham,

Second, that the account from McMicken is wanting in detail as to the number of men who were engaged as the crew of the York boat. and there is no indication of the manner in which the per diem charge of $3.50 was made up

17/10/79

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.362

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Mr McNeill

Ottawa, 20 Octr 1879.

Please return the A/cs. herewith to Mr. Graham & inform him of the defects that required to be remedied as described in the Accountants memo of 17 Inst:

[illegible]
D.L.C. of I.A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.362

Jas. F. Graham, Esq.
Acty Indn. Supt.
Winnipeg, Man.

Oct. 27th 1879.

Sir,

1947

The Accounts of Mr. Agent McKay recd. under cover of yr. letter of the 10th Inst., for expenses incurred in connection with Annuity payments under Treaty No 6 are returned herewith in order:-

1st That they may be certified by Mr. Inspector McColl.

2nd. That in the Account ~~for~~ of H. G. McMicken details may be given as to the number of men engaged as Crew of the York boat, and explanation as to the manner in which the per diem charge of $13.50 was made up.

Be good enough to ascertain ~~to request~~ if necessary and ~~Mr. McKay to~~ state explicitly whether these Accounts cover all the expenses in connection with ~~his~~ Mr McKay's payments, as his letter mentions Steamboat travel which does not appear in the Accounts.

Samuel.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16,362

Winnipeg 24th September 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
15
1879
BRANCH

Alexr. McKay Esqr.
Indian Commissioner

To A. G. McMicken Dr.

To Rent of Work Shop and Expenses of Four from 10th July to 24th September 1879. both days inclusive @ $13.50 per day.
77 days @ $13.50 $1039.50

Received Payment

A. G. McMicken

Certified correct.
A. Mackay
Ind. Agt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,362

Winnipeg 24th September 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
15
187
BRANCH

Alexr. McKay Esqr.
Indian Commissioner

To A. G. McMicken Dr.

To Rent of Work Shop and Expenses of Men from 10th July to 24th September 1879. both days inclusive @ $13.50 per day.
77 days @ $13.50 $1039.50

Received Payment

A. G. McMicken

Certified correct.
A. Mackay
Ind. Agt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Winnipeg October 1st 1879

16,362

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
15
187
BRANCH.

Department of The Interior
Indian Branch.

To A. McKay Indian Agent Treaty 5.

	$ cts
To Rent of Boat and expenses of crew as per voucher attached, while making Indian payments in Treaty 5.	1039.50
" Allowance of Board for assistant while making annual payments, from the 14th July until the 24th Sept. both days inclusive: 43 Days @ $1.50 per day.	109.50
" Allowance of Board for self while making Treaty payments Treaty 5. from the 14th July until the 16th September; both days inclusive: 65 Days @ $1.50 per day:	97.50
	1246.50
Cr.	
Sept 27th & 29th By Cheque on Merchants Bank	500.00
	$ 746.50

Cheque 372 of
22/10/79

Certified correct.
A. Mackay
Ind. Agt.

Approved Jas. D. Graham
Acting Ind. Supt.

E. McColl
D.S.G.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,362

Winnipeg Sept 30th 1879

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch
To G. H. Kerr Dr.

For Services as assistant to Angus McKay Indian agent for Treaty No 5 in paying Annuities from 14th July to the 25th Sept both days inclusive at $2.00 per day $148

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN OCT 15 1879 BRANCH.

Certified Correct
A. Mackay
Ind. Agt.

Approved
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt
E. McColl
F. J. A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

17,028

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
18
187
BRANCH

Winnipeg 7th Nov 1879

Copy

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1,993, asking for explanations, and a detailed statement of accounts in connection with Annuity payments in Treaty No 5.

After satisfying myself that I could not make a more advantageous bargin elsewhere - on the part of the Department, I entered into an agreement with Mr. McMicken to pay him at the rate of $13.50 per day, for the use of his boat and crew, whilst out on the trip, and therefore I could not compell him to give in a detailed statement of his explanations nor charges, if he did not choose to give it, but at my request he has kindly sent me a memo of his charges, number of men engaged as Crew of York boat, and explanations as to the manner in which the per diem charge of $13.50 per day was

Jas. F. Graham Esq
Acting Indian Supt
Winnipeg

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

was made up, which you will please find attached to the accounts inclosed, The accounts already rendered, cover all my travelling expenses, connected with the Annuity payments of this year in Treaty No 5.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Sgd) A. Mackay
Indian. Agt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

12333
17,028

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 12th Nov. 1879

No. 2,004

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo No. 16,362, returning the Accounts of Mr. Angus Mackay, which were sent to your Department, under Cover of my letter of the 10th ultimo, for expenses incurred in connection with Annuities payments under Treaty No. 5, for to be certified by Mr. Inspector McColl and more explicit details in Mr. McMicken's account as to the number of men engaged as Crew of the York Boat and as to the manner

The Right Hon'ble
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Manner in which the per Diem
Charge of $13.50 is made up
1st I beg to enclose the
account referred to signed by
Mr Inspector McColl as you
directed,
2nd A Memo - attached to
Mr McMickens account, stating
the number of men forming
the Boats Crew and the rate
per diem paid to each,
3rd Copy of a letter from
Mr Agent Mackay informing
these accounts cover all his
travelling expenses in Connection
with Annuities payments this
year under Treaty N° 5.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant

Jas F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.362

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch, G. H. Kerr

To No 372 for $746.50 favor A McKay
373 for 148.00

Ottawa, 21 Nov 1879.

1 Accountant to prepare Cheques in payment of Mr McKay's travelling Expenses.

2 Mr McCheese to enclose Cheques to Mr Graham.

AW
D S G of Ill

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,362)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

File 16,106 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding William Pocklington's visit to the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan Reserves for the payment of annuities. 1884

File 16,122 — Rat Portage Agency - Correspondence regarding a way to prevent Indians from drawing annuity more than once. 1879 - 1880

File 16,138 — Ottawa - Quarterly reports of Indian schools submitted by agents to the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 1880

File 16,142 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes and requisitions regarding the distress of Indians in the territories due to lack of food. 1879

File 16,158 — Northwest Territories and Manitoba - Correspondence and telegrams pertaining to an item printed erroneously in the Winnipeg Times of 18 October, 1884 regarding the death of Louis Riel Prince Albert and Major Crozier's command at Battleford. 1884

File 16,256 — Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. Kennedy as Farming Instructor, the appointment of Louis Couture and his subsequent resignation and appointment of T. J. Fleetham. 1884 - 1888

File 16,362 — Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted by Indian Agent Angus McKay for expenses incurred while making annuity payments in Treaty #5. 1879

File 16,369 — Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding payment of salary to Pierre Contois, Farming Instructor at Rolling River Reserve. 1884 - 1885

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 16369

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT PIERRE COUTOIS

VOLUME

FROM

TO

16369 FILE NO.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

PERS.

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
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10	

REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

dest. 7. 11. 84.
C. K. - 8-11-84
Mc H. - 22-11-84
Acct 15-1-85
Ck 10

No 16369 Sec

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884.

E. McColl.

Winnipeg.

29 oct. 84.
4 nov.

Account from Mr Pierre Contois, for two months services as Farming Instr. for Rolling River Indians. Letter from Mr Agt Ogletree enclosed, who advises that Mr Contois' services be continued.

Nov. 13. Let to E. McColl
15/20 nov let from " "
28 Book let to do (2)
18/22 " - let from E. McColl
8/12 Dec let from E. McColl.
9/13 Jan let from E. McColl.
4 Feby circ let to do (6)
11 " let to do

30848 ACTION.

12/9 Feb 1st from E. McColl.
17/21 Feb 1st from E. McColl.

Personnel

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To Mr McNeill
6557 Pierre Contois

16369

In your reply refer to
No. 9042.
also to the date of this letter.

Immediate

Manitoba Superintendency.

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 29th Oct. 1884

1 To Secy Spg
2 " Do Rec'd
wack & say that
probably an
rangement would
be made with some
reliable farmer to keep
near the farm & keep
the Cattle during the
Winter Hook after the
potatoes other septtles
without necessary the
Expense of keeping on
the Instructor for that
purpose

8/11/84
McN

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your approval and payment on account from Mr Pierre Contois, for the sum of Ninety Dollars, for two months services as Farming Instructor for the Rolling River Indians, ending the 5th instant as stated in Mr Agent Ogletree's letter dated the 9th inst. also enclosed

$90.00

With regard to Mr Ogletree's suggestion as to the advisability of continuing the services of Pierre Contois temporarily employed as Farming Instructor on the Rolling River Reserve, I am unable to make any recommendation, favorable or otherwise to Mr Ogletree's suggestion for such an appointment, until I have an opportunity of visiting this Reserve which has only recently been added to this Superintendency.

The Right Honorable
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

I have the honor to be
Right Hon Sir;
Your Obt Servant
Em^c Coll
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To Mr McNeil
7036 Pierre Coutois $50 00/100

In your reply refer to
No. 9497
also to the date of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency

17730

Office of the Inspector,

Winnipeg, 9th January 1885

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 13 1885

28/1/85
McN

1. Dated
2. "Mr McNeil's back & Saz his recommendation is approved of

Ordered 4/2/85

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for payment on account from Pierre Coutois, for the sum of fifty dollars, for two months services, ending the 5th of December last, as Farming Instructor of the Rolling River Indians, as stated in Mr Agent Ogletree's letter dated the 26th Ultimo also enclosed.

With further reference to my letter of the 8th Ultimo No 9323. relative to the advisability of continuing the services of Mr Coutois as Farming Instructor to the Rolling River Indians I beg to state that during my visit to that Band this winter, I made enquiries to ascertain if arrangements could be made to carry out the suggestion made in your letter of the 13th November last

Account recommended for payment $50.00
Approved
D. Sauvageau
Jr.

The Right Hon'ble
The Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

last No 16369, but I consider that owing to the 28 Tons of hay, secured in proximity to the reserve last summer, by the Instructor, having to be removed to the reserve where the stables are, it is desirable to retain his services during the winter to perform this work, as well as to properly feed and water the Cattle, besides looking after the safety of the 800 bushels of Potatoes pitted beside the house, and attend to the dealing out provisions to destitute Indians, whereas if all these services were undertaken by any of the neighbours, the nearest of whom, are not within two miles of the reserve, it would be equally expensive as the amount recommended to be paid Mr Cantois, Viz:- $25.00 per

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

17730

per Month, and in all probability the work would be unsatisfactory performed.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Mr Coutois services be continued during the Winter at the above mentioned rate.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
E McCall
Inspt of Indian Agencies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16369

E McColl Esq
Inspector of Indian Agencies
Winnipeg
Man

Feby 11 1885

Sir,

I have to ack the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo relative to the advisability of continuing the services of Pierre Cotes as Farming Instructor to the Rolling River Indians and in reply to inform you that your recommendation is approved of

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3698, File 16,369)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428 — Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879

File 16,431 — Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881

File 16,441 — Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the Government purchase of copies of Treaties of Canada by the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin and reports on western treaties in general. 1879 - 1928

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File 16,579 — Blood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Farming Instructor McCord. 1884

File 16,580 — A copy of an Order in Council dated 9 October, 1879 appointing seventeen farm instructors to positions in the Northwest Territories and an application for pension from the family of the late Farm Instructor John Tomkins of Duck Lake who died in 1886. 1879 - 1887

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 16428

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

FROM

TO

SUBJECT SIOUX FARMING PROGRESS

FILE NO. 16428

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

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REGULATIONS

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

L.S. Pk 20-10-79
" " 21 80

See Letter of
Lt Governor
to
Genl Sec

No. 16,428

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

L. W. Herchmer
Indian Agent

2
20/Oct

Submitting a plan "for ensuring the more rapid progress in farming of the Sioux at Pipe Stone River." Asks to be allowed to purchase two sections of land near their reserve.

ACTION.

Agent Herchmers Letter 17 22nd Jan'y/80
Transferred to the Dominion Lands Branch
[illegible] Lieut Governor
Feby 23/80 By Supt Gen Ind. Affs.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

127/30-1

16428

✓ 27 Oct Ltr L Herchmer
✓ 3 Nov - to " do 2 Encls
✓ 22/Jan 20/80 " from do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,428 11240

Bird Tail Creek

Ord.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
20
187
BRANCH

Sir I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the Department the following plan for ensuring the more rapid progress in farming of the Sioux at Pipestone River Reserve. This Band are only just commencing to farm having only had oxen a few days, but are extremely anxious to learn; the great difficulty is their isolation; the other bands when in want can always get some work in their neighborhood; the Bird Tail band getting constant employment when they want it on my farm, the plan working well as they appear to learn more aptly when paid to do so, and are already beginning to see the advantage of farming on a more extended scale than they have done hitherto. I propose to start a farm at Pipestone River, and to furnish employment to the Sioux as well as instruction in keeping

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

keeping a competent farmer on the place all the time. A great deal of the land is low in that vicinity but it is well adapted for stock; I have to request that I be allowed to purchase two sections close to the Reserve for this purpose, and that in consideration of the expense incurred, a period of five years may elapse before I am called on to make the first payment to Government, the other payments to be made yearly

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servt
L. W. Herchmer
Indian Agent

The Deputy
Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,428

S. W. Stevenson Esq
Indian Agent
Bird Tail Creek
Man.

Oct 27 79

25/10/79

Sir

I have to ack the receipt of your letter of the 2 Inst, submitting a ~~plan~~ scheme for ensuring the more rapid progress of the Sioux Indians on Pipe Stone River Reserve in the knowledge of Agricultural pursuits and I have to inform you that your application for the purchase of two Sections of land near that Reserve for the purpose of giving Chosen Indians employment & instruction in farming ~~in your letter~~ has been referred to the Surveyor Genl. for report.

J. A. Mc

[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16, L 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

To Andrew Russell Esq Indian Branch,

Acting Surveyor General Ottawa, 25 Oct 1879.

Is there any objection to the wish of Mr S. W. Herchmer, Agent to the Sioux Indians, to be allowed time within which to pay for the two sections of land near the Pipe Stone River Reserve, on the Assiniboine River, as expressed in his letter of the 2nd Instant, placed herewith, being complied with, under the circumstances and for the purpose described in his letter.

D. Laird Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

As the land in question has not been surveyed the Department cannot comply with Mr Herchmer's request, but his laudable object of giving employment to the Indians may be attained by his selecting a location in the neighbourhood of the Reserve & purchasing it under the C. P. R. Land Regulations when the land is surveyed.

D. Lde 29/10/79

A. Russell
Acting Surv. Genl

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

N. 428.

L. W. Herchmer Esq
Ind Agt.
Bird Tail Creek
Man

Nov 3 79

21/10/79

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 2 ~~Ultimo~~, relative to your being allowed to take up two sections of land in the neighborhood of Pipe Stone River Indian Reserve for farming purposes, with the object of affording the Sioux Indians in your agency employment in farming; and at the same time ~~teach~~ give them instruction in that art, I have to inform you that your letter was referred to the Surveyor General for report and that officer states that "as the "land in question has not been surveyed the Dept cannot comply with

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

with your request
but that the laudable
object of giving em-
ployment to the
Indians might be
attained by your
selecting a location
in the neighborhood
of the above Reserve
and purchasing
it under the Canadian
Pacific Railway
Land Regulations
when the land is
surveyed". This Suggestion has been approved of.
And for your guidance
in respect to those
applications
(Should you be disposed to take up the land on the above understanding)
I enclose herein a
number of copies
thereof as well as
copies shewing
the Railway Reserved
Lands.

Yours

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,428)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
File 16,431	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881
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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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CANADA

BLACK

FILE NO. 16431

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT JAMES SCOTT

TO FARMING INSTRUCTOR TOUCH WOOD

FILE NO. 16431

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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CANADA

21191 D.L.O.

MEMO.

No. 16,431

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR.

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

James Scott.
Farming Instructor

First Report in connection with Operations on the Government Farm at Touchwood.

ACTION.

rec'd 14036 & 19414

16/Feb Ltr from Orde w. encl.
1881 19/Feb " Dewdney acknl
3 March " Ltr to Col. Dennis w. encl
9 March Ltr from do -
21 " " to - do - encls.
23/23 March - from do -

121/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

16431

29 Oct. Ltr to E. McColl w. encl
29 Oct. " to W. L. Orde w encl
3/80 Asks. for Scotts report as per Agent.
8 Nov Ltr to A. Macdonald
2/80 Dec extract from McDonalds Report

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

11234

Touchwood Farm Oct 1st 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN BRANCH
OCT 2
18

16,431

Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

In making this, my first monthly report, in Connection with operations on the Government Farm here, it will be necessary to be clearly understood, for me to begin at the day of my departure from Winnipeg on the afternoon of the 21st July last.

I left Winnipeg, on the above mentioned date, in Company with the the Instructors for Ellice, Pelly and Qu'Appelle, and left (under protest) too heavily loaded. At Portage La Prairie we found it impossible to proceed further without two more Carts and two sets of harness, which were bought at a total cost of forty-one dollars, One Cart and harness went to Qu'appelle, the other was kept by me. Mr Sherman was taken ill there and returned home leaving his outfit in my care.

Learning that the Rev Pere Les Sone, to whom you directed me for an Interpreter, had removed several hundred miles from Qu'appelle, and that Capt. McDonald would be at Ellice in a few days. I forwarded your letter to him, asking for one and full instructions, On my arrival there on the 10th August, I found that the balance of our goods, which had been promised by Mr Ode would be there, had not Come, and under the advice of Capt McDonald, who met us there, I purchased such things only as were absolutely necessary for the Qu'appelle party and myself repaired our Carts and left on the afternoon of the 12th Aug.

On the morning of the 18th we parted with the Qu'appelle party, handing over everything to the Assistants Care, in good order, except one Mare which had been kicked on the right hind leg Coming up on the train, One of. lame from a deformed foot, in that Condition when we started, the Carts also part of the Cart harness. Arrived at the Hudson Bay Store Touchwood on the evening of the 20th. the horses completely jaded, Carts badly damaged and part of the Cart harness broken. Remained there until the 27th for my Interpreter-ee which had been promised me by the Capt, would be waiting my arrival.

On the 26th & 27th, in Company with Mr Wadsworth, I visited the Reserves for the purpose of locating the farm, and finally selected the present site of 640 acres, in every way suited for farming operations, and Comprising over 400 acres for cropping purposes, eighty of hay meadow

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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the balance being mostly woodland, hills too steep to work and part of a small lake.
It is situated on the main trail, between Winnipeg & Battleford, the South East Corner stake of the "Portman's" Reserve being about half a mile from the centre of the west side of the farm.
Under Mr Wadsworths instructions I procured one bag of Potatoes from the H.B. Co's store and permission to obtain enough more to make up ten bushels, also to get ten bushels Barley, but the Indians hearing of it, became so enraged that I had to discontinue it; they claim the right of supplying us with whatever we need that they raise. Since then I have got my necessary supplies from them, allowing and charging Hudsons Bay prices. On the 9th Sept I got notice of the arrival of the balance of the goods and proceeded to the H.B. Storehouse to check them off - and bring home such things as we needed for present use.
In checking them over I found short, one Bbl of Pork and thirteen bags of Flour as per Waybill, and in addition, shortage as per list supplied me by the Department, 1 Rule, 1 Stove, 2 Pair Suspenders, 1 Roof Protector, 1 yd sticking Plaster, 2 lbs. Epsom Salts, 1/2 lb. Senna, 1 Box Pills, 3 bottles Cholera Medicine, 6 bottles Cough Mixture. 1 Pail and 1 round Pan, and the box of C.R. Vegetables Contrary to agreement, Mr McBeth, the Storekeeper, refused to give me a receipt for the goods in store, consequently I do not wish to be held responsible for them, Have taken his receipt for all goods I have taken away, Have also refused to sign the waybill until the Pork and Flour arrive. Owing to the non arrival of my goods till such a late date, my farming operations did not, properly speaking, commence till the 10th Sept,]
And the Interpreter being a man of over seventy years of age not much good can be expected from him as a laborer. Being unable to get suitable building timber from the house nearer than seven miles and the lateness of the season I have decided not going on with it, but putting up my granary 15x18 and living in it till Spring, and getting out the house timber during the winter.
Work done on farm up to this date is as follows. Over forty tons of hay stacked, foundation for stable 20x24 dug out 3 ft. deep, Cellar of house 10x12 dug 6 ft deep, timber all cut for granary and building up and ready for the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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CANADA

the roof, and nearly a sufficient quantity of logs cut for shed, besides a hay Rack, hay rake, ladder, axe handles and grindstone frame made,

Under Mr Wadsworths directions I hired a Mower for the season at a cost of $8. My reason for saving such a large quantity of hay, is that I learn that the Indians have not saved sufficient for their stock and I may have to supply them towards Spring, besides, the Chief Poorman has threatened to eat his two cows, if he gets hungry and I intend to try and arrange with him to winter them, and for the use of the milk, supply him with as small a quantity of provisions weekly, as possible. Have also visited his and Day Stars Reserve, and found his place in a very dirty and slovenly state and his band very degraded. He has had about two acres of land under crop this year, principally potatoes and a very little barley. I showed them how to raise and pit their potatoes, Day Stars place is just the opposite from Poormans, everything around his place in good order and his band clean and tidy. He had nearly three acres under crop, comprising barley, turnips and potatoes and all hands were busily engaged raising the potatoes. He lives in a comfortable log house and has a good byre for his cattle, I have good hopes of making this Chief a well to do farmer, as he is very anxious to learn, as they were very busy I appointed another day to visit them again and see their stock and implements and find out what will be needed for next years operations,

"Poorman" has already made a great many demands for provisions He is a great beggar and likely to be a troublesome customer during the winter. I find that neither of these Chiefs are living on their Reserves Poorman being nearly three miles to the South East of his and Day Stars about half a mile South of his, both living within a mile of each other, The former asks for a mile more land east, the latter the same quantity to the South of their Reserves, giving the same distance of the opposite sides. Respecting the above, I would recommend as follows, namely: that Poorman keep what he has as on the West side, which is

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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have personally inspected. I find over one thousand acres of as fine farming and meadow land as can be found, easy of access and surrounded by woodland and lakes.
I would strongly recommend that the latter's, Day Star request be granted as he has altogether too much wood and too little farming land, and by not granting it his farming operations would be greatly hindered
While Chopping one of my men got his foot badly cut on the 13th and has been unable to do much since,
Owing to not getting our vegetables and medicines and having to use so much animal food two of us are getting ill and I have found it necessary to send to D Lynch of Winnipeg for a supply, and if possible will be obliged to obtain vegetables sufficient to last till Spring,
Am also sending for a hay knife and Candles as I cannot get any here, and it is necessary to have the former for cutting down the stack. and having a broken lantern and no wick we will require the latter,
Would also thank you to send me. at your earliest convenience, suitable envelopes with stamps, blotting paper, sealing wax, ruler and a note book. to be used when visiting the Reserves.
All of which I beg to report,

Department of the Interior
Ottawa

Your Obedient Servant
James Scott
Ag. Instructor

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,431

E. McColl Esq
Inspector of Ind. Agencies
Winnipeg
Man.

28/10/79

Oct - 29 79

Sir/

I enclose herein an Extract from a letter of the 1 Inst. received from Mr. James Scott, Farming Instructor to the Indians at Touchwood Hills N.W.T. in which as you will observe he states that one of the oxen was "lame from the a deformed foot which was in the same condition when the party started" (from Winnipeg it is assumed)

I have to request that you will report why an animal with a defect of that nature was purchased by you for farming purposes.

I am &c.

W. L. Orde. Esq
Indian Agent
Battleford
N.W.T.

Oct. 29

Sir/ I enclose herein a

A

Mr McNeill Ask Mr Scott's letter & say matters referred to therein & action taken in relation to any requiring attention

Done 3/11/79

For reply to this, see letter from Mr McColl dated 10th Nov/79 No 17036 registered

B

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

an Extract from a letter from Mr. James Scott Farming Instructor to the Indians at Touchwood Hills in the N.W.T. relative to certain articles which he states he found to be short in the supplies forwarded from Winnipeg for him.

You will be good enough to report at your earliest convenience on this matter for the information of the S. G. of I. A.

I am &c.

For reply to this letter see 19414.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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16.431

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior.
Indian Branch,

To Andrew Russell Esq
Acting Surveyor General Ottawa. 28 October 1879

The Indian Chief "Day Star" whose Reserve is in the vicinity of Touchwood Hills Treaty № 4 (Reserve № 3, on Departmental Map of 1877) has made a farm about one half of a mile South of that Reserve and he asks to be allowed to have his Reserve increased to the extent of one square mile in that direction, a like quantity to be deducted from the opposite side of the Reserve.

The Farming Instructor at Touchwood Hills reports that he has personally inspected the land occupied by "Day Star" as a Farm, as well as the Reserve, and that he would strongly recommend that "Day Star's request be granted as he has altogether too much wood and too little farming land; and he fears, if the land now applied for by him is not granted his farming operations will be greatly hindered.

It may be added that the Farming Instructor reports that "Day Star" is making commendable progress in farming; and that he has good hopes of making that Chief a well to do farmer as he is very anxious to learn; also that the example set by him is observably beneficial to his Band generally.

Will

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To.....

Ottawa, ... 187 .

Will the Acting Surveyor General be good enough to state whether there is any objection to the change applied for by Chief "Day Star" being made.

L. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs

appd
J. S. Dm.

There can be no objection to the change

R.
for the
Surv Genl

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.431

Macdonald Esq
Indian Agent
Qu'Appelle
N. W. T.

Nov. 8 79

5/11/79

Pass file to Surveyor General (See memorandum)

Chief Day Star whose Reserve is in the vicinity of Touchwood Hills, and is marked No 3 on the Dept. map of 877, having applied to have his Reserve extended one square mile South, and a like quantity to be deducted from the opposite side of the Reserve; his application has been approved of, and the Surveyor General has been requested to instruct a surveyor when a favorable opportunity presents itself to make the necessary alteration in the boundaries of "Day Stars" Reserve.

You will be good enough to inform that Chief of the above effect, and likewise the Farming Instructor at Touchwood Hills, through whom the "Day Stars" made application for the change

Over

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

For original see 14648

17.653

Treaty 4

Extract from Mr Agent Macdonald's Report dated Swan River Barracks November 2nd 1879

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 18 BRANCH

"Chiefs Gordon and Day Star, Chose "land heavily wooded and now wish "to exchange a portion of it for prairie "land adjoining their Reserve this "may be advantageous, as they will "retain a large amount of goodwood."

file with farming Instructor Scotts letters &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ref: 10,231

21191

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To Andrew Russell Esq

Acting Surveyor General. Ottawa, 5th March 1879.

With reference to the proposal, to Extend Chief "Day Star's" Reserve, which is in the Vicinity of Touch-wood Hills, Treaty No 4, one square mile South, deducting a like quantity from the opposite side of the Reserve, will the Acting Surveyor General be good enough to give the necessary instructions to a Surveyor, when an opportunity presents itself, to mark the necessary alterations in the boundaries of the Reserve in question.

A. Vankoughnet

Deputy Supt General

of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

27.012

Indian Office
Qu'Appelle N.W.T
10th January 1881

No 50

Sir

In reference to your letter No 16.431 dated Ottawa 8th Nov 1879, Granting permission to Chief "Day Star" of Touchwood Hills to have his Reserve changed, and which was granted, I have also to state that Chief "Gordon" of the same place wishes to have his changed, for the reason that he has not Enough Prairie Land,

The Reserve is chiefly composed of Wood and Lakes, if it is allowed it will give to the Govt a considerable Quantity of Timber, I would strongly recommend that it be done,

I am informed that S. Lystock Reed Esq. D.L.S is surveying in the vicinity, and to facilitate matters I would respectfully suggest that he be directed to make the necessary changes,

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servant

J. McDonald
Indian Agent
Treaty No 4

L. Vankoughnet Esqr
Deputy & the Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No. 1463.

27.012

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Ottawa, 17th Feby 1881.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed to you by Mr Agent McDonald, stating that "~~Day Star~~ Gordon" wishes to have his Reserve changed, at least to exchange some wood-land for prairie land. I would suggest that this be allowed, as the Indians in the neighbourhood of Touchwood Hills have already a larger proportion of Timber lands than they should have.

I am Sir,

Your obedt servt.

E. Dewdney

Ins Com.

The Right Honble.

The Supt Genl of Indn Affs

Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.431

Lt Col J. S. Dennis.
Deputy Min: of the Interior.
Ottawa. Ontario.

March 3rd '81

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein a copy of a letter of the 10th January last from Lt. Col. Macdonald Indian Agent, Qu'appelle, communicating the desire of Chief Gordon, to have his Reserve, which is situated within the limits of Treaty No. 4 changed. The reasons alleged by the Chief for the change is that he has not enough prairie land on his Reserve.

Col Macdonald says you will observe Considers that in consequence of the quantity of timber which the Govt would obtain through the change, it would be desirable that Chief Gordons request should be complied with; and as he states Mr. Reid is at present a Surveyor in the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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the vicinity it might be well to instruct him to make the necessary changes in the Reserve.

Col Macdonald does not describe exactly what land Chief Gordon desires to have allotted him in lieu of ~~what~~ the land he wishes to relinquish; but if the Surveyor is instructed to call upon or communicate with Col Macdonald at Thappelle he will doubtless be able to inform him more particularly in the matter.

I would suggest also that the surveyor be instructed at the same time to make the alterations in Chief Day Slaist Reserve at Touchwood Hills which was concurred in as per my ~~approved of~~ ~~on the~~ memo of the 28 Octr 79 addressed to the Surveyor Genl on the subject.

Will you be good enough

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enough to inform me whether
instructions will be sent ~~to~~
as above suggested to Mr. Reid
or some
other surveyor. ~~whom Colonel~~
~~Macdonald reports to be at~~
~~present~~ working in the recently

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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CANADA

27,463

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd inst., on the subject of the proposed exchange in the site of the Indian Reserves at L'Assomption, I have the honour to inform you that I have approved of the suggestion, and have recommended to the Surveyor-General that Mr. Reid, the Surveyor at present employed under the Dominion Lands Branch of this Department at Touchwood Hills, be instructed to inspect the lands which the Indians wish to acquire, and report fully in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
L. V. Phillips
Deputy Minister of
the Interior

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.,
Deputy Supt.-General
of Indian Affairs.

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16431

Edgar Dewdney Esq
Indn. Conr.
Ottawa.

1463

March 21/ 1881.

Sir,

With reference to yr. letter of the 17th. ult. ~~with~~ enclosing a communication from Mr. Agent McDonald in which he reports that Chief Gordon ~~wt~~ wishes to have his Reserve which is within Treaty No. 4 changed, I enclose for your information in the matter, copy of a letter addressed by me to the Dept. Minister of the Interior on the 3rd Inst and of his reply thereto dated the 8th Inst.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,431)

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27,892

No. 1799

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MAR 23 1881

Ottawa. 22 March 1881.

Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st inst. numbered 16431. in reference to Chief Gordon's application to have his Reserve changed, as he would wish to have more prairie land. I think that this should be done as Chief Gordon has more Timber lands than he should have, as Timber is very scarce in that locality. & I would suggest that Mr Reid be instructed to make the necessary change under the supervision of Mr Agent McDonald.

I should be glad to hear from you on this subject at an early date.

I am Sir,

Your obedt Servt.

E. Dewdney

Tr. Com

Done See letter to Col Dennis of March 8/81 & his reply of March 8/81

The Rt. Honble.
The Supt Genl of Indn Affs.
Ottawa.

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
File 16,431	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881
File 16,441	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the Government purchase of copies of Treaties of Canada by the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin and reports on western treaties in general. 1879 - 1928
File 16,462	Cowichan Agency - Correspondence regarding the petition of Captain (Ret.) Baldwin Arden Wake, Royal Navy, to be granted a portion of Indian Land adjacent to his property on Valez Island. 1879
File 16,486	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence regarding a grant from the Indian Department to the Reverend J. B. Good to assist in the publication of his book "A Small Vocabulary and Grammar of the Thompson Tongue" (otherwise known as the Nekla-Kap-Amuk Indian language). 1879 - 1880
File 16,579	Blood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Farming Instructor McCord. 1884
File 16,580	A copy of an Order in Council dated 9 October, 1879 appointing seventeen farm instructors to positions in the Northwest Territories and an application for pension from the family of the late Farm Instructor John Tomkins of Duck Lake who died in 1886. 1879 - 1887

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16464

No. 16.441 Red

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Hon Alex Morris

14/
21/Oct

For certain information in regard to Indian Treaties.

ACTION.

22 Dec'79 Let to Hon A. Morris
12 Jan " from do.
24 Jany " to do
" Encls —
3 Feby Let to — do " Encls
23 " " from do
1 March " to do.
15 " " Cheques to — do + Forms &c.
7 June Let from Rev J. Gordon

Black

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

16.441

16.439

21 Oct Let to
Hon A. Morris " Encls
23/24 Oct Let from do.
30 Oct Let to do —
23/28 Oct Let from Hon A. Morris
11 Nov. Pcl Let to " - "
Forty with 2 maps.
18 " Let from Dr Dom. of Statistics
" " Order in Council
18 Dec Let from Hon A. Morris

16441

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

Private

Toronto 14 Oct. 79

My dear Colonel Dennis

I am at work at
My Book on the Indian treaties,
embracing the selkirk, Robinson &
Treaties 1 2 3. I want a copy of
the acts of session of treaties
1 and 2. It was printed on
parchment & would like the signa-
tures - Proverbs had one read
enacted - Have not the documents
of the Robinson treaties been passed
in H. S. Please give me particulars
as I do not find it in the
Reports. You may have seen a
controversy in the Globe Gazette
& Mail on the Carlton treats

expecting wild cattle & any alleged
increase of these cattle. Had the
record I kept been in Secretarys
hands he would have had no
trouble. This shews the need of my
book. It will be a manual of
great service to the agents. I have
arranged with Belford Clarke & Co to
publication, on condition they make
of a Govt subscription of $700 for
which they will supply 700 copies.

Sir John promised a
subscription & after his return
I will put in a formal application
which I only anticipate. You will
oblige me by having the grounds of
the Robinson treats marked for me
on one of your treaty maps

Excuse all this trouble
& believe me Yours Truly

Alex. Morris

Colonel Dennis
Ottawa

16,441

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,441

Immediate

Hon: A Morris
Toronto
Ont.
Oct 21 79

My dear Mr. Morris.

Your private note of the 14 Instant to Col. Dennis has been handed to me Col. Dennis being at present absent.

In compliance with your request I enclose herein a copy of the Memo: attached to Treaty No. 1 & which describes ~~containing~~ what is known in the Dept as the "Outside ~~Provisions~~ Provisions" made to the Indians who were parties to Treaties 1 & 2; also a copy of an O in C: of the 30 of April 1875 directing that said Memo shall be considered as part of the above Treaties, and raising the annuities pay a[illegible] under those Treati[illegible] to five dollars [illegible] annu[illegible]

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

annum to each
ordinary Indian and
twenty five dollars
per annum to
each chief also granting a suit of clothing to each
Chief & headman every three
years; on the under-
-standing however that the
recipients of such
increased annuity
shall abandon all
claims against the
Govt in connection
with the so called
"Outside promises"
other than those con-
-tained in the memo
above referred to.

I also enclose
copies of the agree-
-ments upon the
part of the different
Bands of Indians
through their chiefs
and headmen to
accept the terms
of the O. in C. above
referred to.

With regard to the
increased annuity
to the Indians ~~under~~ interested in
the Robinson Treaty
Annuity payable under ~~that~~ it
~~[illegible]~~ was in the year 1875
[illegible] by O.C. to $4 per head
(not

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CANADA

not $ 3] The proceeds
accruing from the sale of the lands
and timber within the territory
covered by that Treaty
appearing to justify such increase

With reference to
the bounds of the
territory ceded by the
Indians under the
Treaty
last referred to
beg to inform you
that the Eastern bound-
-ary of the tract ceded is not stated in the Treaty
the Dept of
Crown Lands of Ontario however
was recently informed that this Dept understood
the
proper eastern boundary of
the tract ceded under the Robinson Treaty
to be a line
running due north & south
striking the east
shore of Lake Nipissing.
The Indians who were parties to the said Treaty not having
hunting grounds east of said Lake
You will observe
that the Treaty includes
all the Territory from
Penetanguishene to
Sault Ste Marie and
thence to Bachawaning
Bay, on the North
shore of Lake Superior
But inasmuch as
the Indians who
were parties to the
Treaty
are known to
had no claim

hunting grounds ~~further~~
South ~~than~~ of Moose
Deer Point ~~on the~~
~~shore of the~~ Georgian
Bay - that Point
has been ~~taken as~~ substituted as
the Southern limit
of the lands surrendered
by them ~~by~~ on an
understanding
between this Dept
and the Crown Lands
Dept of Ontario.
The Chippewas
~~and~~ of Lake Simcoe
and the Mississaguas
of Rice and Mud
Lakes claim the
lands South of ~~the~~
Moose Deer Point;
and their claim
thereto seems to be
fully sustained
by whatever evidence it
has been possible to procure
on the ~~subject~~ question —
Wishing you every
success in the compilation
of your valuable work
Believe me
Very dear Mr Morris

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

KODAK

the Book, if the Department of the Interior subscribe for 700 copies of it at $1 per copy & I now submit this application, with the request that the Department will so subscribe.

The result of the negotiations will be of great value to the Indian agents in enabling them to meet the claims of alleged bronzes made by the Commissioners & will prevent much misunderstandings. As the work of dealing with the Indians throughout the Dublin belt is now closed it will be of advantage to have in one book all accessible information on the subject. I have obtained the consent of Lord Dufferin to dedicate the work to him & now submit the matter to your consideration in the belief that you will deem the proposal one likely to conduce to the public advantage

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obdt servant
Alex. Morris

Right Honble
Sir John Macdonald
Minister of the Interior
&c &c &c
Ottawa

11464

16.539 Points 29th Oct 79

Sir

Having been of the opinion that the collection of the various treaties with the Indians, & an account of the making of them, & of the negotiations connected therewith would be of advantage to the public interests if published in book form, I applied to the late Government for authority to use the information in my possession for that object & received the authority of the then Premier to do so. Circumstances prevented my completing the work, large portion of what is now ready for the Press, & I design to publish it.

Inasmuch as Selkirk Black &c &c have offered to undertake the print

J

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16,339

MEMORANDUM.

To The D.S.G. of Indian Affairs.

Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, 24th Oct. 1879.

Referring to the note of the Hon. Mr. Morris of the 23rd inst. appended hereto, the undersigned has discussed the subject with the Minister, and has the honour now to request that the D.S.G. will be good enough to cause a Report to be prepared for Council, recommending the purchase of 700 copies of the proposed work at one dollar per copy — the requisite amount to be placed in the Indian Estimates to be submitted at the next session of Parliament.

The D.S.G. will also be good enough to acknowledge officially the receipt of Mr. Morris's communication, and to inform that gentleman that his application will be made the subject of a favourable recommendation to Council.

M. Dennis
D.M.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

16.441.

Hon: A. Morris
Toronto.
Ont.

30 Oct. 1879

Sir/

I am directed by the Right Hon: the S. E. of I. A. to ack the receipt of your letter of the 23 Inst, apprising him of your having applied and obtained authority from the late Govt to make use of the information in respect to Treaties made with the Ind.s of Man Kewaydin & the N.W.T. ~~towards compiling the various Treaties with the Indians and giving~~ in compiling a narrative of the facts connected with the negotiations of ~~the same~~ said Treaties ~~with them~~ and stating that circumstances prevented your compiling the work during the time of that administration but that a large portion of the matter is now ~~now~~ ready for the press and that you are desirous

of

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CANADA

of publishing it.

Further that Messrs Belford Clark & Co. have offered to undertake the issuing of the book if this Dept will subscribe to 700 copies of it at $1.00 per copy ~~and~~ for which subscription ~~you~~ ~~[illegible]~~ submit an application.

I am to inform you that your application will be made a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ subject of ~~for~~ favorable recommendation to Council

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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Memo to Council.

The undersigned would beg to report that the Hon. Alexander Morris late Lt. Gov. of Manitoba and the N.W.T., who personally conducted ~~the negotiations~~ with associated ~~Appointed~~ other Special Commissioners for the purposes the negotiations connected with the Treaties concluded with the Indians of Manitoba ^ Keewayden and the N.W. Territories, informs him that he has prepared a collection of all the Treaties made with the ~~said~~ aforesaid Indians ^ as well as a narrative of the facts and ^ a description of the negotiations ~~connected~~ had at the time the treaties were ~~made~~ all effected.

This work will doubtless be one of great value to the Govt and its Officers as a book of reference and in enabling them to meet the claims made by the Indians on account

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CANADA

account of promises alleged ~~by them~~ to have been ~~made~~ given them by the Commissioners ~~at the Date of the~~ when the Treaties were ~~made~~ being negotiated; and thus ~~prevent~~ future misunderstanding in many respects will be prevented.

A large portion of the said work, Mr. Morris reports ~~is~~ to be now ready for the press; and he applies to the Dept. to subscribe for 100 copies of the work when completed, at $1 per copy.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that Mr. Morris' application be acceded to; and that the requisite amount to cover the cost of the same be placed in the Indian Estimates to be submitted to Parliament at its next Session.

S. G. of I. A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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16441

Private Toronto Oct 27/79

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN BRANCH
OCT 28 1879

My dear Dewdney

I have your kind favor of the 21st, & while acknowledging it, have to ask you to thank Mr, for the previous information you sent me anent the Treaties in the west. I have sent today, a formal application to my work, & a Private note to Col Dennis - which no doubt you will see.

I think it would be of service just now. Please send me if you can, shewing the Indian Treaties, with the

Yours

one, outlined. We have settled down here, & like it very much. I only want exhilaration, which I am about to obtain. If Mr & Mrs Dewdney will bring their better half visit Toronto, Mrs must let us know, & we will meet a most cordial reception

Mrs Caldwell
Miss Irving

L. Dewdney Esqr
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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VII.	The Qu'Appelle Treaty, No. 4	
VIII.	The Revision of Treaties, Nos. 1 and 2	
IX.	The Lake Winnepeg Treaty, No. 5	
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APPENDIX.

Texts of the Treaties

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

Quel

16,940

12143

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
NOV
13
1879
BRANCH

Ottawa, 11th Nov., 1879.

Dear Mr. Vankoughnet,-

In sending some information which Sir John Macdonald requested respecting his work on the Indian Treaties, the Hon. Mr. Morris writes me to ask if he could be favoured with as full particulars as possible, gleaned from the Reports of the Indian agents, shewing the localities in and the extent to which the Indians have already made progress in farming. Mr. Morris' purpose is to use this information in an argument which will appear in his book showing the disposition

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Ind. Aff.,
Ottawa.

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16,940

tion of the Indians of the North-west to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits where they have become satisfied that the question is one of life and death to them, in consequence of the failure of their natural food supply — the buffalo.

Will you be so good as to cause all the information you can furnish of the kind desired by Mr. Morris to be embraced in a memorandum and sent to me for transmission to him as soon as possible, and oblige.

I enclose a synopsis of what Mr. Morris' work is intended to contain. It is evident that it will meet a great want, and will generally be most useful and interesting, especially to yourself and the officers of your Branch.

Yours very sincerely,

N. S. Dennis

16441

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CANADA

1519. 16.959 **12098**

In Council 11th November 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
NOV
1879

On a Report dated 30th Octr: 1879 from the Hon: the Minister of the Interior stating that the Hon: Alexander Morris, late Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories, who personally conducted, with other Special Commissioners associated with him for the purpose, the negotiations connected with most of the Treaties concluded with the Indians of Manitoba, Keewaydin and the North West Territories, informs him that he has prepared a collection of all the Treaties made with the Indians aforesaid,

To The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior

as

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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as well as a narrative of the facts and a description of the negotiations had at the time the Treaties were severally effected.

That this work will doubtless be one of great value to the Government and its Officers as a Book of reference, in enabling them to meet claims made by the Indians on account of promises alleged to have been given them by the Commissioners when the Treaties were being negotiated and thus future misunderstanding, in many respects, will be prevented.

That a large portion of the

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CANADA

the said work, Mr. Morris reports to be now ready for the press, and he applies to the Department to subscribe for seven hundred copies of the work when completed, at one dollar per copy.

The Minister recommends that Mr. Morris' application be acceded to, & the requisite amount to cover the cost of the same be placed in the Indian Estimates to be submitted to Parliament at its next Session.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

J. O. Coté
asst Clerk

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wanted copies

✓ in 2790 1 copy Letter S. J. Dawson 26 Dec. 77 ✓
Quaere. Where is adhesion referred
to therein. Probably copy in Reports
of Minister of the Interior (in Rep^t 1874)

✓ 2563 2 copy of Money Estimate of demands
made by Indians
is copy of adhesion N. W. angle
Treaty 9 June 1874

✓ 3625 3. copy of adhesion N. W. angle Treaty
9 June 1874

✓ 6694 copy from Tefts 13 Page 65 of Notes of
negotiations to end of Page 73

✓ 5152 copy of Letter of Revd Mr McDougall
2 Oct/75 & list of Tents

. 6694 copy of Letter of Dewdney 4 July 1879
with Little Pines adhesion to
Treaty 6

✓ copy adhesions Laird & Pus Kee Yah wee
Jim et al

✓ do Laird & Plain Stones

all allocated to Treaty 6

✓ do & wood Cries

✓ do Michel Kalistrois et al

do Dickinson & Cries Fort Pitt
in Rep^t 1876 & Edmonton

✓ do Laird & Cries at Black
Foot Crossing

27 Nov 79

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CANADA

material as soon as may be. The Legislature meets on the 7th inst & I want if possible to get my work done before then

Yours truly
Alex. Morris

L. Vankoughnet Esq
Ottawa.

P.S. I had a very satisfactory interview with Dr Campbell & Mr Benham & he seems all right again

Let work be proceeded with
Copies
letter in reference
to Norton's claim
Referred to Mr Vankoughnet
Dec 11/79

Toronto 9th December 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEC 9
1879
BRANCH

My dear Vankoughnet

I will be obliged by your sending me at your earliest possible convenience, my Despatch giving an account of the Treaty supplementary to that of Qu'Appelle, made at Fort Ellice

You will see it referred to in my despatch of 17 October 74, Page 19 of Dominion Report for 1874. I think you put the packet of papers I wrote you about in the safe. Pray send me the Morgan's Report as soon as possible & the others

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CANADA

13323

17.190

File with previous Cor. respondence
LB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
13
1878
BRANCH

Toronto 1 Dec 79

My dear Vankoughnet

You will think me very troublesome but after this I will not bother you more. I duly received your large letter. It contained copy of the paper I thought I had lost. Please now send me copy of Dickieson's notes of the conference with the Fort Ellice Indians, mentioned in dispatch of 17 October 1874 & I will be able to complete my work.

Yours faithfully
Alex. Morris

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
&c &c

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CANADA

16.441

The Hon:
Alex: Morris
Toronto Ont.

19/12/79

Dec 22 79

Dear Mr Morris.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 11 Inst I have enclosed herein copy of Dispatches with the Correspondence with the Fort Ellice Indians referred to in your Despatch of the 17 October 1874.

Believe me &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

18.015

00389

18.015

Toronto 9 Jany/80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
JAN
12
1880
BRANCH

My dear Vankoughnet

I will be obliged by
Mr Benson
Please see Mr
in re
Jany 12/80

Send you copies of the Proceedings
asked for. Mr B Sinclair 21 Jany 80

I will be obliged by
Mr sending me copies of the
adhesions to Treaties 1 & 2 I
obtained from the St Peters
Band & from the Bands at
Manitoba House, which will
enable me to complete my
appendix - were there no adhesions
to the Qu'appelle Treaty. Pray
inquire - I read the proofs today
in Book form up to page 80 so I
am getting on Mrs faithfully

L. Vankoughnet by A Morris
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To L. Vankoughnet Esq
D.S.G. I.A.

Ottawa, 21 Jany 1880.

I have no adhesions to Treaties 1 and 2. Mr Morris has been supplied with copies of the Order in Council of the 5th April 1875. confirming the outside promises

M. Benson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

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CANADA

16.441

Immediate

24/1/80

Hon: A. Morris
Toronto
Ont.
Jan 24 80

Dear Mr. Morris.

In reply to your note of the 9th Instant, asking for copies of the Adhesions to Treaties Nos. 1 & 2 I have to inform you that no such documents appear to be on file in this Office. - The only papers signed by the Chiefs of the Bands interested in those Treaties since the execution of the latter were those signifying their assent to the arrangement ~~[illegible]~~ about "The Dan out side promises" (so called):- and of those papers I believe you have already received copies.

With regard to your enquiry as to whether there were any adhesions to the Qu'appelle Treaty I beg to inform you that there were two copies of which I now enclose herewith.

Apologizing

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~[illegible]~~ Apologizing for the delay in answering your letter which was occasioned ~~from~~ through the necessity for a thorough search being made to find if there ever had been any adhesions to Treaties one & two

~~Believe me &c~~

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Toronto 26 Jany/80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN JAN 29 1880 BRANCH

My dear Vankoughnet

I have yours of the 24th. What I want is the assent of the Lt ~~Chief~~ Peters Band & those of Lake Manitoba to the settlement of the outside Promises, of which I have not copies — I have trouble with my publishers, but hope to get out the work nevertheless

Yours truly

A Morris

L. Vankoughnet Esq

Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,441

Hon A Morris
Toronto
Ontario
February 3 80

2/2/80

Recd 3rd Feby
JDM

My dear Mr Morris,

I am in receipt of your note of the 26 Ultimo, and in accordance with your request I enclose copies of the documents signed by the Chiefs of the Bands interested in Treaties one and two agreeing to the arrangement about the settlement of the outside promises

I am sorry to hear that you have had trouble with your publishers but hope that you will come out all right.

I may say that it would appear that you have ~~also~~ already had copies of these same documents at least they were ~~forwarded~~ made for you & it is presumed they were forwarded

Believe &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

18.948

Toronto Feb/80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
FEB
23
18
BRANCH

Copy Addendum
Feby 23/80

My dear Vankoughnet

My Book is so far advanced that the appendix is being ~~written~~ printed. I return the Fort Alexander adhesion which is incomplete owing to the omission of the Indian signatures. By mistake two copies of it were sent me in this shape, instead of one of them & the adhesion of the St Peters Band. Pray send me without delay a completed copy & also a copy of the St Peters adhesion

in haste yours truly

A Morris

L. Vankoughnet Esq
N.W.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

11

How
Almonis
Toronto
Ont.
March 1st 80

Sent off
1.3.80

Dear Mr Morris

In reply to your letter of the 25 ultimo, I now enclose herein copy of a Surrender by the Chiefs and Band of St. Peters covering the tract required for the Town plot of Selkirk

With regard to the acceptance of the revised terms of Treaty No. 1 by Chief Prince and the St Peters Band you will upon referring to the papers already sent you, find that this has been forwarded; at least we know of no other documents in relation to Treaties with the St. Peters ~~other~~ than those of which copies have already been sent you

Believe me

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM.

Immediate

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, March 11 1880

No 547 of 14/3/80
$700.00

1. To prepare a cheque in favor of Hon'ble Alex^r Morris for $700.00 to pay for the same number of his work on the Indian Treaties in Man: & N.W.P. Chg against General Exp^s of N.W. Supt^ncy

2. To Mr McCord to enclose Check to Hon'ble Mr Morris

Done 15/3/80

L. Vankoughnet

23 April 1880

417 Copies of the above work received today —

M. B. Mason

280
417
697

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

21.181

pr 16y

The Manse, Ottawa,
5 June/80

My Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge with many thanks your favour of yesterday accompanied by a copy of Hon. Mr. Morris' work on the Indian Treaties.

Yours gratefully

Daniel M. Gordon

S. Vankoughnet Esq.
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No. 396 16441 169228

Duplicate, for Department.

Bank of Montreal,

DEC 18 1895

$ 100 189

Received from L. E. Dale

on account of Casual Rev.

the sum of One Dollars,

which amount will appear at the RECEIVER GENERAL'S credit with this Bank.

Signed in Triplicate,

Pro Manager.

Ent'd. W

BANK OF MONTREAL

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

183645

Toronto
471 Jarvis St.
April 21st 1899

Dear Sir,

We have some 240 vols. of my Father's Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba & the North West Territories, which is all we have left of this book. Before disposing of them I thought it would be as well to write & see if the Government would care to purchase.

If they would do so please let me know what they would be

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The volume embraces the treaties
of the negotiations of the Govt.
bought part of the issue which at
first appeared. I am

Yours truly,

Edmund M. Morris.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1899.

Memorandum: Deputy Supt. General,-

With reference to the letter of the 21st instant from Mr. E. M. Morris asking if the Government would care to purchase 240 volumes of Treaties of Canada, by the late Hon. Alexander Morris, I beg to state that we have only 39 volumes of these Treaties left, and if we could get them at a reasonable price, say 50¢ a volume, I think they should be taken by the Department. The Accountant informs me that we have funds for the purpose.

These books should be bought if price is reasonable (25¢ per volume) & be offered

24/4/99

Secretary.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441 old

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa, 24th April, 1899.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to inform you that the Department will be prepared to take over the 240 volumes of Treaties of Canada, by the late Hon. Alexander Morris, provided they can be obtained at a reasonable price, say 25¢ a volume.

Yours truly,

Sd. J. Dee Lean

Secretary.

Edmund M. Morris Esq.,
471 Jarvis St.,
Toronto.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441 old 183721

Toronto
478 Jarvis St.
June 25th 1899.

Dear Sir.

Yours received. The trustees of my factors estate will be willing to let the department have the 240 volumes of the Treaties of Canada at the price of 50c a volume, a reasonable figure, as the listed price is $1.50 per volume. The last time the department payed $1.00 per volume.

Yours truly.

Edmund M. Morris

Hon. J. Wilson recommend that letter [illegible] [illegible]

Hon. Clifford Sifton
Dept. Indian affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441 old 183721

Toronto
47 Jarvis St.
June 25th 1899.

Dear Sir.

Yours received. The trustees of my factors estate will be willing to let the department have the 240 volumes of the Treaties of Canada at the price of 50c a volume, a reasonable figure, as the listed price is $1.50 per volume. The last time the department payed $1.00 per volume.

Yours truly.

Edmund McMorris

Sec'y
Dept. Indian affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hxd.

16,441

Ottawa, 28th April, 1899.

Sir,-

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Department will take over the 240 volumes of the Treaties of Canada at fifty cents a volume.

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

E.M.Morris Esq.,
471 Jarvis St.,
Toronto.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

183733

16441 old

"Address your reply to the Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa."

Do not write about more than one subject in the same letter.

Write legibly your full name and address.

If you reply to the letter quote its file number.

FM.

LETTER

FILE 504454.

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 27th April, 1899.

Immigrate

Map prepared as requested herewith S. Bray 2 May 1899

LAND BRANCH APR 28 1899

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a map of the Province of Manitoba, and to request you to have shown thereon the boundaries of the several tracts of land which have been surrendered by the Indians under Treaty to the Government of Canada, each tract being designated by the number of the treaty.

I have also to request you to furnish this Department, if there are any spare copies in your Department, with a copy of the treaties of Canada with the Indians of the North-West.

This map and book will be required by the North-West Half-breed Commission, which leaves for the North-West about the 10th proximo.

1 Enc.

Your obedient servant,

Elmer Hall

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

164 441-

Ottawa 2nd May 1899-

Sir-

In reply to your letter of the 27th Ultimo, File No 504, 454, I beg to return the Map forwarded therewith, shewing, as requested, the boundaries of the several tracts of land which have been surrendered by the Indians under Treaty to the Government.

As requested, I also send you, under separate cover, copy of Morris's Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba, the North West Territories and Keewatin.

Your obedient servant

J. D. McLEAN

Secretary-

John R. Hall, Esq.,

Secretary, Dept. of the Interior,

Ottawa.-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

209330

Toronto
471 Jarvis St.
May 4th 1899.

Re No. 16.441.
28th ult.

Dear Sir,
Is there shipped case containing the 240 copies of the Treaties of Canada by C. P. R. freight pre paid, to your address

Yours truly,
Edmund M. Morris.

J. D. McLean.
Secretary
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10441 /1 A

Ottawa, 17th May, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith an account for payment amounting to $120.00 for 240 copies of the "Morris Treaties" made with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West Territories .The books were ordered by this Department direct from the heirs of the Hon. Alexander Morris P.C.,instead of being ordered , as was the intention when it was found necessary to buy them ,through your Department.

I may add that the books have been received in good condition .

Your obedient servant.

Secretary.

S.E. Dawson, Esqr, Lit Doc,
Queen's Printer,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

209921

Office of the Superintendent.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,

Stationery Branch,

Ottawa, May 19th, 1899

184685

Dear Sir,

1 have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th. May(No.16441/1A, addressed to the Queen's Printer) inclosing an account from Edmond M.Morris for 240 copies of "Morris Treaties" purchased by your department, and in reply thereto beg to inform you that before this account can be paid,1 will require a requisition signed by both the Minister and Deputy of your Department.1 am returning the account and have to request that you will kindly attatch the requisition thereto when issued,and return both to me. Upon receipt of requisition and account 1 will be pleased to have a cheque issued in payment.

Req 84 Mary Office 20/5/99

1 have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sup't of Stationery

J.D.McLean Esq.

Secretary

lndian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

164410 Ed

184684

471 Jarvis St Toronto
May 22 - 99.

Immediate

Dear Sir

I have received no acknowledgment of the case of my factor's books "Treaties with the Indians" sent to you on the 4th Inst. I would like to know if they reached the Department in safety.

Truly yours

Edmund M. Morris.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441-

184878

Office of the Superintendent.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,

Stationery Branch,

Ottawa, May 26th, 1899.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 29 1899

Sir---

In compliance with the request contained in your letter dated 17th inst., (No. 16441 1A) addressed to the Queen's Printer, I beg to enclose herewith cheque No. B18567 amounting to $120.00, in favour of Mr, E. M. Morris, in payment of his account against your Department for two hundred and forty copies of "Morris Treaties"

Owing to the fact that no address was given on the account I am compelled to ask you to forward the cheque to Mr. Morris.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Gould Schultz
Supt. of Stationery.

Mr. J. D. McLean,

Secretary,

Dept. Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16441

Ottawa June 21, 1912.

Gentlemen,-

In reply to your request of the 12th instant to be supplied with two copies of " Morris Indian Treaties" I beg to inform you that the Department is unable to comply with your request as the stock of these books is nearly exhausted.

Your obedient servant

J. D. McLEAN

Assistant Deputy abd Secretary

Messrs. Haight & Co.
Publishers &c.
446 Parliament Street
Toronto/ Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MUNSON, ALLAN, LAIRD, DAVIS, HAFFNER & HOBKIRK
MUNSON, ALLAN, PATTON, MACINNES & MILNE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS ETC.

G.W. ALLAN, K.C., D.H. LAIRD, K.C., G.H. DAVIS, K.C., E.F. HAFFNER, A.A. HOBKIRK,
K.L. PATTON, R.B. MACINNES, J. MILNE.

CABLE ADDRESS-"MUNSONS"

VICTORY BUILDING, 333 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

REFER TO No.

17th April, 1928.

Personal

My dear Dr. Scott,

The Commissioners who negotiated the Qu'Appelle Treaty of 1874 no doubt made a report to the Government, as they did in the case of the Blackfeet Treaty of 1877. I am anxious if possible to obtain copies of those Reports. The latter is, I believe, published as a part of the Report of the Indian Department of that year, but they do not appear in the catalogue of Government Publications. You will no doubt know whether copies of these Reports are available from any Government Department, and if so, I would very much appreciate it if you would forward this letter to the proper Department as a request on my behalf to obtain copies of these Reports.

Yours truly,

David H. Laird

Dr. Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.C.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
O T T A W A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D.M.

The reports on the Qu'Appelle and Blackfoot treaties are published in the "Morris Treaties" at pages 77 to 125 and 245 to 275. (herewith)

We have about two dozen of these books

G. M. Matheson.

20/4/1928

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

April 20, 1928.

Dear Mr. Laird,-

I have pleasure in sending you herewith with my compliments a copy of Alexander Morris' book on THE TREATIES OF CANADA, ETC. On pages 77 to 125 you will find a report on the Qu'Appelle Treaty. I think this is the only report that was made, and I hope you may find in it the information that you require.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

dcl

David H. Laird, Esq., K.C.,
Victory Building,
333 Main Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MUNSON, ALLAN, LAIRD, DAVIS, HAFFNER & HOBKIRK
MUNSON, ALLAN, PATTON, MACINNES & MILNE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS ETC.

G.W. ALLAN, K.C., D.M. LAIRD, K.C., G.H. DAVIS, K.C., E.F. HAFFNER, A.A. HOBKIRK,
K.L. PATTON, R.B. MACINNES, J.J. MILNE.

CABLE ADDRESS—"MUNSONS"

VICTORY BUILDING, 333 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

REFER TO No.

Personal

26th April, 1928.

My dear Dr. Scott,

Your letter of the 20th inst. received, as also Hon. Mr. Morris' "Treaties of Canada with the Indians." I am very much obliged to you for this book, and it is no doubt the chief historical work upon the subject. I note that the reports in it on the Qu'Appelle Treaty are the only ones that were made. I had assumed that a formal report was made by all the Commissioners in both the case of the Qu'Appelle Treaty and the Blackfeet Treaty to the Government, and it was such report that I was particularly enquiring about.

Again thanking you, and with kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

David H. Laird

Dr. Duncan C. Scott,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,441)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe Stove River or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
File 16,431	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881
File 16,441	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the Government purchase of copies of Treaties of Canada by the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin and reports on western treaties in general. 1879 - 1928
File 16,462	Cowichan Agency - Correspondence regarding the petition of Captain (Ret.) Baldwin Arden Wake, Royal Navy, to be granted a portion of Indian Land adjacent to his property on Valez Island. 1879
File 16,486	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence regarding a grant from the Indian Department to the Reverend J. B. Good to assist in the publication of his book "A Small Vocabulary and Grammar of the Thompson Tongue" (otherwise known as the Nekla-Kap-Amuk Indian language). 1879 - 1880
File 16,579	Blood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Farming Instructor McCord. 1884
File 16,580	A copy of an Order in Council dated 9 October, 1879 appointing seventeen farm instructors to positions in the Northwest Territories and an application for pension from the family of the late Farm Instructor John Tomkins of Duck Lake who died in 1886. 1879 - 1887

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OAK SAFETY ▲ FILE

BLACK

FILE NO. 16462

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT Request that the locality of the Indian Reserve recently surveyed on Valdez Island, B.C. may be changed

FROM 1879

TO

BLACK

FILE NO. 16462

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For C.R. Use
		129831					

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Central Registry indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other officers an opportunity of using it.
3. Central Registry must be notified whenever a file is passed directly between one official and another.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Central Registry.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
11. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16462

No 2

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1880

Capt B. A. Wake
thro' Gov. Gen's Secy
21 Oct

Praying that the
locality of the Indian
Reserve recently surveyed
on Valdez Island
may be changed.

No 1 of this file sent to
B.C. in
25 Feb let to I. W. Powell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.462

J. W. Powell Esq M.D.
Vis Ind Supt.
Victoria B.C.
Feb 25 - 80

23. 2. 80

Sir /

I enclose herein file No 16.462 containing correspondence relative to the allotment by the Ind Res: Comr. of land on Valdez Island to the Indians of said Island; and to which allotment Capt Wake late of the Royal Navy takes exception on the ground that the same is inconvenient to him; and includes lands of which he claims he had a prior right of possession.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16462

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Capt B. A. Wake
thro' Gov. Gen'l's Sec'y
26 Sept
21 Oct

Praying that the
Locality of the Indian
Reserve Recently surveyed
on Valdez Island may
be changed

ACTION.

Ref

152/30

27 Oct Ack'd Sproat
" Sent " to Capt Wake
27 Oct " "
24 Nov
22 Dec " from do
13 Jany " to Capt Wake
26 Jan
10 Feb " from G. M. Sproat

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

16462

19783

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
RECORDS CENTRE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1

On Her Majesty's Service

Return to me
Oct 21/1[illegible]

16,462

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
BRANCH

The Petition of Baldwin Arden Wake a Captain and Pensioner in the Royal Navy residing on Valdez Island near Nanaimo. British Columbia

Shewith

That On the 6th of September 1876 a portion of Valdez Island having been duly staked off and marked in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act of 1874 (as shewn by the enclosed sketch) and recorded as a free Grant to Petitioner on account of Naval Service—

That In the month of December in the the same year Mr Sproat. and two other members of a Commission of Indian Reserve. with their Surveyor visited the locality. and was furnished with a copy of the above Record

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

That The Decision of the Commissioners was that "The Indian Reserve be bounded on the North by Captain Wake's Military ~~Claim~~ Grant

That Mr Ashdown Green having been instructed to Survey the Indian Reserve has recently carried out those instructions by running a line through the midst of the Land recorded in Petitioners name cutting off that portion which Petitioner proposed to purchase, and virtually giving all the best of an Island ten miles in length to the Indian Seeolachie, with whom the Commissioners dealt on this occasion. It is true that your Petitioners Stakes enclose considerably more than 160 acres, a margin being allowed in all such cases where the boundaries are subject to conformation and rectification upon Official Survey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,462

The action of the Commissioners in sending their surveyor without any conference with your Petitioner to annul Records in the Office of the Provincial Government and measure off 160 acres, which is nearly all Rock, whether legal or not is positively Ruinous to your Petitioners prospects of raising Stock.

Under these circumstances your Petitioner Prays that the Superintendent of Indians at Victoria be instructed to report if the benevolent views of the Dominion Government may not be carried out without interference with the Records in the Land Office at Victoria & Nanaimo, and whether an allotment reserved to the Indians at the end of the Island where their Settlement is would not be a more judicious arrangement than the one

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,462

one proposed by Mr Sproat

Valdez. B.C.

September 26th 1879

B A Wake

Captain R.N.

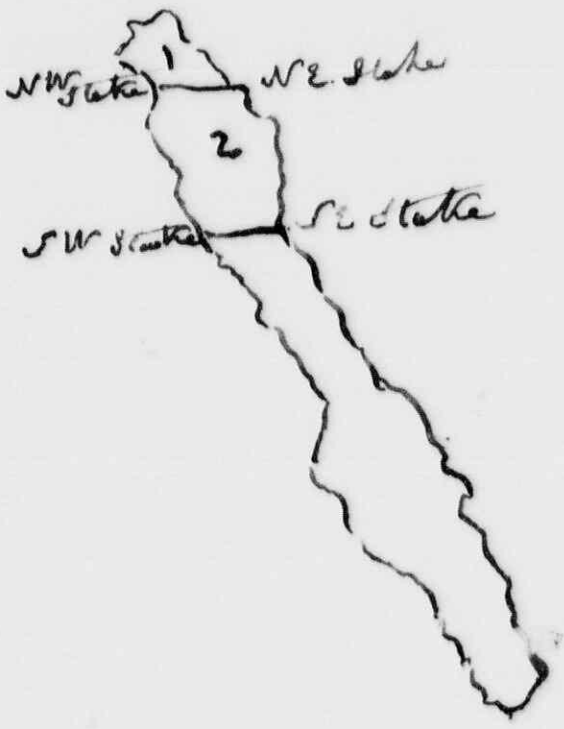
Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1 Wake. Preemptions
Free Grants

16,462

1789



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,462

G M Sproat Esq
Indian Res Comr
Victoria
B.C.

22/10/79

Oct 27 79

Sir/ I enclose herein a copy of a Petition from Capt. B. A. Wake praying that for certain reasons stated in said Petition the position of the Ind. Reserve on Valdez Island near Nanaimo B.C. may be changed.

I have to request that you will be good enough to report upon the statements ~~contained~~ made in Capt Wake's Petition for the information of the L.G. of I.A.

I am &c

Capt B. A. Wake.
Valdez Island
Near Nanaimo
B.C.

Oct - 27 79

Sir/ I am directed by the Right Hon: the L.G. of I.A. to ack the receipt of your Petition of the 26th

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To Ultimo, praying for the reasons stated therein that the Supt. of the Indians at Victoria be instructed to report if the benevolent views of the Dom: Govt. may not be carried out without ~~the~~ interference with the Records in the Land Office at Victoria and Nanaimo and whether if an allotment were reserved to the Indians at the end of ~~the~~ Valdez Island where their settlement is situated it would not be a more judicious arrangement than the one proposed to be made by Comr. Sproat for those Indians, ~~of that Island~~

I am to inform you that the Reserve Comr has been requested to report on this matter for the information of the L.G. of I.C.

It may be necessary after receipt of Mr Sproat's report to communicate with the Indn Supt at Victoria on the subject as suggested by you.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

18,633

1
01612

In the matter of the
Petition, dated 26th Sept 1879.
of Captain Baldwin Arden
Wake R N. residing on Valdez
Island near Nanaimo in
British Columbia, praying, in
effect, that the Dominion
Government would consent to
a change in the Indian
reserve on that island, the
undersigned, in accordance with
the instructions of the Superintendent
General, 27th Oct, 1879. has the
honour, respectfully to submit
the following report -

No
16.462

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. The actings of the Reserve Commission, in reference to Indian lands on Valdez Island and to Captain Wake's claims in particular, were fully stated in a letter from the undersigned - then Joint Commissioner, - to the Honorable The Superintendent General dated in the month of January 1877, and headed "Lyicksun tribe" of the Chemainus group of Indians, and to that letter the undersigned respectfully craves reference should any further information than is contained in this present report be necessary.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

.2.

These Indians he may remark however, much wished for two things at the time of the visit of the Reserve Commission.

They did not wish Captain Wake to be on the island, and they wished to have all the island for themselves. Captn Wake was then, and is believed, still is, the only white settler in the island.

The Commissioners rejected both the above requests of the Indians, and, in

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

particular, carefully explained to them that Captain Wake could not be removed, and they also explained the reason why he, as a Naval officer, got so much land as 760 acres - that is to say 160 acres by pre-emption and 600 acres as a Naval Captain, and the Commissioners took a lively interest in doing all they could for Captain Wake.

3. The decision of the Commissioners accordingly was to the effect that the Indian Reserve was to be bounded

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

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CANADA

18.633

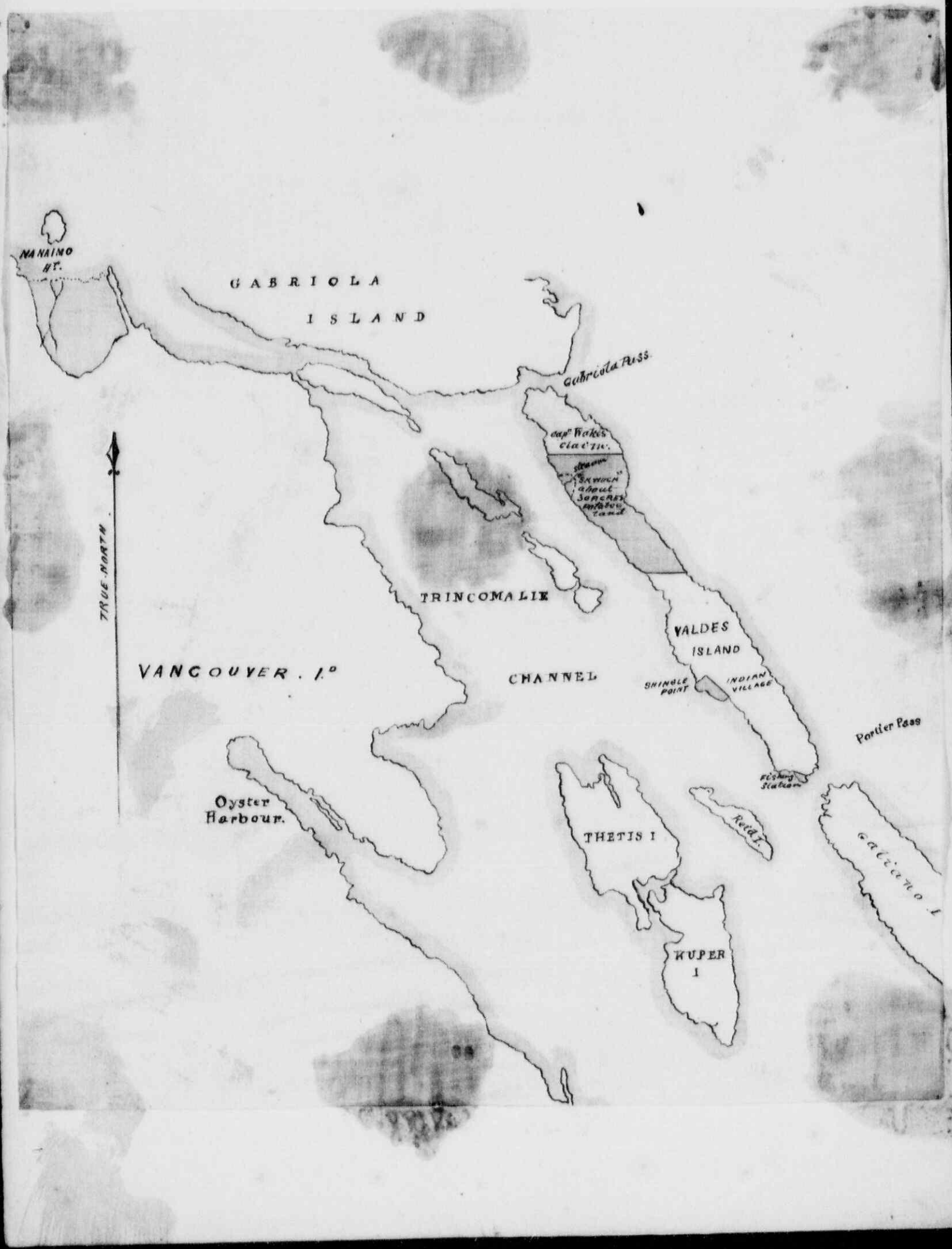
" on the north by Captain Wake's
"Military Grant" thus leaving
for that gentleman the full
quantity of land to which
on survey, he might be
entitled, as a preemptor and
as a retired officer in
Her Majesty's Service.

4. Captain Wake has since
had his land surveyed by
a Surveyor sent to the island
under an arrangement between
him and the Provincial Govern-
ment, and he therefore knows
where the South line of his
760 acres is.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5. The following sketch shows Valdez Island and the lands of Captain Wake and the Indians respectively.



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6. Captain Wake, thus having been left in possession of all the land he was entitled to, as ascertained by official survey, it is not obvious in what respect he can consider himself aggrieved.

7. The tenor of his petition would show that Captain Wake is desirous of acquiring a portion of the Indian Reserve, in addition to his holding of 760 acres, but there is no reason why this

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

proposal should be entertained, while there are very strong reasons to the contrary.

The Indians would not consent to surrender their lands, and they should not be asked or urged to make this sacrifice, because the reserve, as it exists, is of moderate extent and, like the whole of the island, is not of a very desirable character.

.8. It does not seem to be necessary to comment on the statement made by Captain Wake that the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Commissioners sent a Surveyor "to annul records in the office "of the Provincial Govt", as no such act was done, and if done would have been invalid – the Commissioners having no power to annul legal titles.

But a word or two, in Conclusion, may be added in reference to Captn Wake's statement that the Commissioners virtually gave "all the best of an "island 10 miles long to a "single Indian". This appears to the undersigned to me to be a somewhat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

careless statement.

.9. The Commissioners have no power to give land to single Indians, and have not done so in any case. The Commission simply determines upon the areas to be assigned to the Dominion Government for "tribes" or "bands" or "nations" whatever the proper term may be, and the land on Valdez Island was assigned to the Dominion Government for the old residents thereon - the Lij-ick-sun Indians, who

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

numbered in 1877

18 males
14 Females } Adults

1 male Youth

10 male children

6 Female do.

10. The undersigned may further remark on this statement of Capt Watts, that that gentleman selected his 760 acres before the visit of the Commissioner to the island, and as there were no settlers then on the island, it may be presumed that he made a selection to suit his purposes.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

12

18,633

What the Reserve Commission did, as regards the Indian lands, was (see above sketch) to confirm to the Indians, immemorially resident there, their old village site and graves at Shingle Point and a small piece of rough timbered land around it for firewood - their potatoe ground at Skwuck and their dogfishing station in Portier Pass, and then to give them a piece of land as a cattle or sheep range - a rough, rocky, poorly timbered

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

18,635

area of moderate extent on which a single white settler could not make a living.

The agricultural area available for division among the Ly-ick sun Indians will not the undersigned I think, be found to be more than about three acres per male adult - if so much - and Captain Wake's proposal would practically deprive them of even this.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

Indian Reserve Commn
Mamā Lilly-Cullo
British Columbia 27 Dec 1879

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

British Columbia 18.635

01612

Indian Reserve Commission

Mama-Lilly-Cutter

28th December

1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN FEB 10 1880 BRANCH

Captain Wake's Petition

Sir.

I have received your letter of the 27th October last, enclosing copy of a Petition from Captain B. A. Wake, Valdez Island, and instructing me to report upon the statements made therein.

I now respectfully submit the enclosed report upon the

The Right Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

said Petition.

I cannot well say so in an official report. but the simple fact is that Captain Wake wishes to get possession of the Indians potatoe ground at Skwaie to increase the value of his own land. It is a similar case to that of Mr Duncan at Comox. These gentlemen would never try to get land owned by white men, but the whole history of Indian lands in this Province induces them to believe that they may succeed in

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

said Petition.

I cannot well say so in an official report. but the simple fact is that Captain Wake wishes to get possession of the Indians potatoe ground at Skwuxk to increase the value of his own land. It is a similar case to that of Mr Duncan at Comox. These gentlemen would never try to get land owned by white men, but the whole history of Indian lands in this Province induces them to believe that they may succeed in

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

18,633

getting land of the Indians by pertinacity and misrepresentation - the Indians being helpless and unable to speak.

In these matters I should think that at least 50 letters have been written in this province between Mr. Duncan, Mr Wake, and myself, the Provincial Government and Dr Powell, and these are a sample of other cases which, had I to report all of them to Ottawa, would engage the time of two secretaries. I have not therefore sooner mentioned

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captn Wake's case, but I can assure you that every attention has been given to it – in fact I paid a second visit to Valdez Island to examine his statements – and he writes to Ottawa only after finding that he cannot succeed in his object after the questions raised by him have been thoroughly dealt with by the Provincial Government and the Reserve Commission.

These applications will cease when steps are taken to prove that the lands of Indians cannot be acquired, merely because their possession is coveted

I am Sir Your obed: Servant
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

16462

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,462)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
File 16,431	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881
File 16,441	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the Government purchase of copies of Treaties of Canada by the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin and reports on western treaties in general. 1879 - 1928
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File 16,579	Blood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Farming Instructor McCord. 1884
File 16,580	A copy of an Order in Council dated 9 October, 1879 appointing seventeen farm instructors to positions in the Northwest Territories and an application for pension from the family of the late Farm Instructor John Tomkins of Duck Lake who died in 1886. 1879 - 1887

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

No. 16486

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

92-12-4
31-12-9 (Rec'd 3/80)

Rev. J. B. Good

2 08/12-4-16

22/3/80 Ch.

16486

Asking for a grant of $100.00 to assist him in publishing a small Vocabulary & Grammar of the Thompson tongue.

29/Nov Let: to Rev. Mr. Good.
Dec " from do
3 Jan do
29/Jan/80 Cheque for same do-do.
10/Feb Let from do enclo
25 Feb " to I. W. Powell
22/March " from do
31, March Let to do do V. Mch
31/ " " from do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,486 11335

The Yale & Sytton Mission
The Mission House Yale B.C.
Oct 9. 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
22
1879
BRANCH

To the Right Honorable
Sir John A Mac Donald K.C.B.
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

Sir,

I have the honor respectfully to report that it is my intention (D.V.) with the aid of my invaluable Native Assistant, in the coming winter, to complete the compilation of a Small Vocabulary & Grammar of the Thompson tongue in connection with the Translation I have already made of our Book of Common Prayer - provided I obtain a modest Grant from your Department towards accomplishing so important a task. I shall print it at the Press given me by the Venerable Society for the Promoting Christian Knowledge and which is set up in the Collegiate Buildings at Victoria. My impression is that one hundred Dollars would suffice for my purpose.

Hoping you may have it in your power to assist me to this extent and anxiously awaiting your decision at your Earliest Convenience I have the honor to remain,

Sir,
Yours most obedient Servant,
J. B. Good.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,486.

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 28th October
1879.

Memorandum,

With reference to the Reverend J. B. Goods, letter of the 3rd Instant, placed herewith, applying for a grant of $100.00 towards the compilation of a "Small "Vocabulary and Grammar of "the Thompson tongue" (Otherwise known as the Nekla-Kapamuk Indian language) the undersigned begs to state for the information of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs that the proposed work would doubtless be of service to the Indian Agent or Agents among the Nekla-Kapamuk Indians, who represent a Nation of about 3000 Souls.

The Department has

The Right Honourable.
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

approved
[illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

has subsidized similar works
compiled by Missionaries
in the North West Territories
such as Dictionaries of the
Cree and Saulteaux Languages
to a much larger extent
than the amount applied
for by the Reverend Mr Good.
In the case of each of the aforesaid
Dictionaries last referred
to the grant made was $500.00

The undersigned respect-
fully recommends Mr.
Goods application to the
favorable consideration of
the Superintendent General.
on the understanding that the Dept
shall be furnished with 25 Copies of the work.

A. Vankoughnet

Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,486

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To Mr. McNeill

Ottawa, 5 Nov. 1879.

Please acknowledge the Revd Mr. J.B. Good's letter of the 3 inst. and inform him that the grant applied for by him will be made provided that the Dept. is furnished with 25 copies of the Vocabulary and Grammar proposed to be issued by him.

D L & J A

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.486

Rev^d. J. B. Good.
The Mission House
Yale. B.C.

Novr. 7th. 1879.

Rev^d. Sir,

I have the honor by direction of the Rt. Hon: the Supt. Genl. of I. A. to acknowledge the rect. of your letter of the 31st. ult^d., applying for a grant of $100 towards the completion of a small Vocabulary and Grammar of the Thompson tongue, otherwise known as the Nekla-kap-a-muk Indn. language; and to inform you that your request will be complied with, on the ~~condition~~ understanding that this Office shall be furnished with 25 copies of the work. When issued I am &c.

AW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vide
No. 486

The Mission House Yale
British Columbia Nov 29/79

The Right Honble
The Super. General of Indian Affairs

Sir. I desire to acknowledge with much thankfulness the very gracious and ready response you have made to my request for a Grant of $100 towards the printing of Thompson Vocabulary as contained in your reply of the 7th Novelt. (No. 16.486)

The 25 Copies of the work when issued will be duly sent to your Office as required.

I now respectfully await your advice as respect to the payment of this Grant: tho it would be of almost double value to me if sent at once as I shall require the aid of my native assistant from Lytton, whose extra expenses I must pay, together with the printers wages - stationery Bill &c: and I have no funds on hand with which to meet these demands.

I have the honor to remain
Sir
Your most obliged & obedient Servant
J. B. Good

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.486

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 29 December
1879

Memorandum/

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith, a letter of the 29th ultimo, from the Reverend J.B. Good, of Yale, British Columbia, requesting that the grant of one hundred dollars made to him, towards the publishing of the Thompson vocabulary and Grammar be paid to him in advance, in consideration of the facts stated in his letter.

The undersigned has the honour to state for the information of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that it is not

The Right Honourable
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B
Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs &c

Approved
Lansdowne
Dec 29/79

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

recommend to advance a portion at least of the grant before the work (for which it is appropriated) has been completed and he respectfully recommends that, one-half of the amount of the grant for the Vocabulary & Grammar in question be advanced to the Reverend Mr. Good.

A. Vankoughnet

Deputy Supt. General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.486

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,

Indian Branch,

To

Ottawa, 31 Decr 1879

Certificate 132 of 31/12/79

1 To accountant to ~~prepare~~ have a Receiver generale Cheque issued ~~Cheque~~ in favor of the Revd. J.B. Good, for the sum of $50.00, in advance of the amount agreed to be paid him for publishing a Small Vocabulary & Grammar of the Thompson Tongue.

2 To Mr McNeill to enclose Cheque to the Revd. J.B. Good Cale B.C., and inform him that the balance of the grant will be paid upon the completion of the work.

Done Form 3/1/80 [illegible]

[illegible]
D S G of I A

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Victoria B.C. 18.636 01624

Jan 24 1880

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN AFFAIRS 18 BRANCH

The Rev. Jos. Good desires respectfully convey his most sincere thanks for the prompt attention displayed by the Department in complying with his request for an advance in aid of the work which he began to print a week ago. He will send the Duplicate by the next Mail.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Victoria B.C. Jan 29. 1880

18,636 "

01624

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN FEB 10 1880 BRANCH

The Right Honble
Superintendent of Indian Affairs

Sir

I have the honor of Enclosing Duplicate Receipt of Cheque No 0165 for $50.00 being advance in aid of Printing Thompson's Vocabulary which is now going through the Press for which I respectfully tender my most sincere thanks.

The work now in hand will be printed towards the End of February - and I would humbly crave the favour of having the Cheque for the remaining Fifty Dollars sent to care of Dr Powell at the End of next month with instructions to hand the same to me on my forwarding through him the twenty five copies of the Vocabulary for transmission to your Office.

I expect to be ready to return to my duties in the Yale District by the middle of March.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir Your most obedient & obliged Servant
J. B. Good

Give Receipt to Sectors [illegible] Felix [illegible]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.486

J.W. Powell Esq
V. I. S.
Victoria B.C.

23.2.80

Sir/ Feb 25 80

I have to inform you that the L.G. of I.H. having sanctioned a grant of $100 being made to the Revd J. B. Good towards the publishing of a small vocabulary & Grammar of the Thompson Tongue, Mr Good has already been paid $50; and he now writes requesting that you may be authorized to pay him the balance of the Grant on delivery by him of 25 volumes of said book to you.

(the number which he ~~was~~ is to deliver in consid.n of the Grant made)

I have to inform you that this may be done and to request that you will forward two copies of said book to this office and retain the others to be distributed by you to such agent or agents and other officers as may hereafter be appointed among the Thompson nation of B.C.

Faint

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unofficial

19.378

Indian office

Victoria 9th Mar 1880

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
MAR 22 1880
BRANCH

My dear Sir

The Rev Mr Good has furnished me with 25 copies of a Vocabulary of the Chinook and Thompson River tongue, which purports to have been published by aid of a grant from the Right Honorable Genl. Mr Good informs me, that he has been promised the sum of $25.00 for these pamphlets. I have taken the liberty of retaining three copies which I will examine at my leisure. The Chinook portion of the dictionary does not correspond with other published authorities, but possibly that conveying the Indian tongue may be more reliable. I have posted the pamphlets to your address this mail. Believe me My dear Sir

L. Vankoughnet Esq

Very Faithfully yours

J. W. Powell

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.486

30.3.80

H.W. Powell Esq
V I Supt.
Victoria
B.C.

Sir/ March 31 80

In reply to your letter of the 9 Instant, informing me that the Revd. Mr. Good had forwarded 25 copies of the Vocabulary of the Chinook and Thompson River tongue I beg to ~~inform~~ refer you to my letter to you of the 25 Ultimo, from which you will observe that you were instructed to pay Mr. Good the ~~##~~ balance due him. Viz: $50 for this publication, and to retain ~~two~~ all of the books in question with the exception of two copies which you were to forward to this Office. I now return 20 copies of said book which with the 3 copies still in your possession will make 23 in all for use by yourself & Agents & 2 copies have been retained in this Office.

[signature]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

04030

19,750

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
MAR
31
1880
BRANCH

Indian Office
732. E. Victoria 16th March 1880

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 16.486 of the 25th ultimo requesting me to pay the Rev J.B. Good the sum of Fifty dollars - being balance of the grant of $100.00 sanctioned for 25 Copies of an Indian Vocabulary and desiring me to retain the same (excepting two copies) here for the local use of the Department. In reply, I have to state that Mr Good having delivered the pamphlets prior to the receipt of your letter. I have mailed all (excepting two copies) to your address. I have, however, agreeably to your instruction, paid Mr Good the balance of the grant due him

The Right Honorable
the Superintendent General
&c &c &c

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
I.W. Powell Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,486)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY ▲ FILM +

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO.

DAC 17-11-84

No. 16579

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884

Hon E. Dewdney
Regina

10/15 Nov

Enclosing copies of Correspondence relative to Farming Instructor McCord who left the Blood Reserve suddenly in October. Also giving his views in regard to contemplated changes in Treaty 7.

19 Nov. Ltr to Ins. Genl

ACTION.

Personnel

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy.

16579

Berod Reserve
20 October 1884

W. Reed. Assist. Indian Commr.

Sir,

I am so unwell and weak that I cannot stand the bickering and quarelling of such bad designing men against me. I therefore tender you my resignation; hoping a good man will take my place. I am sorry to leave the Indians as I had built a home here with them. I have acted honestly and uprightly with the Department and saved them many dollars. Remember me to Mr. Dewdney Take an inventory of everything on the place for you have had more to deal with and I only know it. Weigh everything also. I enclose order and receipt for bacon which Mr. Pocklington gave and I think had no right to. I have signed four blanks pay sheets and want my months pay left with J. G. Baker and I also want to take my things away that I have here.

Your obedient Servant
(s) Fr. C. Mc Cord.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy.

Sr. 226

16579

Macleod
17 October 1884

Sir,

I am informed by Mr. Whitney that you have discharged him from the position of Steuer on the Blood Reserve, this I will not for a moment countenance. I am fully satisfied with his work and until such time that I can come out and hold an investigation in the matter Whitney will continue his duties as usual.

Moreover let it be thoroughly understood that I will not allow you to discharge any employee holding a responsible position to satisfy your own chargeable will.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. Servt.

(s) W. Pocklington

J.A.

W. H. C. McCord
Instr. Blood Reserve.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

Prevail

16579

Fort Benton
October 29. 84

Honorable Mr. Dewdney
Indian Commr.

Sir, I would like to explain matters to you how I came to be here. I had a terrible disease called diabetes and getting weaker every day and troubled so much with the Indians that I got very much discouraged and I am sure Pocklington was making it as disagreeable for me as he could, as I discharged my steer for reasons that I had of him not doing right and he complained to Pocklington against me and sent an open letter with him for me, he was sworn and interpreted before my men to me and told me I could not discharge him. I am afraid that there is something not right going on and they wanted to get rid of me which they did very easily.

I wrote a few lines to Mr. Reed tendered my resignation and stopped at Stand off for two days and then came to Benton, where I am getting rid of this disease and will be ready by next steamer going out for the North. Now Mr. Dewdney, Pocklington told me that he would prove that I was inciting the Indians against him which was very untrue and I asked advice on the matter and was told that the issuer and interpreter would swear anything to get me out of the reserve.

I found the issuer's figures not agreed in the amount of offal, giving credit for much less than there was. He has turned out a very different man than I thought he was. This

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CANADA

this making less of the offal, is issued in lieu of beef and gives him as it were a margin to work on to defraud the Department of beef, that is the way I have looked at it, besides he has taken very strangely home about flour and bacon, he is a very bad man to be there, and I am afraid he will be helped out in his frauds and his tracks covered so well that all will appear right.

Mr. Dewdney I have carried on the reserve as straight and honestly as I was able to do it, and I am now sorry that I left as I did, but I scarcely knew what I was doing I was so sick and weak at the time, I will go back if you choose and run the reserve as I have been doing to the interest of the department and use all economy if I am allowed to hire my own men, and not be interfered with by Pocklington. I will be responsible for the reserve and the Indians subject to the instruction and Indian Commissioner. The instructor very soon knows his men and not the agent as he has to deal with them and not the agent, this hiring of men by the agent that the instructor cannot discharge is not right, it is much harder to get along and watch bad while men than it is to get along with the Indians. I have worked hard and made that reserve a good one kept the Indians quiet and everything going on all right if I had not been interfered with by such scamps. I would like to see them caught in their tracks and do not know in what way it could be done, there are policemen are not the right men to have in the Indian Department discharge them all and try to get honest men. I would like to have a talk with you

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you myself about things in general. Rocklington is talking about making the issue department separate from the Farm instructor, if that is done then there is no check whatever upon the issuer, and that is what he wants, there are only 1800 Indians on the reserve and were paid 2270 and I am sure their beef could be curtailed to 3/4 lbs each daily and besides there are always 100 or more away, these are not accounted for daily but shown positioned. Mr. Dewdney if you want me to go South to Peace river in the spring, or anywhere I will go. Could you get me something in B.C. to do? I have only made a living here and have done much good which you know. I will be quite ready in less than a month. Hoping you will not be angry at me. I ever remain

Your faithful servant

(s) W. C. McCord

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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CANADA

Copy.

16579

I David Miles interpreter on the Blood Reserve do solemnly swear and declare that W. C. Mc Leod the instructor on the above reserve has to my own personal knowledge talked to the Indians against you the Indian agent with the purpose of getting them to buck against you personally and against your orders. He Mr. Leod told me that as the Hon. Mr. Dewdney was expected in the country shortly I was to talk to the Indians to get them to ask Mr. Dewdney to get Mr. Denny back as their agent and that you (Mr. Pocklington) were to be discharged.
This I refused to do. (s) D. Miles.

Sworn before me at Fort Macleod
this 18 day of October A. D. 1884
(s) W. Pocklington J. P. for the N. W. T.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16579

Copy

No. 246

Macleod

24 October 1884

Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr. Instructor McCord Blood Reserve has left this country without the slightest warning presumably for Montana Ty.

I may state that on my return from Calgary on the 17th inst Mr. Whitney the issuer of rations on the reserve reported at my office that McCord had discharged him, McCord had asked me to do so some time previous but as the only reason he could bring forth was, that Whitney was too slow, I refused his request. I gave Whitney a letter to McCord reinstating him until I could get out to investigate the matter. McCord came into town on saturday morning early but did not come near me until the following day, he had a long and pitiful story to tell but as I had reason to believe he was lying, I told him as Mr. Assistant Commr. Reed was expected in a day or two I should lay the case before him. The same day I informed McCord that I had uncontestable proof that he was inciting the Indians to buck against me, and also putting them up in the event of your Honor visiting the district to ask that I should be removed and Mr. Denny reinstated. This talking to the Indians with the endeavour to get up a buck has been going on for several months, it was first hinted at by a white man, but I thought it was too absurd to give it any notice, latterly Indians have spoken to me on the subject and at last the interpreter Mills.

I took Mills sworn declaration which I enclose McCord denied the whole thing as a matter of

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of course, but I have proof positive that he is guilty. I told him I should certainly report the matter and ask for his removal, I imagine he expected I should take criminal proceedings, got fearful & bolted. Mr. Cord returned to his reserve on Monday had his dinner and left about 3 p.m and has not returned yet. Yesterday the 23d I visited the reserve found the door of his room locked but succeeded in opening it with another key. Mr. Cord had taken his bedding and clothing, besides the duplicate keys of all the Stopehouses. I took stock and found everything correct as regards flour beef & bacon. One of the men handed me three tickets, two for Mr. Asst. Commr. Reed and one for myself, the latter was snipey asking me to pay his months wages to Messrs. J. S. Baker & Co here. Mr. Cord for some time past imagined himself boss of the whole district and scarcely ever paid any heed to what I wished him to do. This I of course would not tolerate which pleased him sorely, in fact I know the man took an inveterate hatred to me, and I am heartily glad he is gone, as I have found him to be mean, low and utterly unscrupulous.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
(s) Wm. Pocklington.
I.a.

Pending the Asst Commrs arrival I have placed Mr. Whitney temporarily in charge.

(s) W. P.
I.a.

The Hon.
The Ind. Commr.
Regina

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 4335

16579

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 10 November 1884

Return

Sir,

I have the honor to forward correspondence lately received from Treaty 7 in reference to our Farming Instructor who, it appears, left the Blood Reserve suddenly some time in October. The correspondence explains itself. Mr. McCord has been, I think, one of our best Farm Instructors, a hard worker himself and thoroughly honest and I am sorry he has left that Reserve, which had up to the time of his taking charge, given us a good deal of anxiety, both in regard to the Indians and the manner in which things generally had been conducted: some of our sub. officials having been in collusion, I fear, with the contractors agent, to defraud the Government. However.

The Right Hon.
The Sup. Gen of Ind. affrs.
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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however as Mr. McCord has left in the manner he has, I dont see how he could be reengaged and it is evident that he would not work satisfactorily under the agent.

As the Hudson Bay Co. supply our flour there should be no fear of any default in the correct delivery of it - but with the beef it is different and there should be some other check besides the issuer.

I would suggest that in anticipation of the contemplated changes*, the agent should be notified that he must reside on the Blood Reserve, where he can take a closer supervision of all matters pertaining to the Reserve, than he possibly can at Fort Macleod.

* see my letter of 11 Jan last + yours of 20 Jan No. 10.836.

But befor making this change, it would be well to ask for offers for the agency buildings at Ft Macleod, with as much land as the Department might think advisable to be sold with the buildings.

It would also be well to determine whether an agent should not be placed on the Piegan Reserve, as recommended by me in which case agency buildings will be required there, all those with the exception of the Farm-house being very poor. If this could be done a substantial warehouse should be built with as little delay as possible on the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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the Piegan Reserve to enable its share of supplies now at Macleod, to be stored there as soon as the agent takes up his residence on the Blood Reserve. I believe you agree with me in preference to the capability of Mr. Lash for promotion to agent. I understand that he would prefer to come further East or North as the Southern climate does not appear to agree with him, or I should recommend him for this part.

There will be an opening for him on the reserve North of here as soon as the buildings are completed, should you agree with me in the change. I have no one in view to place in charge of the Piegans and if it is thought that Mr. Pocklington can superintend both the Bloods and Piegans, the latter reserve could be worked as easily from the Blood camps as from Fort Macleod.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
P. Dewdney
Commr.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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CANADA

16579

Hon. E. Dewdn
Indian Comr
for Man & N. W. T.
Regina.
N. W. T.

No. 455

18/11/84

Nov. 19/ 1884

Sir,

I beg to ack. the rect. of your letter of the 10th Instant forwarding correspondence lately received by you in reference to the departure of the late Farming Instructor on the Blood Reserve Mr McCord. I regret that Mr McCord should have left as I have reason to think that your opinion of him as an honest hard working man is correct.

I agree with you that Mr Pocklington the Indian agent at Fort McLeod should be instructed to reside on the Blood Reserve in order that he may exercise closer supervision over all matters pertaining to the Reserve. There seems to me no reason why he should ~~cannot~~ be able to attend to the Piegan Indians from the Blood Reserve as

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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CANADA

Fort Walsh;
I do not think
that the time has yet
arrived for placing an
Agent on the Reserve
of the Piegans.

I note your remarks
about Mr Nash being
removed to the Reserve
South of Regina & stationed
there as Agent as soon
as the buildings are
completed, & I hope
that he will fulfill
the Expectations which the
Dept entertain in regard
to his efficiency as an
Indian Agent

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,579)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3699)

File 16,428	Birtle Agency - Correspondence regarding the plan submitted by Agent Lawrence Herchmer regarding improvements in farming methods on the Pipe StoveRiver or Oak Lake Reserve. 1879
File 16,431	Touchwood Agency - Correspondence regarding the request of Chiefs Gordon and Day Star to have portions of their land exchanged and a report from Farming Instructor James Scott. 1879 - 1881
File 16,441	Northwest Territories - Correspondence regarding the Government purchase of copies of Treaties of Canada by the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin and reports on western treaties in general. 1879 - 1928
File 16,462	Cowichan Agency - Correspondence regarding the petition of Captain (Ret.) Baldwin Arden Wake, Royal Navy, to be granted a portion of Indian Land adjacent to his property on Valez Island. 1879
File 16,486	Lower Fraser Agency - Correspondence regarding a grant from the Indian Department to the Reverend J. B. Good to assist in the publication of his book "A Small Vocabulary and Grammar of the Thompson Tongue" (otherwise known as the Nekla-Kap-Amuk Indian language). 1879 - 1880
File 16,579	Blood Agency - Correspondence regarding the resignation of Farming Instructor McCord. 1884
File 16,580	A copy of an Order in Council dated 9 October, 1879 appointing seventeen farm instructors to positions in the Northwest Territories and an application for pension from the family of the late Farm Instructor John Tomkins of Duck Lake who died in 1886. 1879 - 1887

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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CANADA

MEMO.

Kvatt 7-6-5

Tyle with 10094

No. 16,580 Red

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Order in Council

Confirming the appointment of certain persons as Instructors in farming in the N. West.

16 Oct. let. to Dewdney
" with enclosures.
20 April Memo to Council
23 May
6 June of Order in Council
14 June ltr. to Mrs Tomkins
15/16 June ltr from Asst Sec Phipps

ACTION.

Personnel

16580

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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CANADA

1242. 16.580 10977

16,272

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the* **Privy Council,**
approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL
in Council, on the 9th October

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
OCT
11
187
BRANCH.

No 15407

On a Report dated 28 Augt 1879. from the Hon. the Acting Minister of the Interior stating that it having been found advisable in order to render the Indians of the North West Territories self supporting as soon as possible to afford them instructions in Agriculture, the following persons who were recommended to the Department as competent and reliable men, possessing a thorough knowledge of Agriculture have been dispatched to the North West

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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CANADA

West Territories with a view to their imparting such instruction to the Indians.

That these Instructors will be stationed on Reserves situated near the undermentioned places, namely:-

1 John Tompkins, Duck Lake.
2. M. Chamberlain, Fort Ellice.
3. James Johnstone " Pelly
4. F. L. Hunt, Qu'Appelle
5. John Scott, Touchwood Hills
6. W. A. Loucks, Prince Albert.
7. George Chaffey, Fort Carlton.
8. B. Sherrin, Battleford
9. P. J. Williams, Fort Pitt
10. R. S. Donnally, Victoria
11. J. J. McHugh, Edmonton
12. S. B. Lucas, Edmonton,
13. John Delaney, Lake of the Isles

14.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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16.272

14. Samuel Bruce
15. James Patterson
16. John Setter and
17 John James English,
the four last named as to be
placed by E. Dewdney, Esquire,
Indian Commissioner of the
North West Territories on locations,
in the vicinity of Forts Walsh
and Macleod.

The Minister recommends
that the above appointments be
confirmed by Your Excellency
and that each of the Instructors
receive in accordance with the
agreement made with him seven
hundred and thirty dollars per
annum with board for one year.

Stock, Implements and seed
being also supplied him on the
understanding

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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understanding that he shall within the year, besides teaching the Indians to farm, erect farm buildings and break up land on a location of sufficient area to raise all the produce required for the support of himself family and employes.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified

I. O. Coté
asst Clerk

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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16.272

E. Dewdney Esq
Ind Comr
Ft Walsh
N.W.T

15/10/79

Oct 16 79

Sir I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of an Order in Council dated 9th inst. confirming the appointments made of certain Farming Instructors to the Indians within the territory covered by Treaties No 4 & 6 respectively.

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1562 — "Indian Office."
Battleford. N.W.T.
Jany 4th 1881.

26.908

File with previous papers in re [illegible]

Sir

I have the honour to send you herewith R. Massey's Duplicate receipts for $5-00/100 Baking Bread for Farming Instructors Summer of 1879. Steamer "Northcote" there being no accomodation on the Steamer for the Farmers to bake bread, I also send you correspondence which will explain to you the error that occurred, in case you consider it necessary to substitute Dupl. Ace's I enclose them, as well as original receipts duly signed and witnessed, please refer to Ace Current April 1880.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obt. Servt.
[illegible]
Ind.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.
Dpy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.
Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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16580

Department of Indian Affairs

Ottawa 20 - April 1887.

SECRETARY'S
APR 20 1887
BRANCH

Memorandum

The undersigned begs to report that ~~on the~~ Mr. John Tomkins, who was appointed by O.C. of the 9th ~~Inst.~~ Oct. 1879 Farming Instructor at Duck Lake in the District of Saskatchewan in the N.W.T. at a salary of $739 per annum deceased at Ottawa ~~on~~ last year while on sick leave, leaving a widow and a family who had been dependent upon him.

The undersigned begs to recommend that, in accordance with the usage in such cases, Mrs. Tomkins be allowed a gratuity

To the Honble
the Privy Council
of Canada

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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gratuity equal to two months
of her Husband's salary.

Supt-Genl of
Ind Affrs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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Mr. Stewart

Can you give date of death of John Tomkins, late F. Instr. at Duck Lake?

H-CR.

4 Dec. '87

No. 19 N 87

H CR

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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P.C.NO. 1088.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

Certified Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board held on the 9th May 1887 approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23rd May 1887.

Indian Affairs.

That a gratuity equal to two months salary of the late Mr. John Tomkins, Farming Instructor at Duck Lake, North West Territories, be granted to his widow, Mrs. Tomkins.

Mr. Tomkins was in receipt of a salary of $780 per annum.

John J. McGee
Clerk, Privy Council

To the Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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CANADA

Farmer Batley was
appᵗᵉᵈ in 1897 at
the time of the
general changes in
N.W.T. and had
no special applᵉ
file

G M Mi

130191-18 Pay list
91839-1 applᵉ

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa June 15th

Received from R. Sinclair
Dept. of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs,
Cheque No 14695 amounting
to the sum of £21.13.4 equal
to two months salary of
the late John Tomkins
Farming Instructor.

Ann Tomkins

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,580)

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File 16,665	British Columbia - Reports of Gilbert M. Sproat, Indian Reserves Commissioner, of visits to reserves occupied by the Klahoose, Sliamman and Homalthko Indians containing evidence of the beneficial effects of the word of the Roman Catholic Missionaries (map). 1879 - 1880
File 16,674	British Columbia - Correspondence regarding Indian Reserves within railway lands (clipping). 1879
File 16,677	Portage la Prairie Agency - Correspondence regarding an account submitted by Agent George Newcomb for travelling expenses connected with the distribution of seed grain to the Roseau River Band. 1879
File 16,682	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence, memoranda and reports regarding the land at Fort Simpson belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Tsimpsean, Metlakahtla and Kincolith Indians at Fort Simpson (minutes of council meetings, maps, plans, sketches, clippings). 1879 - 1906

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

No. 16.663

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

G. M. Spreat-

11/31 Oct.

Report on visit to Reserves occupied by the Klakoose, Shammian and Homalthko Indians and stating that the efforts made by the R. C. missionaries in this district have had a very beneficial effect.

ACTION.

20/12 June Ltr from G. M. Spreat.
24/9 " " do read
2 April Ltr to Powell
" Encls
24/9 Feb Ltr from Powell.
9/24 Mch Copy
8/ May " forwards

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

167/30

16663

✓ 11 Nov. Ltr to Spreat
✓ 25 Nov. " to — do —
✓ 24/11 Dec " from do read
✓ 29 Dec. " to — do —
✓ 12 Jany. " Powell wrote
✓ 24 Nov / 22 Dec " for Spreat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

11660

16,663

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission -
In Camp near Cape Mudge
1878. 11th October.

Sir,

Report of Progress

I have been working among the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians, and am now at this camp, beside the village of one branch of the "Euclataw" or more properly Laich-Kwil-tach" Indians.

Coming along the coast of the mainland from Burrard's Inlet, the first Indian people are the Skwawmish of Howe Sound, whom

The Honorable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs. Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

I described particularly in my letter from Home Sound in Nov or Decr 1876.

Next to the northward are the Se-shelts of Jervis Inlet, who by the unpretentious work among them of the Roman Catholic Church have been made moral and industrious.

Farther north still along the mainland coast are the above mentioned Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians who, also, have been greatly improved by the labours of Catholic priests.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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16,665

This work of the Catholic Church among the Se-shelts and the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians is worthy of attention owing to its unpretending character and its manifest success.

The people who, owing to the nature of the country, have to find their living by hunting & fishing over a large extent of the coast, are so scattered in summer that it would be difficult for the priest to visit all of them. But they come together at their winter quarters where they have a village of good houses and a

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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Church, and there they are visited and receive religious instruction. The effectiveness of this may be ascertained by conversation with traders and woodmen on the coast who state that the women are moral and that the men do not thieve. The canons' crew I had with me sang their hymns night and morning and respectfully reminded me that a day on which forgetfully, I proposed doing something was Sunday. This is a sort of imprisonment among

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

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is a sort of imprisonment among

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16,665

the Indians which will probably
have very good effects in the
next generation both as regards
the physical and moral
health of the people. It
involves the minimum of
interference with the ways of the
people, and is a simple
work in which the church
must be aided by the govern-
ment through an agent: attendance
and visits, but neither here
nor anywhere on the coast so far
as I have gone, can I find
any trace of much needed depart-
mental action of a practical character.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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The great influence of the gaernment in helping good work without any fuss may be illustrated by the following which Bishop Durrieux told me.

He said that he had often tried, in his most useful work among these Indians, to get them to keep their children clean and warmly clad, but he had not succeeded.

Last spring, to his surprise, he found on a visit that the children had their faces washed and were warmly clad. The Indians told him that the "Queen's chief" had noticed the

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16,665

children and told the people that
dirt meant disease and that it
was a mistake to let children
run about in the cold and
wet, without proper protection
by good clothing. The Bishop
instanced this as a proof of
the great conflict the Indians
attach to advice from the
government - greater, it would
seem, in some matters, than
they attach even to Church
advice.

I had some difficulty in
remembering that I had
given any such advice,
but finally I remembered
that in an interval when
for some reason, our talk

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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about hand cared, my eye had
rested upon the children, and
I occupied the interval by
talking about the children.

Lately when I visited the
village the children who
(sure proof of the women's virtue)
looked chubby and strong, were
as clean and well dressed as
one could wish to see and
some hands had been taken to
brush their hair and furnish
them with linen or cotton shirts
or at least collars. It was a
very pleasing sight, but it was not
pleasing to them to find that this
general result of improvement
was not due to any departmental

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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16.663

help, but to the Church alone.

Dr Powell told me in Victoria (if I rightly understood him) that he thought the Government could do little directly with the coast Indians, and that the most effective way was for the Government to help large missions like those at Metlakahtlah, started and managed by the Churches or by philanthropic bodies connected with churches.

I have not examined yet any of these large missions, but no doubt they will appear to be doing great good, though probably efforts which do not

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

take the people as they are may prove to lack that quality of permanence of effect.

The possibility of doing great good in a very unpretending way is proved by the success of the church work among the Se-shells Klahoose Sliammon and Homalthko Indians and this good might have been doubled had the Deputation accepted this possibility, and helped by hints and by advice and by going about in Canoes among the people in a way

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which clergymen cannot do.

I record these facts merely as part of my experience on the coast, so far as I have gone.

I found the Skiamuse, Klahoose and Homalthko Indians most anxious about their land and desirous of doing whatever was recommended to them as right.

On a runner reaching them that I was coming, they had assembled at their winter village and waited there for 2 weeks, much to my

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regret, for they should have been at their ordinary work and preparing their winter food.

Among themselves there were land questions which were debated so hotly outside my tent that I did not get to sleep till past midnight and I was told in the morning that one man had drawn a knife upon another.

These facts came strongly on my mind in view of the opinion of the Provincial Government that your orders for me to work on the coast were "impolitic" and in view of Dr

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Powell's opinion expressed to me in Conversation ~~that~~ he did not see what could be done at Court.

I am of opinion that the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians could with much advantage to the Government to themselves and the Church be organized under the Indian Act. There are Knotty land questions among them, which they only through authorized Officers of their own can satisfactorily adjust.

I will in due course

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advise you of my progress among the people I have now come amongst, whose history and condition I fear is distressful - namely the Laich Kwil-tach commonly called the "Euclataws" of whom there appear to be four divisions or sub groups.

(1) Wē. way - a - kay
(2) Wē. way - a - kum
(3) Waw. lit.. sah. mook
(4) Kwē. ahk. ar

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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I am Sir.

Your dutd: Servant

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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16.665

Immediate

24/11/79

G. M. Sproat Esq
Ind Reserve
Victoria
B.C.
Nov 25-79

Sir

In further reference to your report of Progress of date Nov 11 returned, in which you state that you had been working among the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians and have resolved a Village of one branch of the Euclataw Tribe, I have to enquire whether the former Indian Reserve Comrs of which you were one, did not allot Reserves to all of the Indians on both sides of the Straits of Georgia, from Victoria to Comox: and if so what was the necessity for your doing this work or part of it at

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at least over again;
as you would
appear to have
done.
I have also to
request that you
will ~~[illegible]~~ State specifically
the different
Reserves allotted
by you on the
occasion of your
late visit to that
section of the Province
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ and
likewise ~~Also~~ give full details
of the work done
by you, during
the months of
July, August, Sept
and October ~~last~~.
I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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13624

British Columbia.
Indian Reserve Commission.

Schooner "Thornton"
Alert Bay.
11 Nov. 1879

Sir,

The work which I am carrying on as Reserve Commissioner, though directly connected with land, involves of necessity some general examination and consideration of Indian affairs, inasmuch as my decisions must be based, in part, on a reasonable view of the requirements of the situation, and of the Indians themselves, when their affairs are well administered.

The experience of the Commission in a part of the Coast Superintendency in 1876 and 1877 suggested various things to my mind, but required the additional and ample experience which I since have had to enable me to form reasonable opinions with respect to many matters, which occupied my thoughts, notwithstanding my absence in the Fraser Superintendency.

I now know the condition and requirements of the Indians from the South of Vancouver Island to its extreme North, including the Mainland Coast up to Cape Caution, and my opinion is

W. Pool
Indian Superintendent
Victoria

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is the same as that expressed by Mr. Vankoughnet in his official report last year, to the effect that in the Coast Superintendency, as in the Fraser Superintendency, the arrangements are not suitable to the circumstances.

This statement may be made without unkind criticism, but it is a most grave matter that the condition of so many Indians within easy reach of Victoria and in the heart of the Coast Superintendency should be in the unsatisfactory condition in which they are, and which is worse than any group of Indians which came under my examination in the Interior of the Province.

Having formed this opinion I think it is the kindest and frankest way to mention it to you, so that you may, if you think fit, put the Superintendent General in possession of any contrary or other views which you may yourself have formed, if you have formed any such respecting the matters in question.

The selection of Victoria as a place of residence for the Superintendent of the Coast Division is unfortunate, for there are no Indians at Victoria who need special attention, and the residence of the Superintendent there draws Indians thither on visits from distant places.

An Agent should not live permanently anywhere, but should always be on the move. The last place at which he should be stationed is Victoria, which is near one end of a Coast strip, forming an

Indian

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Indian Superintendency, more than 500 miles in length on an air line.

This fact also makes Victoria a very inconvenient place from which to dispense medical aid.

Many poor creatures of course go to Victoria for medical help, but it must be a considerable tax on their means and on what strength remains to them to undertake such a journey and to remain for any time at Victoria, or away from home. I find sick or injured Indians in almost every village.

Victoria of course should, with other places, be embraced within the attention of a Superintendent, but the principal field of work, so far as my observation enables me to judge, should have been on both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, and, in particular, among the Kwah, Kew Ch people north from Cape Mudge.

If instead of residing in Victoria the arrangement had been that you had moved by Schooner or Canoes among these Indians, who are in the very heart of the Superintendency, for 7 or 8 months of every year for several years past, it is probable that great good would have resulted, as regards the moral and physical health of the people - particularly the last named, who are the most indolent and morally degraded in the Province.

I do not find that any particular remedy has been applied

to

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to such great evils as the custom of the 'Potlatch', whisky drinking or the practice of prostitution, which latter is closely connected with the two first named evils.

So far as I can ascertain, all those evils are as rife now, as when Canada took charge of the Indians. If they are not so obvious, it is because many of the tribes have largely diminished in number. I think the "Potlatch" is increasing, Cannabilism is not extinct. The people know that the Government disapproves of drinking, but the other evils have not been brought home to their appreciation.

I know that you have mentioned them in speeches during the short and rare visits which you have been able to pay to the principal villages, but no effect has been produced, and indeed none could be expected from a mere expression of opinion on a formal occasion, not followed up by continual or often repeated intercourse such as would have been ensured under the itinerant management above mentioned.

If the present condition of the mass of these Indians in the Coast Superintendency is to be acquiesced in as unimprovable, it would follow that there is no need of any administrative machinery whatsoever, the people being left to their fate, but such acquiescence would not be humane or just, and in my judgment, based on proved experience on part of the Coast, is quite unnecessary. The arrangements, at present, for bringing the weight of governmental authority

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authority and influence, within a proper sphere, to bear on means for improving those people are, as above stated, unsuitable to the circumstances.

I have been surprised to find that the people, generally, have no active idea of what the mind of the government is, with reference to what is essential for the improvement of their condition. They roam about to "Potlatche" and waste their property in distributions, and yet expect, and, I am told, have received presents from the Government.

I do not think that the visits of an Officer of the Department should be made in a gunboat. Such visits must necessarily be too hurried and formal to produce any effect, and, moreover, I submit for consideration whether a practice which exhibits constantly and almost solely the idea of force to the Indian mind is one with which the Canadian Government would wish to be associated. It is an old fashion I know, but a bad one. On the same principle an Officer visiting the interior should have a troop of cavalry with him.

These, mentioned without detail, are a few of many matters which necessarily have come under my observation, and working, as I was am, in the heart of the Coast Superintendency, seeing what it is, and reflecting on what might have been, I cannot refrain from naming them to you.

There is another matter to which I wish to call attention, with which I have

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have direct official concern. It is a long time since the reserves from Victoria up both sides of the Gulf of Georgia were passed by the Reserve Commission, and I have been told, and I may say have observed, at least in places I have lately visited, that things have gone on as before, no suitable effort having been made to induce or compel the Indians to cultivate their lands.

The settlers at Saanich and other places, easily and at small cost accessible, complain of this and the Provincial Government will point to it.

Most of these are old Reserves in already surveyed districts and the boundaries were known sufficiently soon before the recent survey.

I have committed myself to the decisions of the Commission to the affirmation that these reserves were suitable, and they are so, but I did not anticipate that the Indians were to be left to themselves.

I had to look a little into the future, and to assume that the Indians would be encouraged in a wholesome way, and also directed, if necessary, with an efficacious impulse.

In conclusion, I may mention to you, as I am at present working in the Coast Superintendency, that an attempt was made by the Provincial Government to induce the Superintendent General to prevent my examining this year the portion of the Superintendency now occupying my attention.

After giving this act the fullest consideration

And

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and examining it from all points of view, I am unable to understand it on any public or suitable grounds, and I therefore beg to ask you to be good enough to give me your idea of what the Provincial Government could mean by taking such steps as regards a portion of the Province in which the Indians have not had an acre formally reserved to them, where the necessity for adjusting land matters is in proportion to the scantiness of the good places and the numbers of the people, and where as I have found, there are questions between the Indians in many places, and white squatters, or applicants to purchase (not to mention Hudsons Bay Co. questions) which but for the railway reserve over a portion of the district would have been, as some may still be, very troublesome.

The representative of the New England Company has given up the idea of working among the Kwah Kewlths at present, as until the lands of the Indians are known he could not recommend a location, and the Church Missionary Society is in the same position.

I have not been in any part of the Province where, under all the circumstances, an adjustment of land matters was more necessary, and this reconciles me to the severity of the work in canoes during stormy and wet weather; but at the same time it makes more inexplicable the above act of which I have not obtained any official explanation from the Provincial Government

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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Government and probably will not do so until I reach Victoria again

I am Sir,
Your obdt Servt
Sd. G M Sproat.
Commr.

P.S.

Mr George Hunt, son of the gentleman in charge of the Hudsons Bay Company's Fort at Beaver Harbour, tells me that cannibalism, by which he does not mean the biting of flesh from the arms and legs, but the devouring of entire bodies, is practised by the Tsah. wan. tay. neuch, the Mah. ma. lil. le. kulla and the Nah. kwock. te tribes, the two former being the largest and strongest of the whole group of Kwah. kewlth tribes. He thinks that the authority of the Government would probably have stopped this long ago.

Intd. G.M.S.

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Copy

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13624

Indian Reserve Commission

Fort Rupert
28 Octr 1879

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 29 August and 1 September last I have to say that I find much anxiety respecting their lands on the part of all the Indians I have visited - the Klah. hoose, Sliammon, Homalthko, Euclatau and the various Kwah. Kewlth tribes.

Pending the results of the investigation which I am now actively making, I respectfully mention that it would appear to be very undesirable that lands not ascertained to be Indian lands, or required as such, should be alienated by the Provincial Government in this quarter, particularly at Nimkish, Salmon River, Beaver Cove or around Fort Rupert, and at Campbell River (this last is within the Railway Reserve.

Mr. West Huson has applied for land at Nimkish but it is essential that no sales should be made there until the Indians reasonable requirements are ascertained.

From

The Hon.
The Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works
Victoria

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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From 1200 to 1500 Indians look to Kamkish mainly for their support. The whole of the Indians above mentioned must number approximately 3000. (the Census is not yet completed) and, until their land questions are fully adjusted, no effective Missionary or governmental effort can be made among them for their improvement.

They have not, I may venture to remind you, had any lands whatsoever reserved for their use since the establishment of the Colony.

I am, Sir,
Your obt Servt.
&c, F. M. Sproat.
Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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Postcript-

The cannibalism mentioned at page 15, and in my letter to Dr. Powell, was described to me by Mr George Hunt, a halfbreed trader of the Hudson's Bay Co who knows more about the Kwaw-Kewlk tribes in modern days than any other white man. That it existed formerly is well known. Mr Blenkinsop of the Reserve Commission when an officer in the Company's service has seen an Indian killed and eaten at Fort Rupert but he thought the horrid practice had been entirely abandoned. Mr Hunt says that dead bodies have been eaten last year and for

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several years back, to his knowledge,
for he saw the act on one occasion,
by one or other of the tribes of
the Kwah-Kewlth group known
as the Tsāh wow tay-neuch
the Mah-ma-lil-le-Kulla
and the Nāh Kwock-to - the
two first named being the
largest and boldest tribes of
the whole Kwah-Kewlth
group. He does not think
that persons were killed to be
eaten, but of course he cannot
be certain as to this. Those he
saw eaten were supposed to have
died natural deaths. They were
not merely bitten at, but eaten
and the bones flung to women to be
picked. The flesh, as he expressed

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it, was allowed to become "dry" before it was eaten. The bodies were he understood, those of relatives of the persons who ate them, and so far as he knows, the idea was that Indians who were sick, or inclined to be sick benefitted in their health by eating their relatives. Mr G. Hunt is the son of Mr R. Hunt who is in charge of the Hudsons Bay Co's Post at Fort Rupert. He trades in a small schooner among the tribes in the service of the Company, and I believe that his statement is exaggerated and incorrect. Some of the people, yielding to natural feelings of horror, have asked him to use his influence against the practice. He thinks that

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the Government should, and could,
have stopped it long ago, but
nothing has been done. No officer
of the Government has visited either
of the above important tribes. There
was a steamboat visit to the district in 1874
and another in 1875. But very
hurried visits were paid and the
beaten tracks of navigation kept.
There are during the whole summer
steamboats passing about every
fortnight within 6 and 12 miles
of the headquarter villages of these
two main tribes, and the place is
two days from Victoria. The navigation
is good for canoes, at least I am
attempting it in winter.

These matters are

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not under my care, nor perhaps within my province but I cannot help mentioning them to illustrate the defects of existing arrangements and because when missionaries and others get hold of these facts, they are not unlikely to formulate them into charges of mal-administration which could not easily be met or explained.

Encl

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British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
Shushartie Bay.
11th. Nov 1879

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC 22 1879
BRANCH.

File with previous Reports of progress

(Further Report of Progress)

Sir

I wrote last on this subject on the 11th Octr, when I described my work in general among the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko tribes, and informed you that I was about to proceed further north among the "Laich-Kwil-tacks" commonly called "Euclataws".

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

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Many of these Indians, including the principal chiefs, having been absent at a "Potlach" I could not complete my work amongst them but I considerably advanced it and examined a portion of their districts.

There are two principal places affording good land — such as these people should have a share of, if anything is ever to be made of them, which places are at Campbell River — just inside Cape Mudge —

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and at Salmon River further to the north.

I found that a serious dispute existed at Campbell River between the Indians and a white squatter. The latter said that the Indians had threatened ~~them~~ him and the Indians said that the squatter had fired his gun at them. The squatter told me that he had been several times to Victoria to try to get papers for the land, but being within the railway reserve he could not

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get papers. Here then but for the accident of the railway reserve, would have been a dispute causing trouble for years to the Department.

At Salmon River the Provincial government made surveys in 1877, and their surveyor reported to them that the Indians were "sullen and very jealous" "of our operations."

The whole of Carmanah Island, including so far as I can ascertain, a settlement of the Nitinkish Indians,

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where they still reside has been leased by the Provincial Government to a Mr. Huson for a long term of years.

The old place of the Klah-wit-sis tribe of the Kwah-Kewlth Indians "Klick see way", has been occupied by white men and passed through several hands. This, with other places, was protected by the following agreements, which Sir James Douglas told me, and my legal adviser tells me, ~~is~~ are valid legal instruments. They are documents which will govern some questions in this neighbourhood between

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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6

the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company.

QUEACKAR TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Tribe called Queackars, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.

The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, Sixty-four pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WALE his x mark.
and 11 others.

Witnesses,
(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY MCNEILL, C. T., H. B. Co.
CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H. B. Co.

QUAKEOLTH TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Tribe called Quakeolths, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.

The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, Eighty-six pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eight day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WAWATTIE his x mark
and 15 others.

Witnesses,
(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY MCNEILL, C. T., H. B. Co.
CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H. B. Co.

At Noo-we-ti still nearer the north of the Island of Vancouver, a white trader has built

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several houses within the Settlement.

Various applications to purchase lands have also been made lately in the localities now being examined and accordingly I have written a letter on the subject of the Indian requirements in this district to the Chief Commissioner of Lands as per enclosed copy dated 28th Oct, 1879.

The Revd Mr Hall, a clergyman connected with the Church Missionary Society, stationed for the present at Fort Rupert informs me that united

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the Indians land questions are settled he cannot get on satisfactorily with his work, and he says further that during the last two years the Indians have repeatedly asked the Hudsons Bay Co's traders to make their wishes known to the authorities.

This is what any intelligent disinterested person would have supposed and it would not have been worth mentioning but for the attempt lately made by the Provincial Government and others

DOCAN SAFETY FILM

17,610

to prevent investigation and adjustment of land questions in this quarter, for reasons which I cannot surmise.

The proposed work of two such powerful and benificent bodies as the ~~New Zealand~~ New England Company, and the Church Missionary Society among these. Perhaps the most morally degraded Indians on the coast has been practically held back or stopped by the non adjustment of these land questions.

It is obvious, one would think, to commend ~~that~~ such societies

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~~[illegible]~~
cannot undertake systematic
work for the good of the
Indians until it is known
where the principal locations
of the Indians are to be,
after an examination of
the question in reference to
the wishes of the people
and the possibilities of
administrative or other
benevolent effort among
them in the future.

I find more questions
and difficulties, as regards

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land among these Indians than I myself anticipated and considerably more difficult here than in the Interior in forming sound opinions respecting the future.

The group of Indians among whom, since leaving the Klahoose, Skiammon and Homalth Ko Indians I am working may be called the "Kwah-Kewlth" group - the Kwah-Kewlth tribe having been generally considered to be the leading tribe among the people.

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Their country is from below Cape Mudge up to Smith's Sound on the Mainland and including Quatsino Sound on the northwest of Vancouver Island.

The tribes, which all speak the same language, and number from 2500 to 3000, are as follows

Quatsinos including Koskimos
Koprinos
Klaskinos

Nah witte or Noo-we-ti'
Kwāh-she-lah
Nāh-Kwock-to
Tsāh waw-tay-nench
Mah-ma-til-le-Kulla
Klāh-wit-tis
Nimkish
Māh-teelth-pe

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Ta-nach-tench

Kwah-Kewlth

Lach-Kwil-tach

The Owekano tribe in Rivers Inlet, Fitz Hugh Sound, are more Bella Bella Indians than Kwah-Kewlth Indians.

The above tribes require special attention, for their condition is not satisfactory and I see few signs of progress. They are in the very heart of the Coast-Superintendency. The "Potlach custom has a strong hold among them. They do not seem to

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realize that the Government disapproves of "Pattaching" among themselves and that the Government will not give them useless presents. Some of them came to me expecting that I would open bales of goods and distribute them. That was their idea of a great chief until I undeceived them. When I smoked a pipe with them at their fires and said in courtesy, "come and see me at my"

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lent" they brought women thinking I wished them to come for immoral purposes. Some of the tribes are much given to the use of whisky. Nearly all of them send their women to Nanaimo, Victoria, New Westminster, and even Puget Sound, for purposes of prostitution. Cannibalism is not extinct.

Having now worked up from Victoria to the extreme north of Vancouver Island examining carefully the requirements and condition of the Indians, my experience in this Th Coast

Superintendency strikingly confirms the opinion expressed last year in Mr VanKoughnet's report that the present system has not produced the hoped for results.

Things are no better here than on the Mainland, and this I say without meaning any unkind criticism

As the Fraser Superintendent sits most of his time in New Westminster, and occasionally goes up the river or road in a public conveyance and hurries back to his office again, so

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is it in the case of the Superintendent at Victoria.

What possible good effect can anyone produce, remaining year after year in Victoria, and then going round the coast in a gunboat, at intervals of years, to make a speech, during a hurried visit, and distribute a few presents!

The mere residence of an Agent in Victoria is a bad thing. for it is a good excuse for Indians going thither from distant places. There are no Indians at Victoria that need special attention. Here along the Gulf of Georgia and especially

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among the Kwah-Kewlth people north of Cape Mudge
- becoming more degraded
yearly - is where an Agent
should have been working
in a Canoe from village to
village for several years past
, sitting at the fireplaces of the
people, reasoning with them
explaining to them the views
of the Government, and drawing
out of them whatever of good
there is in them. As it is,
they do not seem instructed
in anything, and work
for their good will be doubly
difficult, for, practically, except
for mild protests offered at long

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intervals, the supineness of the Department must have the effect of to some extent sanctioning in the minds of the Indians things which it will be necessary to condemn if any attempt to improve the Indians is ever made.

It is a most grave matter that several thousands of Indians, belonging to a class with proved capabilities of improvement, should be permitted to sink almost irrecoverably without any attempt being made to ~~teach~~ save them. If De Pauw had been among them in his

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canoe or schooner, for 7 or 8
months during the last 4 or
5 years, what great good
might not have been effected
in every respect, but more
particularly as regards whisky-
drinking, "Potlaching" and
wholesale prostitution! There
has been nothing of a practical
nature attempted that I can
hear of in regard to any
of these evils. All of them
are growing, and growing freely
under the eyes of the Government
except where missionaries have
checked their growth. They
can be rooted out, every one of
them.

In view of D

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Powell's profession also. I cannot help asking what great good might not have been done in improving the physical as well as the moral health of the people?

The arrangement, at present, with respect to medical matters is, so far as I can ascertain, as follows.

The Superintendent, residing at Victoria, which is at the extreme end of over ~~400~~ 500 miles of coast, gives medical advice and aid to any Indian who is able to go to his office. This cannot be a convenient arrangement for sick people, and

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their conveyance is an excuse for others going to Victoria. Many poor creatures, of course, do go to Victoria but it must be a considerable tax on their means and on what strength may remain to them to undertake such a journey and to remain for any time at Victoria, or away from home. I find sick or injured Indians in almost every village. The children seem to die off.

If the Superintendent does not itinerate, there is of course no other course open to those Indians needing medical aid

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than to go to him, and I doubt not every attention is paid to them.

The other part of the Medical arrangements seems to be that Dr. Powell sends an assortment of medicines to the missionaries and to others, who with little or no knowledge, undertake to dispense them.

I mention these matters, not in any way to criticise Dr Powell, but to show the result of my experience in working along the coast, so far, in his Superintendency. The arrangements do not seem to be

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suited to the circumstances, and this is a fact which can be appreciated without necessarily involving individual criticism.

Whether all the circumstances forbade useful action among these Indians, or whether a man of energy and ability could have done more than has been done are not questions with which I am concerned nor of which I have the means of judging at present with much precision, but I wish something more had been attempted in this

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portion of the coast Superintendency, for the reasons I have stated.

In the other portion nearer Victoria, on both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, where reserves were laid off three years ago by the Reserve Commission, I have been surprised lately to find that the action of the Reserve Commission has not been followed up by suitable effort to make the Indians cultivate their lands. If the nearest reserve to Victoria is taken first, and an inquiry made successively to more distant ones, this remark will hold good. The Provincial Government will point, and are pointing to such reserves, and may

Board

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Say that they are too large, though really they are small. The Indians should be visited and urged and warned, and in short should be compelled to use the land, and it should be subdivided and then the industrious would get their reward, and lazy ones who roamed about "Pallacking" would be known. It is no answer in most of those cases to say that nothing could be done until the reserves were surveyed and conveyed. There has been abundance of work on reserves near Victoria easily accessible without much cost - old reserves simply confirmed or moderately extended by the Commission

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in surveyed districts, and the boundaries of which were well known.

I am directly concerned in complaining of this inaction having committed myself to the decision that these reserves were suitable. If the Indians are not made to use them (and I know this merely requires energy and judgment) the Provincial Government will say that the Reserves are unsuitable.

I mention these matters because my decisions as Reserve Commissioner are based, and are being based,

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in part, on a reasonable view and hope, as regards the requirements of the Indians, when not left entirely to themselves.

It is necessary that I should look a little into the future, and assume that the Indians will be encouraged in a wholesome way, and also directed, in working towards a better condition than they now are in.

I beg to enclose copy of my letter of this date to Dr. Powell on some of the foregoing subjects which coming under my observation cannot from

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their gravity, he passed unnoticed,
so that you may have placed
before you by that gentleman the other side of
the question. if there is any
other side.

I am Sir

Your Obed't Servant

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

British Columbia 17,612 13615

Indian Reserve Commission

In Camp Salmon River.

24 Nov. 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
22
1879
BRANCH.

Summary of Year work

Sir

I may at this time summarise what the Commission has been doing during the year, to save You the trouble of referring to numerous separate letters.

The first work during the year was in Malaspina Strait among the Coast Indians known as the Sliammons who sent me urgent messages relative to the sale of land close to their principal village. I prosecuted work among these Indians until the steamboat "Leonora" which was my chief

L Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa. Canada

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conveyance, was driven on shore, and so damaged as to be unable to proceed further, which indeed would not have been much longer possible in that part of the country owing to the snowfall.

I returned to the Fraser River, and undertook such of the long promised work as was possible at that season among the Lower Fraser Indians who had been passed over for two years by the Commission owing to the pressing nature of the land question in the interior.

After an interval in the early spring occupied in office work connected with Commission and Survey records and maps required for the two

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governments. I started in April to carry on and complete the adjustment of land questions between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser, connecting the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Nekla-kap-a-muks at Spuzzum, which people had been dealt with during the previous season.

The Lower Fraser Indians inhabit what is known as the New Westminster District, a comparatively populous and very important district. There are many tribes, and I anticipated and indeed experienced great difficulty in finding means of adjusting Indian land questions in several localities. Some of the reserves were unsuitable, and the good land near them had naturally been taken up by settlers. The season was wet and the mosquitoes worse than they had been

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for many years, so that the work was of the most severe description. It was necessary, however, to carry it through, as great inconvenience to both Indians and whites was caused by the long delay in examining the district. I exhausted every effort to provide reasonably for the Indians without unnecessarily disturbing white settlers, even though they had merely squatted since the railway reserve was put on. I think I may say that the intelligent settlers appreciate the difficulties which work in this district presented.

In two or three places the mosquitoes fairly drove the Indians and ourselves away, and in other places the water was so

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high as to cover the land which the Indians wished me to look at. With these unimportant exceptions however, and a place not yet visited close to the American boundary, the whole Indian Question in the New Westminster District has been examined, and the work as above said, connected above Yale with what was done during the previous season. This enables it to be said that the Indian land question has now been examined and as far as might be, adjusted along the whole proposed railway line from the (Salt water) to 50 miles up the North Thompson from Kamloops.

Having to resume work on the coast after finishing the New

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Westmuster district I made the
necessary preparations: adopting the
means of transport afforded by
a schooner, and mainly, canoes,
in preference to the former means
namely, a steamboat. I find
~~that~~ I do not lose time by
not having a steamboat such as
the "Leonora (formerly employed by the
Commission) as her supplies of
fresh water and wood needed
constant replenishing, and she could
not face such weather as the
schooner can make progress in.
A larger steamboat would double
the cost of transport now being
incurred, so that the present plan
appears to be most suitable. Though
canoe travelling and camping in wet,

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stormy weather involves discomfort. The 17/12
work can be carried on outside as long
as there is little or no snow on the
ground.

Between the time of leaving
the New Westminster District and
resuming work in the Malaspina
Strait district on the coast above
mentioned, namely in July, I
attended the interesting meeting
of the Nekla-kap-a-muk
Indians at Lytton, having first
invited the Chief Commissioner of
Lands & Works to accompany me.
The Indians much wished white
settlers and particularly white "chiefs"
to be present at their meeting, so
that they might see how the
Indians could do business.

On resuming work in

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Malaspina strait on the coast. I found the Klahoose and Homalthko tribes waiting for me with the Sliammon tribe, and all very anxious with respect to their land adjustment.

The particulars, so far, of my work among these Indians are described in my letter of the 11 Oct.r, and in another letter dated the 11.th of this month. I have given an account of the later progress of the Commission among the Kwah Kewlth people therein also described. I am working amongst these people at the present time. The labours of the Commission are much needed on this portion of the coast, and progress will be duly advised.

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The two surveyors Mr. E. Mohun and Captain Jemmett, employed in surveying Indian reserves in this province under my immediate direction, have been working throughout the season in the extensive and important valley of Nicola. Capt Jemmett has surveyed also the reserves for the Nicomen Indians on Thompson River. Every effort has been used to reduce expenditure in connection with these surveys.

In conclusion I have the pleasure to inform you that as a result of arrangements which I think, judging from experience, will be feasible, I hope to be able to advise the possibility, in the spring, of considerably reducing the cost of

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the Reserve Commission, so long as it is working on the coast - thus continuing the efforts in the direction of economy which in conformity with) your instructions, have engaged my attention as regards the work) of the Commission and the Surveys, since these came under my personal Management.

It is not necessary in this Summary, to advert to the several very grave subjects on which, as they came before me, I have from time to time made observations for the information of the Department.

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11

17,612

I am Sir

Your Obed: Servant

Gilbert McMillan Sproat

Commissioner

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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18,672

Indian Reserve Commission 61676

British Columbia

30 Jany 1880

File with papers in 2c & pasted

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. INDIAN FEB 12 1880 BRANCH.

Sir

I have been engaged with Dr Powell and in other matters since landing, and therefore cannot by this day's mail make progress in replying to your various letters, but I wish to take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 25 Nov last No 16.665 in which you ask if I have been doing work over again on certain parts

L. Vankoughnet Esq.
Deputy Supt Genl of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

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of the coast.

In reply I have to say that I have not done so.

The work done formerly in that quarter by the Commission is fully described in reports and maps in the official possession of Dr Powell and of the Department, and I, of course, began where the former work ended.

I will reply

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at greater length in due course to the above letter and send the information required. I write this after opening it and just as the mail closes.

I am Sir

Your Obed: Servant

Gilbert McSpoat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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Appendix A

Extract letter Indian Reserve Commissioners
to the Provincial Secretary 17 Oct 1876

" From Burrards' Inlet we would
" propose to go to Howe Sound which is
" looked upon as a home by many of
" the Burrard's Inlet Indians; thence, if
" the weather permitted, to Jervis Inlet, where
" we understand there are some timber
" cutting questions between white men
" and Indians.
. . . . . .
. . . . . " The wet weather will
" probably not set in so soon on
" the east coast of Vancouver Island
" as in the inlets on the Mainland
" coast, and we would next propose
" to cross direct to the east coast of
" the Island and continue work at
" such places as might be found

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A cont'd

Convenient"

Appendix B

See Joint Commissioner's letters from Jervis' Inlet and from Comox, Decr. 1876. See also Commission Report with plans and Descriptions sent 21 March 1877

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Appendix C

Extract from Commission Report

Sent 21 March 1877.

" The industry of the men is manifested
" in a very useful and profitable way,
" and by the millowners in Burrard's
" Inlet is duly encouraged. Last year,
" we were informed, they supplied
" 1300 000 cubic feet of saw logs,
" for which they received, delivered in
" the water adjacent to the places
" where cut, at the rate of $3 p.m
" - being the price paid also to white
" men prosecuting the same business.

" To encourage this industry, and in
" accordance with a wish expressed by the
" chiefs the Commissioners assured them
" that they would recommend the
" Provincial Government to grant them

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" a special privilege of timber cutting
" on the west side of Queen's Reach
" from the Humaccheen reserve at the
" head down to Point Patrick.

" With a view to this, indeed, the
" Commissioners had before leaving
" Victoria, asked for the reservation
" temporarily, of this tract of land, a
" request which was at once acceded
" to by the Chief Comr. of Lands.

× note This proved to be an error

Note. The above refers to the Lewis Inlet Indians, north of whom the former Commission did not go. The Shammon and Klahoose & Indians are immediately to the north, and the extract is given to show the nature of the timber questions which so much interested all these Indians, and to elucidate, in part, what follows.

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Appendix C. cont'd

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The former Reserve Commission turned before reaching the Sliammon, Klohooses &c, but at Comox they saw some of these Indians who were there trading and they heard of the people's wants generally from Mr Rodello, the local I.P. & others.

Accordingly, on getting back to Victoria and learning that their next trip was to be to the interior, and that the further prosecution of coast work must be delayed, all the Commissioners joined in the following letter.

Appendix D

Copy

Victoria 27th April 1877

Sir,

"It would, in our opinion,
" be well of the Provincial Government
" reserved Harwood Savary and Cortes
" Islands in the Gulf of Georgia
" until the land claims of the

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" Klahoose and other neighbouring
" Indians are settled, also all the
" islands in the Fraser river lying
" opposite to the Matsqui Village and
" near the SW ¼ of Township 17 New
" West: District.

" Looking to the number
" of Indians in Barclay Sound
" and that neighbourhood, and also
" at Salmon River which flows into
" Johnston's Straits, we recommend
" similar action in reference to land
" at the head of the Alberni Canal
" from that place to the Mountains,
" and also the land in the Salmon
" River valley. " The Alberni land
" is within the railway belt.

Judging from letters which

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Appendix D contd

18,909

" have reached us from Mr Duncan
" L.P. and others, it might, further,
" be advisable, pending the settlement
" of Indian land questions, not to give
" any right to lands on the Nass
" and Skeena, except subject to the
" occupation rights of the Indians

" A. C. Anderson
" A. McKinlay
" G. M. Sproat

The Hon'l
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works
Victoria

Note

The Commrs, proceeded in 1877 to the Interior, and left over the above Coast work and also the New Westminster District for future adjustment, much to the disappointment of the Indians concerned.

In spring of 1878 the question of the season's programme came up and for pressing reasons, the Commission

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determined to go again to the interior, but messages reached Mr. Sproat from the Shiammon & and a deputation of 6 chiefs came from the New Westminster District, strongly protesting against the Commission again going past them.

When Mr. Sproat did start, the Indians as advised in his letter to Ottawa 20th. May 1878. came long distance to see him at New Westminster and were waiting at every landing place on Fraser river as he passed up in the steamer.

Though at work in the Interior Mr. Sproat repeatedly wrote to Govt Agents and to the Provincial Government on the subject of the lands for these Coast and New Westminster Districts Indians,

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but it is probably unnecessary to copy these letters.

In one to the Chief Commr of Lands dated, In Camp, Cooks Ferry, 17 July 1878. Mr Sproat said

"I also crave reference by
" way of reminder, to the letter
" of the Indian Reserve Commission
" 27 April 1877 asking you to
" reserve temporarily certain lands
" in places visited by the
" Commissioners. The Klahoose
" Indians are very anxious
" about Harwood, Savary and Cortes
" Islands, and came to New Westmr
" to meet me on the way up to
" express their anxiety.

see ante

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Appendix F

On returning from the 1878 campaign in the interior, Mr Sproat received the following letter from Dr Powell which with its enclosure, speaks for itself

Indian Office Victoria
12th Oct 1878

Copy

Sir, I have the honour to
" enclose copy of a letter from
" Mr Rodello, the Govermnt
" agent at Comox, relative to
" anticipated troubles between the
" Clahahmin (Shiamon) Indians
" and white men who are
" engaged in cutting timber in
" the vicinity of the Indian
" villages. " I have conferred

G M Sproat Esq
Ind Res Comm

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"with the Hon: The Attorney General
" on the subject, who considered it
" best to leave the matter
" in abeyance until your return
" to this place

&c
(P) J W. Powell
I Supt

Copy. Enclosure in above letter

Comox Oct 3. 1878.

"Dr Powell
Sir

I am now to inform you that on the 20th day of inst I went across the gulf of Georgia over to visit the Sliammon tribe of Indians which the priest of New Westminster was there which he told me to be sure to inform you with the

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the trouble between the Indians
and some white men there
cutting logs for the Sawmills.
The Indians said distinctly
"how Mr Rodello as you are
"the Govt Agent here, and you
"have always been our best
"friend, we now depend on you
"that you will inform Dr
"Powell, our agent, of this matter
"and hoping that he will settle
"this. If not, we will
"protect ourselves.
"Also this day 3 Canoes
"have arrived here from Klahoose
"also stating another complaint
"as above which the Indians
"have seized the logs that the

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" white men have cut, and they
" will not allow them to take
" the logs away, and they will
" wait for your answer to me
" by next steamer to prevent
" further trouble for these white
" men to cut timber close to
" their villages.

Yours &c
(Sig) I Rodello

" The priest he also told me
" to write to Mr Sproat Indian
" Commissioner, but I think you
" will do, or see Mr Sproat
" yourself.

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(8,999)

On inquiry Mr Sproat found that the Provincial Government had sold a much coveted piece of timber land close to the principal village of the Indians, but the season was too far advanced for him to effectively examine the question, and when spring opened, the Commission as already stated, was under an imperative obligation to adjust matters in the populous district of New Westminster.

Thereafter, on the earliest opportunity, he went on the coast and began at Sliammon (see map), and he must

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beg leave, in conclusion, to say that it is inexplicable to his mind that any gentleman connected with these transactions should have written as some appear to have done to the Dominion Govt to say that they do not know why the Commission undertook War on the Coast or why the Commission began at Skeena.

GMA

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Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia
18.999 9th Feb: 1880

02165

Memorandum on the question in
Mr. Vankoughnet's letter to Mr
Sproat of the 25th Nov 1879 "whether"
"the former Indian Reserve Commissioners"
"of which you were one, did not"
"allot reserves to all of the"
"Indians on both sides of the straits"
"Gulf of Georgia from Victoria to"
"Comox, and, if so, what was"
"the necessity for your doing"
"this work, or part of it, at"
"least, over again, as you"
"would appear to have done".

1. It is the fact that
the former Reserve Commission

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did allot reserves to all of the Indians on both sides of the straits of Georgia from Victoria to Comox, See Appendix A and B, but it is not the fact that the present Reserve Commission has done the work, or any part of it, except as hereinafter mentioned, over again.

2. The accompanying Map will probably be the best means of showing where the work of the former Reserve Commission ended on the coast, and where the work of the present Reserve Commission began during its

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late visit to the coast.

(3) The appendices C and D and E show the reasons why the present Reserve Commission began at the Skeena river district, namely, (in short)

Because the former Reserve Commission, much to the disappointment of the Indians, were unable to visit Skeena, but crossed to Quadra and went Southward along the east side of Vancouver Island.

All the Commissioners, nevertheless, joined in requesting the Provincial Government to withhold lands in the Skeena and other districts (where the present Commission has lately

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been working) pending the return of the Commission, as soon as possible to adjust land matters in those districts.

The Provincial Government did not attend to this request but sold lands close up to the village - thus creating a difficult question between the Governments and a necessity for the Commission visiting the district, and reporting on the case, or finding a means of Compromise.

(4) Because these Indians sent messages to the Commission, by their own people and by the Catholic Bishop, begging

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18,909

that they would not be forgotten.

(5) Because in the latter end of 1878, the patience of these Indians was exhausted, and Dr. Powell and Mr. Walkem (see Appendix F) on learning that the Indians were protecting themselves by seizing the sawlogs of loggers in the district, determined to communicate the facts to the Commission to be dealt with at the earliest opportunity, on Mr Sproat's return from the mainland.

(6) The Commission long before that time, was well

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aware of the necessity and
after finishing New Westminster District
accordingly went there, when
the inability of the Provincial
Government to arrange irrigating
questions made it temporarily
undesirable to continue work
in the Interior.

(7) It illustrates some
of the conditions of the work
of the Commission that the
Commissioner, on thus proceeding
to do what was necessary and
what he had been asked to
do, was blamed and informed
without any reasons assigned, that
to visit Shuswap &c would do

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more harm than good, and that he ought to go to the northern Interior, though the water difficulty there was well known.

8. It is impossible for the Reserve Commission to be in two places at once, or to be guided by inconsistent recommendations. Considerations of expense, no less than the effect on the Indian mind, and many things not obvious to outsiders require a steady course of action.

The foregoing, with the map, shows where the present Commission began work on the Coast and why it began at

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CANADA

Skeena.

It is not obvious in what the idea could have originated that in so doing the present Commission was doing work over again, seeing that the former Commission never was at that spot, nor at any place north therefrom where the present Commission has worked lately.

Perhaps it may have arisen from a visit which Mr Sproat paid to Oyster Harbour - a place dealt with by the former Commission (see map). The former Commission inadvertently, owing to some fault in their copies of

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CANADA

18.909

the Landoffice Records, included the whole Pre-emption of Mr. G. R. Fox within the Indian Reserve, and the fact was only discovered when Mr. Green went to survey the Reserve. It thus became necessary for the present Commission to revisit Oyster Harbour to adjust this unfortunate matter between Mr. Fox and the Indians. Or the idea of redoing work may have arisen from my having called at Valdez Island where the Dominion Surveyor bungled the survey, causing an interminable Correspondence with Capt.n Wake respecting which D.r Powell urged me to ascertain the facts. But it does not seem necessary

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to lengthen this memorandum by offering remarks or hypotheses. The facts are stated above, which it is hoped embrace the information desired.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commr.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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Sketch to accompany Mr. Sproat's memorandum 9th Feb. 1880

VANCOUVER ISLAND

The District within yellow lines was dealt with by the former Reserve Commission.

The red colouring shows where the present Reserve Commission began Coast work viz: at Stiammon.

The work was continued by the present Reserve Commission much farther North than shown, which will appear when the regular plans are sent.

Scale 10 miles = 1 inch

Ramsay Arm

TOBA INLET

REDONDA I.

Forbes Bay

Seymour Narrows

Cortez I.

C. Mudge

MALASPINA INLET

Savary I.

SLIAMMON VILLAGE

Harwood I.

JERVIS INLET

TRUE NORTH

C. Lazo

COMOX

TEXADA I

NELSON I.

SECHELT

MALASPINA STRAIT

HOWE SOUND

BAYNES SOUND

STRAIT OF GEORGIA

BURRARD INLET

NEW WESTMINSTER

NANAIMO HT.

GABRIOLA I.

VALDES I.

Porlier Pass

Fraser R.

Oyster Harbour

Roberts Pt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

05698

20.159

British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
MAY
8
188
BRANCH

179. Fr.

Indian Office
Victoria Apr 24th 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 16.665 of the 2nd Inst., enclosing copies of communications from Mr. G. M. Sproat relative to the work done by that gentleman in the allotment of Reserves on the Coast, more especially referring to a report to the Department, to the effect, "that he had been reallotting Reserves which had previously been assigned by the former Reserve Commission."

These documents shall have my attention in due course.

I might, however, remark, in regard to the complaint just alluded to, that reports reached me from various sources that a considerable portion of the time most favorable for work was taken up in visiting (not reallotting) localities long since disposed of by the former Commission.

These

The Right Honorable
The Supt dt. General
of Ind. Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

20,339

These reports would appear to have been quite correct from the "log" of the Schooner's movements, which I had the honor of enclosing to you, in connection with Mr. Sproat's accounts, in my letter of the 19th April No. 140. F.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obd.t Servant.
I. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,665)

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CANADA

File 16,665 — British Columbia - Reports of Gilbert M. Sproat, Indian Reserves Commissioner, of visits to reserves occupied by the Klahoose, Sliamman and Homalthko Indians containing evidence of the beneficial effects of the word of the Roman Catholic Missionaries (map). 1879 - 1880

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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CANADA

MEMO.

D.S.G. 3/4/2 4-1/2 9

ccc

No. 16,674

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

10343. 10221. 9799.

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

16674

L. M. Sproat

13/21 Oct

Re Indian Reserves with Railway lands and enclosing a Newspaper Clipping calling for tenders

165/30

7 Inv. Lt. L Braun & Encls
7 Inv. " " L. M. Sproat
3/4 Dec " from J. Bryson
10/ " " to L. M. Sproat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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CANADA

British Columbia 11655
Indian Reserve Commission
16.674
1879 In Camp near Cape Mudge
Oct 13.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OCT 31 1879
BRANCH

Sir. (Indian Reserves within Railway Lands)

Referring to the annexed newspaper clipping of an invitation for tenders to construct, in sections, certain railway works between Emery's Bar and Savona's Ferry - 127 miles - I beg to state that there are a great many Indian reserves along the whole line, few of which are surveyed, and some of which are not precisely determined owing to questions respecting water for irrigation I have no knowledge of the

The Honorable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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CANADA

arrangements which may be proposed by the Department of Railways and Canals. but in case they might include an assignment of land to a contractor for any of these sections it would seem to be necessary to withhold from alienation all lands assigned for Indian purposes, or that may be assigned; and the same remark applies to water for irigation required or that may be required for the Indians.

Under any circumstances, if construction is proceeded with, I

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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16,674

respectfully express an opinion that arrangements should be made with the Indians in respect of the passage of the railway line through their lands, so that their satisfaction with the recent adjustment of land questions should not be disturbed.

I presume that the compensation would be settled in accordance with the Clause 20 of the Indian Act, and that you would name an arbitrator to act on behalf of the Indians.

In this matter a proof might be speedily afforded of the utility of the Indian tribes

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being organised, if you confirmed the Nekla-Kap-a-muk organisation.

Instead of having to deal with numerous small tribes living over 100 miles of country, the Nekla-Kap-a-muk Council, in conjunction with the arbitrator, could determine the principles on which the question of compensation should proceed in all the different classes of cases that would arise, and thus a prompt and satisfactory arrangement could be made.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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There would be questions respecting land, wood and water. The land might be urban, or semi-urban, or rural; it might be land of old occupation and cultivation, or it might be newly assigned land not yet used. The wood might be valuable to the Indians for fuel near their village, or it might be an advantage to the Indians to have it cut down. The irigation ditches and "flumes" (wooden aqueducts) might be cut in two by a railway line. I mention these to show the classes of cases that would have to be considered.

If the Indians are dealt with in this matter, in

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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good time, and in the same manner as white men. To the extent at least of recognising that they are not to be arbitrarily pushed aside, I do not think they will be found to be otherwise than very reasonable and moderate.

Almost all the Indians on the proposed line are Nekla-Kap-a-muk's. Many of these people suffered in their moral and physical health in the early days of the colony, when there was much traffic on the waggon

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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road. They are now recovering, and what is remarkable, are themselves desirous of maintaining a good moral position, but I view with apprehension the effect of renewed contact with numbers of men on the waggon road, such as may be employed on the Railway works. I do not know that the Department can do more to prevent this than by some improvement in administration and particularly by enabling the Nekla- Kap-a-mat people to help themselves through an organization of their

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

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CANADA

18

own.

I am Sir
Your Obed: Servant
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to Noon on Monday, the Seventeenth (17th) day of November next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops in the following sections, viz.:—

Emery's Bar to Boston Bar, twenty-nine (29) miles; Boston Bar to Lytton, twenty-nine (29) miles; Lytton to Junction Flat, twenty-eight and a half (28½) miles; Junction Flat to Savona Ferry, forty and ahalf (40½) miles.

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tenders, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer in Chief, at Ottawa.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, and all the conditions are complied with.

By Order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary Department
of Railways & Canals.

Ottawa, October 3rd, 1879. oc7

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16.674.

F Braun Esq
Secretary of the
Railway Dept.

5/11/79

Novr 7 79

Sir,

With reference to the Advertisement ~~from your Office~~ from the Railway Dept, dated the 3 Ultimo, calling for Tenders for certain works of Construction on the line of the Canada Pacific Railway from near Yale to Lake Kamloops B.C., I have the honor to enclose herein Extracts from a letter received from Mr G.M. Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C. in which you will observe that Mr Sproat states that there are many Indian Reserves along the Contemplated line, and calls attention to the necessity of withholding from alienation, all lands or that may be assigned for Indian purposes & the water that may be required for irrigating

The

AW

between the above points;

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

the same; also to the necessity of arrange-ments being made to compensate the Indians for the Right of way through their Reserves, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act of 1876. Clause 20. A Copy of which is placed herewith
I have &c

G. M. Sproat. Esq
Indian Reserve Comr.
Victoria. B.C.
Novr 7 79

Sir/ I beg to ack the rect. of your letter of the 13 Ultimo, respecting the Indian Reserves within the Railway lands and calling attention to the necessity of exempting such from ~~any~~ assignments of land that may be ~~required~~ made to Railway Contractors and likewise to the arrangements that should be made to compensate the Indians for the Right of way through their Reserves.

I have to inform you that Extracts from your letter have been forwarded to the Dept. of Railways.
I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

12953

No 12929
Subj 961
Ref 20871

17,321

Ottawa 1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RECEIVED
DEC 4
1879
BRANCH

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 7th ultimo enclosing a communication addressed to your office by Wm G. Mc. Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner in British Columbia deprecating the assignment to contractor for Pacific Railway works in that Province of any lands included in the Indian Reserves, I am directed to inform you that it is not the intention of the Department to assign any land to contractors, unless should the occasion arise, for merely temporary purposes.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
L. Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian
Affairs.

Secretary

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.674

G M Sproat Esq
Ind Reserve Comr.
Victoria
B.C.

9/12/79

Decr 10th 79

Sir

In further reference to your letter of the 13 of Oct: last relative to Indian Reserves Lands within the Railway Lands in B.C. I beg to inform you that this Dept is advised that it is not the intention of the Railway Dept to assign any lands to Contractors for sections of the Canada Pacific Railway, unless, should the occasion arise, for purely temporary purposes

I am &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,674)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

File 16,665 — British Columbia - Reports of Gilbert M. Sproat, Indian Reserves Commissioner, of visits to reserves occupied by the Klahoose, Sliamman and Homalthko Indians containing evidence of the beneficial effects of the word of the Roman Catholic Missionaries (map). 1879 - 1880

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

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CANADA

MEMO.

D.S. 26-12-9 RS
Rem. 26-12-9 RS

No. 16,677

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

Jas F. Graham

25
31/Oct

A/c from Ind. Agent Newcomb $58.00 Being for travelling expenses connected with Distr of Seed grain to Roseau River Inds. in May last & the payment of annuities to the same Band in July last.

✓ 11 Nov. Let to Graham
— to enel —
✓ 25 Dec Let from Attwood
✓ 27 " Cheque to — do — &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,677

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 26th May 1879

Copy
No 1761

Sir,

I herewith send you the Pay-Sheets shewing the Annuities paid to the several Bands of Indians of Treaty No 1 who Come under your Agency from date of Treaty viz 1871 to the 31st December 1877. with the names arranged in alphabetical order, I have to request that you will made a copy of them for the Convenience of Yourself when paying Annuities to the Indians Come under your charge, and return to this the least possible delay. the original to be put on fyle in this Office,

I enclose (2) blank form book to transcribe the names therein,

I also enclose an Analysis made from the Pay-Sheets, shewing the Arrears of Annuities paid to the several Bands of Indians under Your Agency from 1872 to the 31st December 1878 and have to request that You will

G. Newcombe Esq
Indian Agent
Cumberland.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

will make a copy of them for your Office and return them, I now send you, with the least possible delay, to this Office with any remarks you may make in reference to the Amounts which appear to have been over paid, why so many blanks appear, how names appear on the Pay-sheets to have been paid Annuities in 1877 and 1878, which have not appeared before, also it would appear that some of the names are repeated, It is desired that you carry out the instructions sent you in my letter of 27th June last No 1335.

I have
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Sgd) James. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16,677

Emerson Sept. 30/1879

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith my a/c with Indian Branch - for expenses incurred during past summer in connection with Roseau Reserve,

Owing to your instructions regarding arrearages I devoted more time & care in the payment this year than ever before, thereby causing a little extra expense - But I consider the time well spent, in the errors corrected, in the better knowledge gained, and in acquaintance I have gained in connection with Indian affairs, which will give me greater opportunities to correct abuses in future payments, Your early attention to the a/c is requested

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Sgd) Geo Newcomb.

To J. F. Graham Esq
Winnipeg

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11664

16677

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 25th Oct. 1879

No. 1977

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your examination approval and payment an account in duplicate from Mr. Indian Agent Newcomb for the sum of Fifty Eight Dollars, being for his travelling expenses &c Connected with the distribution of Seed Grain to Indians of the Roseau River Reserve in the Month of May last, and the payment of Annuities to the same in the Month of July.

58.00

I beg to Enclose for your information a copy of Mr. Newcombs

The Right Honble
The Superintendent
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

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CANADA

16,677

Newcombs letter to me enclosing the account for payment stating that, owing to the instructions to him regarding Arrearages he devoted more time and care to the payments this year, a copy of my letter of instructions to Mr Newcombs I also enclose,

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting. Indian. Supt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.677

Jas. F Graham Esq
Acting Ind Supt.
Winnipeg
Man

Nov 11 79

7/11/79

Sir

I am in rect. of your letter of the 25 Ulto enclosing an ap in duplicate from Mr. Indian Agent Newcomb for $58 being for his travelling expenses &c connected with the distribution of seed grain to the Rosseau River Indians in the month of May last.

I have to return said ap & to request that you will ask Mr Inspector McColl to examine the same & sign with you ~~& attach~~ a certificate ~~thereto by yourself & Mr. McColl Inspector of Ind Agencies as to the correctness of the ap~~ as to the amount properly payable to Mr Newcombe

LW

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,677

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch in a/c with Geo. Newcomb Dr

L -

Express on Garden Seeds for Rossean Indians	.50 cts
Expenses for delivering seeds &c on Reserve	$ 4.00
" for going to Winnipeg on 1st July for Annuity money	$ 10.00
Paid for Interpreting (Indian George) 3 days ($2.50 per day)	$ 15.00
" " Use of building	$ 2.00
Assistant 3 days (Rev Mr Armstrong)	$ 9.00
Horse hire	$ 13.00
Personal expenses (3 days)	$ 4.50
	$ 58.00
Deducted for Interpreter 3 days @ $2.50	7.50
	$ 50.50

Geo. Newcomb

only $2.50 per day allowed for Interpreter

Cheque No 4150 26/12/79

Approved
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

E. McCall
2.2.a.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

17360

23518

Manitoba Superintendency
Winnipeg 12th Dec. 1879

No 2036

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 25th October last, No 1477. enclosing an account from Mr Indian Agent McCombe for $58.00 being for his travelling expences &c. connected with the distribution of Seed Grain, and payment of Annuities to the "Roseau River" Indians this year, and to your letter of the 11th ultimo, No 16,677, returning said account for Mr Inspector McColl to examine and sign the same

The Right Honble
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

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CANADA

17,360

with myself certified as to the amount properly payable to Mr Newcomb, I have the honor to re-enclose the account in question approved, by Mr Inspector McColl and myself for payment of the sum of Fifty Dollars and fifty Cents.

$50.50

The only reductions we could possibly make on this account is the $2.50 per diem for Interpreting three days. I am aware that the Interpreter to the Roseau River Band of Indians for the past four years has been paid at the rate of $5.00 per diem when Interpreting, and Mr Agent Newcomb has paid him this year at the same rate.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Jas. F. Graham
Acting Indian Supt

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

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CANADA

16677

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,

To Accountant

Ottawa, 23 Decr 1879.

For Examination and report on Mr. Indian Agent Newcomb's Ap for travelling Expenses, in connection with the distribution of seed grain & the payment of annuities to Rossean River Indians

A.W.
D.L. Gofia

Cheque No 4150 26/12/79 for $50.50

The account is correct so far as I can judge. the amount paid for similar service last year was $30.50: this year $50.50: no reason assigned for increased cost which equals 65%

Rob. Sinclair
26/12/79

The reason given in Agent Newcombe's letter to Mr Graham of 30th Sept placed herewith for the increase is satisfactory; the Ap may therefore be paid

2. To Mr McNeill to enclose Chk to Mr Acty Supt Graham A.W. Decr 26/79

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,677)

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CANADA

File 16,665 — British Columbia - Reports of Gilbert M. Sproat, Indian Reserves Commissioner, of visits to reserves occupied by the Klahoose, Sliamman and Homalthko Indians containing evidence of the beneficial effects of the word of the Roman Catholic Missionaries (map). 1879 - 1880

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

FILE NO. 16682 16682

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT Fort Simpson Reserves

VOLUME

FROM 1879

TO

BLACK FILE NO. 16682.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or PF	By	Date	For Records Use

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1	
2	
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Original on 11426

Extract from Indian Superintendent Powell's Report on his Coast Visitation, dated, Indian Office Victoria B.C. Augt 26/79

— Fort Simpson —

The principal request they had to make of me was that I might take immediate steps to secure to them their Village site, a very natural desire inasmuch as they have expended much labor and money already in erecting their houses on land which is allegethen claimed by the Hudson's Bay Co. I am of opinion from inquiry that the Indian houses at Fort Simpson are built upon land outside of the Company's limit.

Should this impression however prove incorrect some arrangement can doubtless be made, if necessary with the Company, whereby the land on which their houses and rancheria are built may be secured irrevocably to them. It would be a great pity in consideration of the very rapid strides these Indians have made in civilization and the great trust they repose in the protecting care of the Government if their wishes were not gratified. There is no available land

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

land at Fort Simpson for them, and I doubt if ten acres of arable soil fit for garden purposes could be found in the whole palace, Except in view of Railroad developments it is of no present or prospective value to the Company, but to the Indian in-habitants it has long been their home, nearly all of those I addressed had been born there, and in later years, considerable sums of money so far as their own capital is concerned must have been expended in building their houses. Fort Simpson is a central trading point, and I am quite confident that the expression of any doubt as to the future tenure of the site on which their houses stand would be productive of great and indeed serious dissatisfaction.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.682

E. J. Langevin Esqre.
Under Secty. of State.
Ottawa.

Novr. 12 79

10/11/79

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein an Extract from a report made by Mr. Indian Supt. Powell, of ~~the~~ a visitation recently made by him to the Coast of B.C. ~~referring~~ to a village site at Ft. Simpson on which the Indians have erected their houses; and which is claimed by the H.B.Co.; but regarding which Mr. Powell is of opinion that the same is outside of the Company's limits.

The said Extract refers

I am directed by the Right Hon. the S.G. of I.A. to request that the Extract from Mr. Powell's report may be forwarded to the Govt. of B.C. with the request that this Govt may be furnished with a description of the lands in the vicinity of Ft. Simpson which have been allotted to the H.B.Co.

I have &c

Over

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

Geo. Powell Esq
Ind Supt.
Victoria B.C.
Nov 12 79

Sir

With reference to that portion of your report of the 26 Augt last on a recent visitation to the Coast of B.C. relative to a village site at Ft Simpson for the Indians in that locality but which is you state claimed by the H.B. Co I have to inform you that an Extract of your report has been forwarded to the Dept of the ~~the~~ Secry of State ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and that Dept has been requested to ~~[illegible]~~ forward the same to the Govt of B.C. & to ~~[illegible]~~ apply for a description of the lands in the vicinity of Ft Simpson which have been allotted to the H.B. Co

I am

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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Kitlope Indians

These Indians living at the head of Gardner Channel are a small tribe of about 100 people. No white residents

Kititstu & Hiehish Indians

These Indians for the last three or four years, (although two distinct tribes, speaking different languages) have been living together on Cone Island, Finlayson Channel.
Previous to that time the Kititstu's lived on the north end of Price Island and the Hiehish on the east side of Price Island, in all about fifty people.

Bella Bella Indians

There was until last year, three ranches of these Indians living within a few miles of each other, two of these are now living at McLaughlin Bay, also a tribe formerly living in Deans Canal called the Eastates, who are now nearly all intermarried with the Bella Bellas.
The other ranch of Bella Bella's live at the south end of Aleo Island at the entrance to Ellerslie Channel. H.B. Co's Post here.

Kemsquit Indians

These Indians live at the head of Deans Canal in number about 200. no white residents.

Bella Coola Indians.

Live at the head of Bentinck Arm, in number about 300. H.B. Co's Post here.

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Taleomey Indians

Live at the head of South Bentinck Arm, about 50 or 60 people. No white residents.

Wekeno Indians

Live at the head of Rivers Inlet, about 200 people. a part of them live about fifteen or twenty miles up the river.

Quashla Indians

Live on Smiths Inlet not more than fifty or sixty people. No white residents.

Nuck'ive'taws

Live on Brauham Island, at the entrance to Belize Inlet, in number about 200.
No white residents

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Malco Bay – 21 Oct. 1881.

Wiet-ke-da-ho. This land was occupied by us for a long time, I remember when I was a boy – when the H.B.C. established a post at Ft. Naas. they left it again. but came back & occupied it when Joe came – Joes Fatherinlaw was here Shac shat, a chief, but Steen –

Joe Amaw sd I know that My wife & her father lived here before I did.

Aguillaha

100
156
148
404
19
423

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Jno Matheson — Oct.

Preempted - 8th April 79.

Has Cultivated about 8 acres. fences 6 acres 3 houses - one a new one - 14 X 15. with Lean to 8. X 23 - —

Can grow potatoes roots oats, Barley, corn & vegetables & all kinds

Mr Clay - absent — has a house & has cultivated about 2 acres —

Mr. Redgrave Ont.

Queenville 15th Oct

Mountain - Ev. Lam Gets Patent that the land is his after he grant the Lease

The people of the Gore. 13th Oct

Mathieson

Mr Gault to the Hon

Bay for people

Mr Gault to the Hon

Speaks to this petition

Sir Hector must have known Mathieson when

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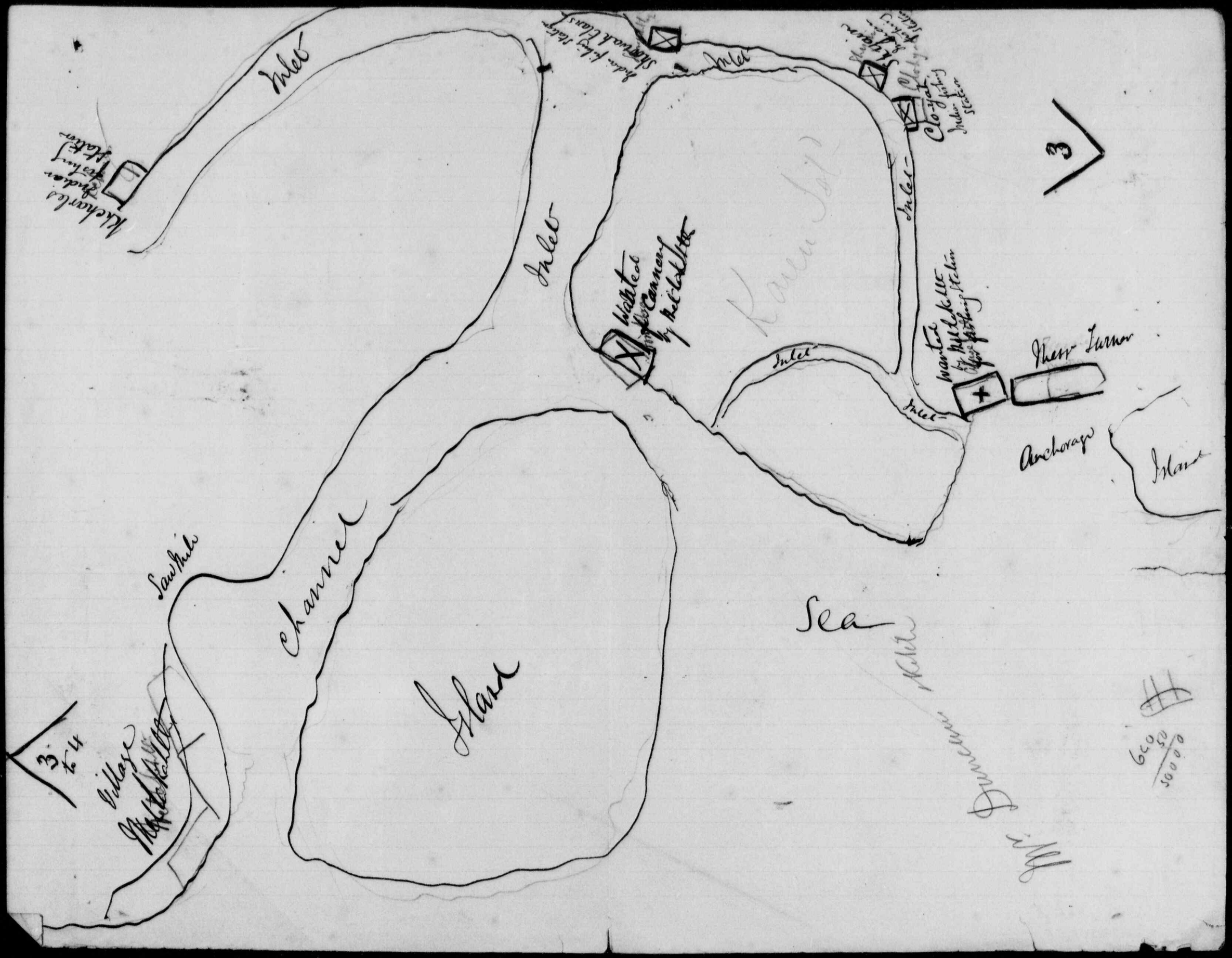

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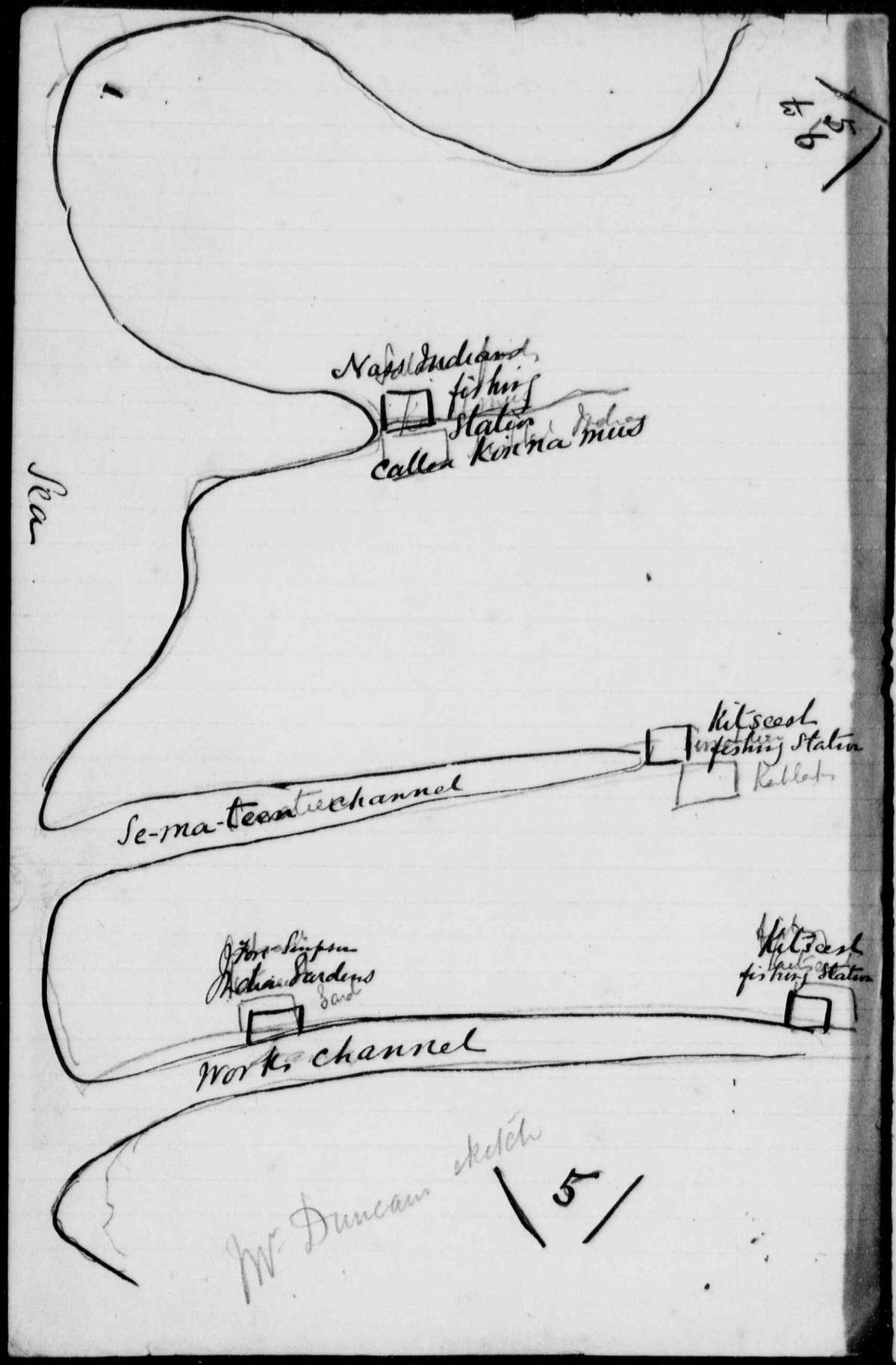

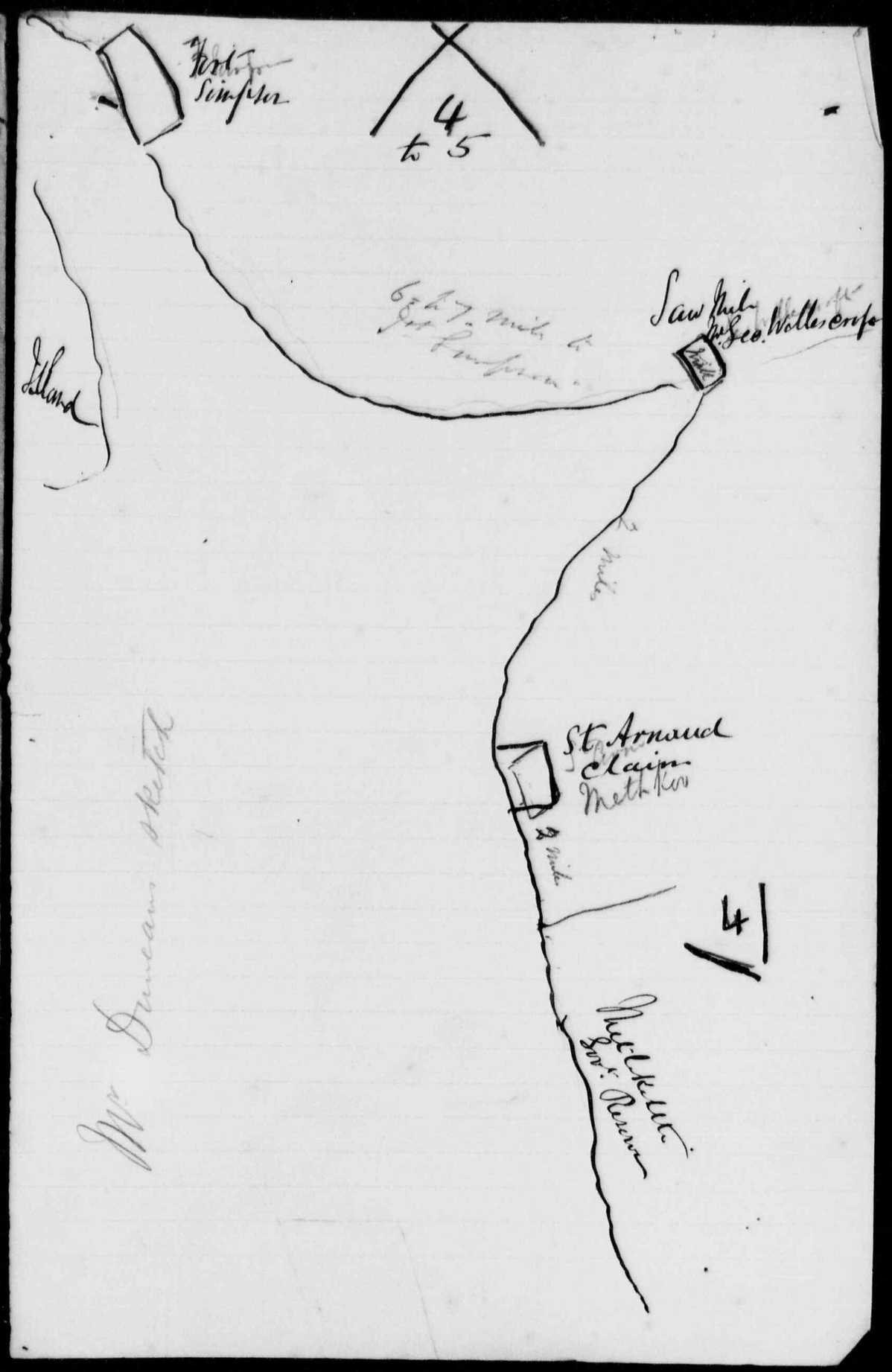

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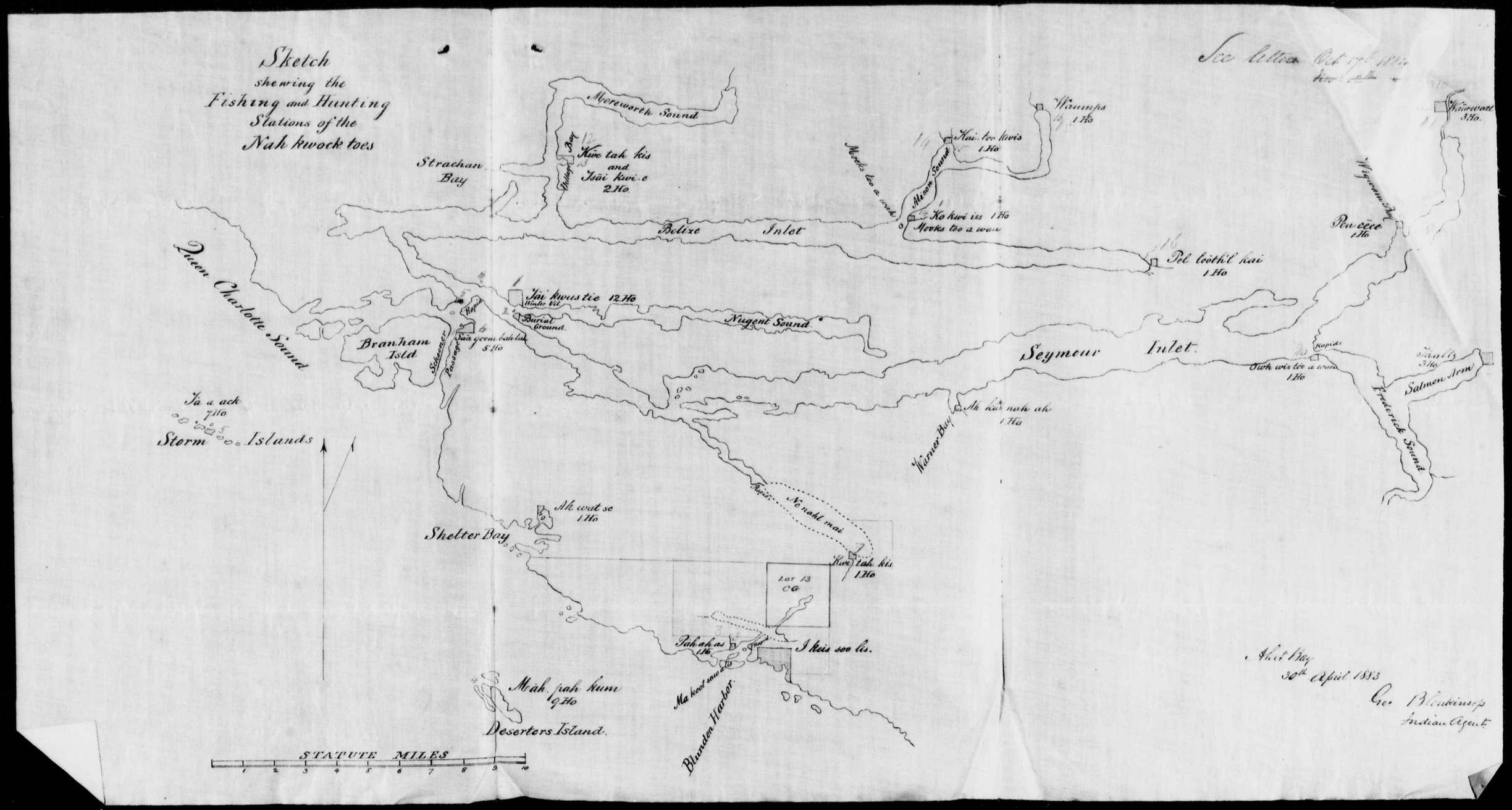

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For. Hon. P. O'Reilly.

Copy Letter Revd. R. H. Smith to The Hudson's Bay Company
dated Victoria B. C. Septemr. 29th 1880.

I have the honor on behalf of the Methodist Church of Canada who have established a Mission at and sent a Missionary to Bella Bella in British Columbia, to apply to you for a Grant of four acres of land for Mission purposes at that place. The piece of land which we would like to obtain & on which we propose to erect our Buildings I have already indicated to A. Munro Esqr., but not being acquainted with the numbers of the lots on your Survey Maps, Mr. Munro has consented to point out to you the position of the land we desire to obtain.

Trusting to hear from you shortly on the matter as we intend to erect Buildings for Mission purposes immediately thereafter, I have &c
(Sgd.) R. H. Smith, Superintendent of Missions

Copy Letter A. Munro to Revd. R. H. Smith Supt. of Missions Methodist Church of Canada, dated Victoria 29th March 1881

In answer to your letter dated 29th Sept. last, I now beg to say that the H.B.C. are not yet in a position to give a Title, Grant or Conveyance of any part of the land occupied by them at Bella Bella. They make no objection however to your occupying the four acres thereof which you have applied for, provided it be used exclusively for Mission purposes as stated in your letter, & so as not to oppose or interfere with the Company's Trade, or otherwise conflict with or prejudice their interests at Bella Bella. Subject to these conditions, the Company will give you the four acres upon their Claim being confirmed by Crown Grant; but it is to be distinctly understood that should anything intervene to prevent such Confirmation, they do not undertake any liability of any kind, either to secure you in the possession of the said piece of land or to compensate you for the loss of it, and that all buildings & improvements that may be made shall be entirely at your risk or that of the Mission. I am &c
(Sgd.) Alex. Munro.

Copy Letter R. Smith to Mr. Munro dated Victoria 29 March 1881
In consideration of the Hudsons Bay Co. consenting & our occupying

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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for Mission purposes four acres of land at Bella Bella B.C. applied for in my letter of the 29th of September last, I hereby promise & agree that the same shall be held & used by us subject to the Conditions stated in your letter of this date.

I undertake further that our occupancy shall be limited to the said space, and that we shall not raise any claims or do anything contrary to the Company's interests at Bella Bella —

Yours &c

(Sig.) R. H. Smith
Chairman of District
Methodist Church

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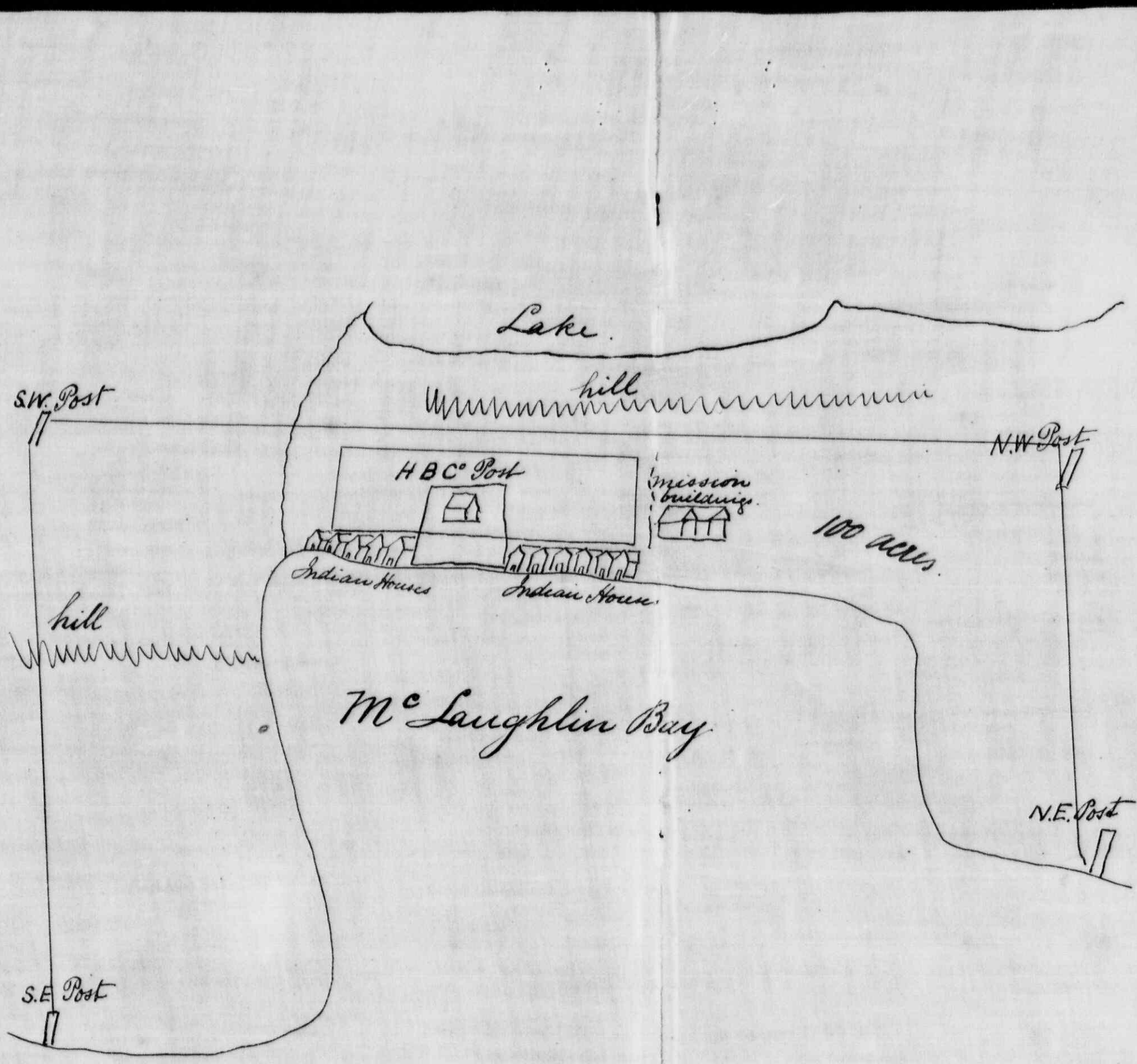

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800 Yards

For G. M. Sproat Esquire Copy
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

Plan of the H. B. Co's Claim
-at-
Fort Simpson B.C.

Scale 50 yds = 1 inch

562 yards

100 Acres.

Magnetic North.

Garden

Paddock

Burial Ground

Fort

Jetty

Bridge

Copy

Emigration Commission
11th October 1861.

Memorandum

At an interview this day between Mr. Walcott (on the part of the Emigration Commissioners) and Mr. Dallas (on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company) accompanied by Mr. Maynard, the Company's Solicitor, the basis proposed by Governor Douglas in his Despatch to the Duke of Newcastle of 6th May 1861 and Mr. Dallas' Memorandum thereon dated 15th August 1861, for settling the Land Claims of the Company in British Columbia, were discussed in detail; and the following arrangements, should the Secretary of State approve them, were assented to by Messrs Dallas and Maynard in final settlement of those claims.

The Governor to be instructed to convey, as promptly as possible, to the Company in fee simple, and in full discharge of all their land claims in British Columbia, the sites of the several Forts or Posts and quantities of Land specified below - Should any differences arise as to sites, shape of blocks, boundaries, quantities, or value of Land, or as to what are to be deemed improvements, enclosures or occupation of the Lands of the Company or otherwise connected with

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with the present arrangement - the same are to be determined by Arbitrators appointed before hand, one by the Government, and the other by the Company with an Umpire to be chosen also beforehand by the Arbitrators - The decisions of these Arbitrators in all cases to be final and binding.

(Here follow, inter alia, the lands specified in seperate accompanying list thereof)

(Signed) L. W.
A. G. D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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Copy. 1.

Memorandum on certain matters at Mc Loughlin's Harbour N.W. Coast of America, when the Hudson's Bay Company in July 1834 commenced removal thither of the Buildings, trade goods &c of Fort Simpson, Nass Indians.

On Saturday July 12. 1834, as one of a large party under the late Chief Factor Peter Skeen Ogden, on board the Brig "Dryad", entered Mc Loughlin Bay. After careful search for the most eligible place by junior officers Birnie, Duncan Anderson and Tolmie, and final examination by Mr Ogden selection was made of the locality now occupied

Remained at new Fort Simpson until Oct. 22. 1834 on duty for the Co. as Surgeon and Indian Trader. During leasure time collected plants along the shore of the harbour, or along the Comparatively low ground South of the trading post.

Neither on the tract of land Claimed to the Company by government grant, nor in its vicinity, nor yet as far as I can remember on any part of the frontage of Mc Loughlin Harbor, was there in Summer 1834, the slightest evidence of the existence then or previously of an Indian Village. In the strictest meaning of the terms, the locality now owned by the Hudson's Bay Co in Mc Loughlin's harbor was in 1834 covered to the water's edge with forest and dense undergrowth.

On the narrow peninsula stretching northwardly from Fort Simpson beach connected with it by a sand bar dry at low tide, and affording needed shelter from westerly winds to the Fort anchorage. Indians journeying to and fro used to encampon it temporarily, during storms, finding safety on one or the other side of it according to the winds direction. Only a Haida from Skitegals, Kowgwail, well known to American and British fur traders dwelt permanently outside the Fort during Summer '34, and he deemed it his safest residence, as owing to a recent blood-feud he dared not remain at home. Legeigh head chief of the Tshimsian made occasional stays of a few days outside the Fort, as well known friend of the newly settled whites. - Other Tshimsians came for a day or so

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to from Luh-Ko (place of the sad bar) in Pearl Harbor a few miles to the Southward.

On returning to Fort Simpson for a few days in February 1836 found that the Chimsian had flitted from Pearl Harbor to Mc Loughlin's harbor, and had, after their fashion, erected permanent residences adjoining the beach on either side of the Fort. One or more septs of the large tribe had established on the afore mentioned peninsula Luh-ko-Kalamust (in English Raspberry peninsula)

(Signed) Wm. Fraser Tolmie

P.S.

Subjoined is an extract, bearing on the matter in question from a private Journal Kept by me in 1834.

"Sunday July 20. 1834. Mc Loughlin's Harbor.

Anchored here on Saturday the 12th Inst. at 5. P.M. It is properly speaking a bay, about five miles in width from point to point, and is situated a short distance to the southward of Point Maskelyne. Before anchoring, Birnie and Anderson set out in a boat to explore, and, soon after, Duncan and myself on the same errand. We found a good spot for building at the Southern extremity of the Bay, but destitute of suitable timber. Reported accordingly. Next morning, before breakfast, Ogden and Duncan, examined the place, and the former was well satisfied, but wishing to be nearer Pt Maskelyne for the convenience of Kygarnie Tsimgaese Indians, B & A were dispatched in that direction. In the afternoon they returned, having met with no favorable spot. Duncan & I proceeded to the Southeast part of the Bay, where there is a good sized burn (Loomakoan) larger than the Milbank one. Followed its course for some distance upwards. The banks are level, and all around there is an abundance of tall pines and no scarcity of picket wood. On making this known, all desiderata being provided for, it was determined that the spot visited on Saturday evening should be selected, as more advantageous for the Shipping and better situated for an extensive prospect than that

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that seen on Sunday.

On Monday morning Anderson & I landed with the men and Commenced a war of extermination against "the hairy denizens of the forest". A barricade of trees was formed, within which we all encamped, the men in huts made of boughs and we in tents".

(Signed) W. F. Tolmie.

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Memorandum.

I can testify as under.

That in the Winter of 1833/4 I embarked on board the "Cadboro" at Fort Mc Loughlin (Bella Bella) on my way to Fort Vancouver - having to visit Fort Simpson (then on the Nass River) on our way -

That were frequently driven back by gales in the Nass Straits for several Weeks - having then to take refuge in Mc Loughlins Harbour, where Fort Simpson now is.

That there were no Indians resident there at that time - and it was only after some time that they accidently discovered our presence and brought deer to trade, from their village at Pearl Harbour, a little North of Methlakatla.

That in the Summer of 1834 I landed in Company with Mr James Birnie (who was in Command) Dr W. F. Tolmie (Surgeon) and a force of some 40 men, and proceeded to erect pickets &c, while the buildings of the old Fort (on the Nass) were brought down on ship-board, and re-erected on the present site.

At that time the whole site was densly wooded and no previous clearance or attempt at habitation had been made.

Victoria B.C.
12th October 1881

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Copy.

Victoria B.C. 9th October 1876

The Board of Commissioners on
Indian Land Claims & Reserves
in British Columbia

Gentlemen

For many years past the Hudson's Bay Company have maintained an Establishment on the site still owned and occupied by them at Fort Simpson in this Province. Up to the time of their settlement, that part of the country had not been occupied by Indians or others, altho', afterwards, Indians came from various quarters and resided on the Company's land at Fort Simpson with their consent. All the clearing and improving that has been done there, has been done by and at the expense of the Company.

2. In the year 1861 an Agreement was made in London between Her Majesty's Government and the Hudson's Bay Company by which the extent of the Company's land was limited to 100 Acres; and accordingly, in 1862 that quantity was marked off on the ground by the Officer then in charge of Fort Simpson. But no formal Deed of Conveyance has yet been obtained. The Company, altho' they have from time to time brought this and other kindred matters under the notice of the local Government, having been obliged to await the convenience of the Government.

3. Recently however, in consequence of the action of certain Missionaries who have settled among the Indians and erected buildings on the land, the Company have renewed their application to the Government for a Deed of Conveyance. In answer they

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they have been informed that such Deed cannot now be issued until the question shall have been considered by your Board, who are to determine whether and how far the Company's Claim is liable to be affected by any Indian rights that may have been acquired.

On behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company in these 4.
circumstances, I beg leave thus to bring the matter respectfully under the Cognizance of your Board.

Of course the Company do not wish to subject 5.
the Indians to any hardship, but, on the Contrary, desire to facilitate the improvement of their Condition. Accordingly they are disposed to concede such reasonable portion of land as, in the opinion of your Board, may be necessary for the well-being of the Indians - taking an equivalent quantity elsewhere. In the interest of all Concerned they are desirous however that the question be decided as quickly as possible, and that, pending a final decision, all other parties be restrained either by your Board or the Government from acquiring rights or claims that may Conflict with those of the Company, not only at Fort Simpson but also at the several other places within the Province where lands secured under the Agreement of 1861 have not yet been Conveyed by formal Deeds.

Of these other places and the quantity of land pertaining to the Company at each of them a List is enclosed for the use of your Board.

Trusting that these matters will receive your 6.
early attention

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) Alexr. Munro.

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List referred to

At Alexandria and other Posts in the north vizt. Fort George, Fraser's Lake, Stuart's Lake, McLeod's Lake, Conolly's Lake, Babines and Chilcotin	A quantity not exceeding 100 Acres of land at each.
and around such other Posts in the North (the total number not to exceed five) as may be in the occupation of the Company.-	A quantity not exceeding 100 Acres each.

Bella Bella
Bella Coola
Stekine River
Skeena (forks) or Hazleton - ?

At Fort Dallas,- a quantity of land not exceeding 50 Acres.
Fort Berens,- a quantity of land not exceeding 50 Acres
Fort Shepherd,- The actual site of the Fort and a quantity of land around it not exceeding 100 Acres.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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Copy

British Columbia.
Indian Office
Victoria. 16th Sept. 1881.

183/E

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 16th Ult. upon enquiry I find that the Hudsons Bay Companies land does not include the Village site at Simpson. I am further informed that the Company would give more land back of the Village (where the Church is) if required.

I believe it is the Commissioners (Mr Sproats) intention to settle this matter very soon so that my assurances to the Indians will be realized. If you will allow me to suggest I think you should not propose for them or to them what they are to have, as their claims will have every consideration and your suggestions might embarrass the Commissioner.

Mr Sproat is appointed to do justice to the Natives in land matters, and I have no doubt that this will be done in respect of the Ft Simpson Indians.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
(signed) I. W. Powell
Ind Supt

Revd T. Crosby.

Find letter from Col Powell to Revd Crosby informing him that the Indians might build to within 50 feet of the Co's fence

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British Columbia.

Indian Office

Victoria. 18th March 1860.

744/E

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst, enclosing a copy of the rules, and regulations of the Fort Simpson Council, and referring particularly to land matters, in connection with some statements alleged to have been made by Mr Duncan.

The proceedings of the Council shall have my attention in due course.

With reference to the second subject, however there must be some misapprehension in respect of what Mr Duncan is reported to have stated, and I regret request that the minds of any of the Council have been uselessly disturbed.

I have no doubt the Chiefs will remember in my address to them last July that I requested them to pay no attention to rumors affecting their welfare in any way; if changes were contemplated they (the Chiefs) would be the first to be apprised of them through a properly authorized Government Officer, and hence much trouble, and anxiety would be avoided by giving no heed to idle and often untruthful rumors.

I have not failed to represent to Her Majesty the complaints made to me, when I had the pleasure of meeting the Chiefs officially, and they may rest assured, that their best interests

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are perfectly safe in my hands.
It must also be remembered that the Province is a large one, and the Indian population extensive, so that time is necessary for the proper adjustment of important land matters. I may add however that, all Indian affairs as well as the large work of reserving lands, both on the Coast, and on the Mainland are now placed under my supervision, and there is no community in the whole Province that I should think less I neglecting than the inhabitants of Simpson

I may also state that I have conversed with the Manager of the Hudson Bay Company who has assured me that the interests of the Indians, and those of the Company have never been opposed to each other either at Simpson or anywhere else. You will have the goodness to communicate the contents of this letter to the Council, for the information of the Indians.

I am Rev.d Sir
Your obedient Servant
I. W. Powell
Sup.t Indian Affairs

Rev.d
Tho.s Crosby
Fort Simpson

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554
G

British Columbia

Indian Office
Victoria May 3rd 1881.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th March covering a document purporting to be an agreement between Mr Robert Cunningham on the one part, and an Indian named Kithone of the other part relative to the transfer of a piece of land at Port Essington for a village site for the Kitselas Indians.

In reply, I have to inform you that the transfer above alluded to is not a legal one, and hence cannot be recognised by this Department.

For the above reason the Indians should not be encouraged to build houses upon land to which they have no legal claim.

The question and policy of inviting them to leave their former residence, and settle in this particular locality is one which could only be decided by the Honble Supt General, and would in the first instance have to be submitted for his consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servant
(signed) I. W. Powell
Indian Supt

Revd J. Crosby.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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Copy

Victoria B. C.
27th Sept. 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that, in the year 1862, I was requested by Capt. McNeill, the officer then in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co's trading post at Fort Simpson, to make a rough survey of the land, viz: 100 Acres, to which the Company were entitled in the vicinity of that Fort.

This survey I completed, and made a plan showing that the Western line of the Company's claim ran about 50 Yds to the back of the Indian village, along its entire length, to the southern shore, which was in accordance with instructions given me by Capt. McNeill, in order to secure to the Indians a permanent right to the ground on which they were then living.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servant
Geo Blenkinsop

(Sd)

I.W. Powell Esqr
Indian Superintendent
Victoria B. C.

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I

Copy.

Victoria March 18/74

Revd W. Pollard
Victoria B.C.

Revd Sir

Referring to our previous conversations on the subject I now beg to state in writing for your further information that whereas the boundary lines of the land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company around Fort Simpson are not yet defined and whereas your Society is desirous of erecting a church near Fort Simpson for the use of the Indians and a residence for a minister I see no objection to their doing so provided the location does not intrude on any land at present utiliged by the Company understanding that the land required does not exceed two acres that if eventually found to be within the Boundary lines of the land owned by the Company no claim adverse to the Company will be made by your Society or any one else through it and that if the Company at any time should require the land so occupied

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peaceable possession will be given them of it and the improvements on it on payment for the then value of the latter of a price to be determined by arbitration in the usual manner.

I am
Rec[d] Sir
Your obedient Servant
Jas. A Grahame.

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2

Copy. (for Hon. P. O'Reilly)
am

Victoria
July 18th. 1874

Alex. Munro Esqre.
Hudson's Bay Company

Dear Sir

We are under the necessity of changing our plans with regard to the erection of Mission Premises at Fort Simpson. The Revd. Thomas Crosby, who has charge of the Mission deems it advisable to build a new Village under the Mountain, which will require much more land than at first contemplated. It is desirable that the Village be built as near the Fort as possible without encroaching on the Hudson's Bay Company's property. This being the most, and indeed the only, eligible site for a Mission. We are obliged therefore to ask you to be kind enough to define the Boundary line of the land owned by the Company. Until this is done we cannot proceed with our buildings as we do not know where to place them.

As we are anxious to start our Mission House & Church at once you will perceive the necessity of making as much haste as possible in this arrangement.

I am Dear Sir
Your obedient Servant
Signed Wm Pollard
Chairman B.C.L.

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3

Copy. (for Hon. P. O'Reilly)

Victoria
Augt. 11th. 1874

Alexr. Munro Esqre.

Dear Sir

In my last communication I think I mentioned to you that the Revd. W. Crosby, who has charge of Fort Simpson Mission, finds it expedient for the religious benefit of the Indians, to induce them to leave their houses on the beach, and build a new village on the higher ground towards the Mountain. In order to do this we shall need from forty to fifty Acres of land.

At present, as you are aware, the Indians are in possession of the frontage of most of the land claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, which leaves their property without a front.

Their huts are there by the Co's permission

In order to carry out our project we need part of the land claimed by the Co. situated in rear of the Indian Village. We beg therefore to submit a proposition to your Consideration viz. that a line be run from the North end of the bridge parallel with the line which bounds the south of the Company's property, as shown upon the Map prepared by Mr. Blenkinsop, according to an old survey; that the Company relinquish all claim South of said line, and that for this the Indians give up the frontage North of the bridge when the Company shall require them to do so.

This arrangement would enable us to carry

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into effect our enterprise, and would greatly improve the Company's property.

An early answer will oblige -

I remain

Yours truly

(Signed) Wm. Pollard

Chairman of B.C.L.D.

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Re Skeena River. (Kishncelt).

Wm Stapleton (Wm Turners foreman at the Inverness Cannery) called at the Indian Reserve Commissioners Offici on the 13th February 1889 and made the following statement.

I was in Wm Duncans employ six years ago. Kishncelt was used by Wm Duncan as a fishing station; the old houses were built by him, he found the lumber, and paid the Indians for their labor. It had never been used by the Indians until they were employed by Wm Duncan as fishermen. They have since occupied it a few months in the year when employed by Wm Turner as hired hands. They dont fish there for themselves, they go above tidal water. They sometimes dry the white salmon, we do not use, on the land.

My fisherman D Stewart (resident there for the last 30 years) tells me the Indians never lived there.

All the houses at present on the ground were built by Wm Turner last spring. He paid for both lumber, and labor. I state this from my own knowledge as I sent our own men to build them.

The Indians want the place because the Bishop told them he was going to start the cannery at Metlakatla.

We employ 120 Indians, and have paid them this season $8000 cash.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ft Simpson 25th Augt - 1888

Herbert Wallace - Wishes to know who sent me?

Richd Wilson. We asked for sufficient land which we dont wish anyone else to use.

Name

We do not like the name reserve

We look on the land as our own it was the gift of God. It is not right for any one to talk of given us land. it is our own we are not animals - We cannot alter what we have said - we have always said the land is ours.

Change of rule at Ft Simpson

We cannot understand why the white people want to change their land at Ft Simpson they want to change their rule - When else has it been done? without buying it from them.

Laws not carried out

We are not against the English Laws.

No answer for the Commission - No answer Consider except it is in accord.

There never appears to be an answer to our questions - we have had no answer to what we sd to the Commission.

What we say is right.

If I borrowed for my wife it would be foolish. —

Plant potatoes on our reserve.

We dont like a reserve. when it is a reserve we see others come & plant potatoes on it

Not friends with the Nass since reserve were made.

Formerly we were friends with the Naas people. since the reserves were made we are not friends — How much more trouble will it cause when the Salmon fisheries on the Skeena are reserved.

On the Naas we could formerly gather berries now we cannot.

We get wiser as we get older.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wh. I said was that the Indians of F/L were dealt with in precisely the same way as all the other Indians in BC

I am very glad you have produced this book it proves exactly what I have said so often today. It is stated distinctly that the title of the Indians to the land is not recognized
Commr read paragraph

We do not want to sell our land, why did the Govt give the blankets and buiscuits

why the blankets & buiscuits were given
The reason is stated in the book you have just produced, and it is not in recognition of any title by the Indians.

You have been to Victoria and the Govt there gave you a very distinct answer
Every official who has been here has told you exactly the same thing

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We hear you were going to the Naas
it has been the Custom to go there last.

Herbert Wallace. We will keep it up with the Govt. while
we live over Children after us.

Henry Tait. We

Richd. Wilson.

Albert McMillan I wont say much. I said all I had to say to
the Commissioner I have been expecting an an-
ne told them about our land. we told
them we did not want Reserve.
They saw they had not power to settle.
We thought McDR was in the Govt.
Herbert says McDR upset Sir John
plans. —
It is a bad thing it has made us
poor —
We have spent money in building here
On the Naas it is the Govt doing
Moses objected —
We objection again & again to have on
Plan Tesm & surveyed — Why dont they
say it is ours. —
I want to know why we have had no
Answer for Council or Plants?
This land belongs to me — the Govt. have
sold part of it — where is the money?
~~of th~~ for the purchase of the land where
the Cannon stand?
We dont get any of it

Why does McDR say he has no authority
Says he upset Sir John plans —
Made us poor
My fault — He knows better.

No answer for C or P
are they men in authority

When has the money gone for purchase of land
Expense of Govt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Albert McMillan. It is a mistake to press this matter on us. — Anything we dont want they give us
We object to the reserve - we want the Queen to acknow our right.

Thos. Wright. This is full answer No Title - God gave us the land

Dont hesitate to believe what the Chiefs who have spoken have so. it is all our wish. Dont let ~~us~~ be the end See if there is any differ in what we said in the Cos. hour long ago & what we say now? - "No Stranger has ever taken his Coat - This is the only land God gave the Tsimpsen — ~~Ask~~ We have a mark on the Naas & one on the Skeena to show what we claim — We are not troubled about it because God marked it for us What, have we to ask the Govt for our own. We have made up our minds - we dont ask anything for the Govt - the land is our own

Why ask me all these questions, you wont accept my answer & you say I have no right to interfere - It is Chil Iless

~~This~~ Why do the Naas claim our land on the Naas - they never did so before - Why do they say it is theirs - We dont like it. They say that you gave them authorl - We want the same land on the Naas R as far as the Kalula - Kinkolith belongs to the Tsimpsen - it own -

John Tait. Why we object to reserve is because it is our own - —
The Govt are selling part of the reserve all the time.

The Govt have not sold any of the Reserve

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

James Wright. We are not going against your work yet we are not servants of the Govt. Will you send our words to the Govt. —

What you want is to be told by the Govt that the whole County is yours.

The Tsimpsean are not troubled we have the Skeena & the Nass to out fish from. We would not have said all this, if I had a book in which it is written that God made the Whites rulers over the Tsimpsean lands. — God knows we are poor, he gave us the 2 River

You

We dont want to have any trouble in our hearts. We use prayer. We know the Queen is a Christ ruler

We dont want to alter our minds, our Children will say it when we are dead. We have heard that we wont be satisfied until the Govt acknowledge that the land is our own. —

Land then own

Tobark

Chiefs. You see that I am grey. I want to say one thing I want you to do. give me my own —

Joseph Ridley

You have heard what our Chiefs have said & our principal men have all spoken. We all say the same thing — this land is our own the whole County — when the old men dea we will take care of it, it belonged to our forefather — no one shall alter it. — We hope this wont end in smoke. We dont want reserves we dont want an Indian agent.

Our words wont end in smoke.

Dont want Indian agent.

Answer for Govt.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Richd Wilson — No intention to cause trouble at the Naas.

You are on your way to the Naas. we know your work — Dont do anything that will cause trouble — The Naas is the most important place to us.

You have heard what our chiefs have so — the Naas is like a treasure in a box — ~~They wish me not to~~

The people at Met ask for a dam. You say it is the Govt fault that there is trouble.

They dont wish anything done about about to dividing the reserve between us & Mallakaleh — Our friends left Metkalel because of the trouble given by those who now remain at Metkalleh — they persecuted the others who left — Dont do anything of the kind as derive the land. Dont pay any attention to it. We cant say any more Let our words live in parliament

White people might mislead us

We dont want the Govt to blame the Methodists — it is our own doings. They are white people — Therefore they might mislead us

Let the Govt do what we ask — You have told us there is a law we wish to abide by it. English law. we dont wish to upset the ~~law~~ English law — we dont want Indian law.

English law. Indian law? is English law English law is constant change

I hope you will bring happiness to us all this time — we will stick to English law — we wont have Indian law.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Herbert Wallace
Indian act
to be enforced by Mellakallah

Have you made from the Mellakallah
a promise to deem the land
Let the Indians all use the land.
I say this because I dont want more
trouble. The Mellakallah people want
part of our land. The Naas people
want a part. We dont want it
divided.
The land was given to us — all the only
difference is that part go to the English
Church we go to the Methodist church

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ft. Simpson 10th Septr.

Richd. Wilson.

Written.

We have told you before that we dont want the reserve divided - we dont want it - we have written down our reasons. It will be a pity to make us strangers by dividing us. If that is done we wont be able to do anything with them nor they with us. How can we believe in reserve it was given to us - & now you want to take it from us. We have never accepted the reserve & wont. It was the little bit that was cut off that caused all the people to leave - If it is done we dont know what we shall do there are now 800 or 1000 here, and but a few at Mellakuttah. If it is done it will make the Chiefs ~~may~~ much troubled. We have nothing to make us happy it is always something to trouble us. Nothing but trouble. We told the Commission so. We are patient - but if we have too much trouble &c - It costs too much money - we asked ~~[illegible]~~ for the Mellakuttah - we want to be friends but they strike us in the face.

Never accepted the reserve & wont. Why then object to any action. Little bit never included in Paper. Specially excepted. Who is giving you trouble?

You say you asked for the land for the Mellakuttah as well as for yourselves.

Timothy Horrace

You have come to speak to us let us speak. The trouble is not among ourselves. It is the Govt that causes trouble - It was you who laid off the reserves - we did not want it done. You asked us to think about the division. You quote McCrosby - we wont have McCrosby to speak for us.

The McCrosby proposed a division. I did not say that you did - but I give McC for trying to act in your interest.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

John Ryan.
Reflections
Mr Todd
Cut of Cand for Kincaid
Why not for us?

Rich Wilson, Will make the dearm mess.
It will not —

Mettakattah 10th Sept/88

If they - Two Councils two Committee
& necessary.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mettakalla Sept. 10th 1888.

Present the Res Comm. Mr Chas Todd Agent, Mr Morrison Interpreter. Ashdown Green

19 Indian I told you when I went to the nass that I would call on my return, & talk to you again about the division of Reserve No 2.

I have seen the Fort Simp Indian twice, and mentioned it to them each time I told them you had asked to have the reserve divided and they oppose it strongly. One reason was that the division wd lead to trouble and create ill feeling between you. They wrote a letter requesting me to forward it to the Govt, & objecting to the division of the reserve. I told the Fort Simpsons what you said now I tell you what they have said

Sam Pelham If there is no division made, and we have a council, we shall have something to say to the Fort Simpsons. We dont want to be unfriendly, but we wish to be loyal We want the Indian Act enforced.

Comm The Govt does not wish to encourage any ill feeling, and for that reason do not object to the Reserve being divided

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

John Ryan. I was not here when the matter was talked over but I am in favor of a division or we might be outvoted by the Fort Simpsons and be led into acts the Govt. wd. not approve of. ~~the~~

Commissr. Are you all agreed on this point

Sam Pelham We are, as we consider we shall have trouble with the Fort Simpson if it is not divided.

Commissr. Then we will consider what will be a fair division. Mr Todd and I think a line drawn from the bay South of St Amands eastward would be an equitable division, it does not give you all you ask for but we think it is fair.

Pelham [illegible]

After examining the map the Indian agreed to the Commr. proposition.

I shall write to the Govt. and tell them of this arrangement, and that your are satisfied, and that the the Fort Simpson people do not agree, everything fair has been done for them.

Ryan We are quite satisfied, we think we have good reasons for asking for a division of the Reserve - that is because we want a council & we think we can be better friends with Ft Simpson by having our land to ourselves, & they the same

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

M Auckland — If the F S were of our opinion we would not want the reserve divided. Now we will let them go on in their own ways.

Sam Pelham — We are very thankful to the Govt. for what it is doing for us, and we thank you for the trouble you have taken to hear what we want to say.

Post marked — Mettakatta Reserve No 2
Fort Simpson Reserve No 2

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mettakallah ~~Mat~~ 22nd Augt /88.

Donald, Bruce.
Mat. Auckland
Jos. Layton
Albert Layton
Sam. ~~Culpen~~ Pelham
Chas. Powell
Jas. Proot
~~Chas. Proot~~
Peter Venn.
Chas. Venn
Jos. ~~Ralph~~ South
Roger Pearson

Mat. Auckland — We have a few things to speak about — we have though their matter over — I want to mention one thing, the others will speak to you of other matters.

I was absent when you were here before. Our land has been surveyed with much difficulty.

~~Kai-en~~ We want this our reserve separate from the Ft. Simpson. we want to see it marked out — not that we want to quarrel with the Ft. Simpson breathern.

We also want the whole of Kai-en Island, we mentioned it before to the Commissioner.

Kai-en We are very glad to see you.

Mat Auckland. Kai-en is useful to us for all sorts of proper wood —

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Albert Layton. We know that you have to do with our lands. We are all real Tsimpsians here — When you were here before we were ignorant. we then though we had the sole right to the land — now we know it is not so.

Fishing stations

The fishing stations you gave us are all good & we are glad to have them, but we have found out 3 other places we want, they are very good ones. Viz

~~Kat~~ Kishoon — in slough en route to Inverness
Dashkeen — Do —
Meanlaw Opposite to Pt Lambert.
Kishneelt — 3. miles below Dempters —

Sam. Pelham — Sd My friends have spoken about our lands — I want to speak about our health

Hospital & Doctor.

We want the Govt to assist us to get a Hospital & to assist us in getting a Dr.
We are not afraid to ask the Govt to help us in this matter we are not afraid to ask the Govt. as we feel they are our friends.
It is hard to have to take our sick people in Canoes in the hunter time to a Dr.

Govt good
I told you schools would be built.
Todd

We see what the Govt is doing for us building schools &c for us. & we are very grateful to the Govt. for sending Mr Todd here. he is very good to us —

Maps of Lands.

We would like to have Dr Hadden here.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mat Aukland We want a Council. Mr Simpson does not that is the reason we wish the Reserve denied we think the division should be made at St Arnaud

Our reason for asking for so much is that we expect our people back - we are sure they will come. The tribes around are watching us they see the Govt are assisting & & they will be glad to come back again —

We are very glad we have had the privilege of seeing me first - we are poor people - but we trust the Govt will help us -

We are all agreed on the point of division.

Sam Pelham -

Roger Pierson - We have thought over what you said today regarding Kai'en Island

No good Timber. The trees are good - we have no good timber on our other reserves.

Govt wish to assist small Population. It will be a great favor if the Govt will give us that Island.

Devision of reserve Mr Todd says if the Kaien Island is added - it will affect the devision of the Main reserve -

I have authority but must be able to satisfy myself If you have no authority - will you let the Govt know our wishes -

Mat Aukland

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sept 8th 1888

G Kenjada

We are leaving you soon and wish to say a few words. First we wish to thank you for wt you have done. We look to the Govt as our father. We have one trouble if you wd let the Govt know. It is the Pottachs among the heathen. Mountain and I wish [illegible] you to ask the Govt to forbid it. We heard a law was passed forbidding it but it is not carried out. These Pottachs cause endless trouble among the people. ~~It is what makes the people up there so proud~~ they think white men are afraid of them. ~~They heard long ago the law was passed Lord like to see it enforced before I die~~

Dr Powell told them to go to the heathen and advise them to stop pottachs, but the heathen laughed at us. These things have been going on for years ~~and the heathen think we were making fun of them~~. They don't believe it is against the law.

I am satisfied and pleased with what you have done about our land

Mountain

We thank you for the trouble you have taken. ~~It is thro' being obedient to the Govt we got our land on the two Inlets.~~ I sent my son to help to the Constable arrest Youmans murderer. The constable promised to tell the Govt. They sent me a watch and chain, and a letter of recommendation to the white. Every thing I ask the Govt they do for me they do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We want you to stop the Pollach
If you could send some police to ~~send~~ help
Mr Todd at the Potlachen fish. in case
trouble sh^d arise

I am very sorry how I was against
the Govt before

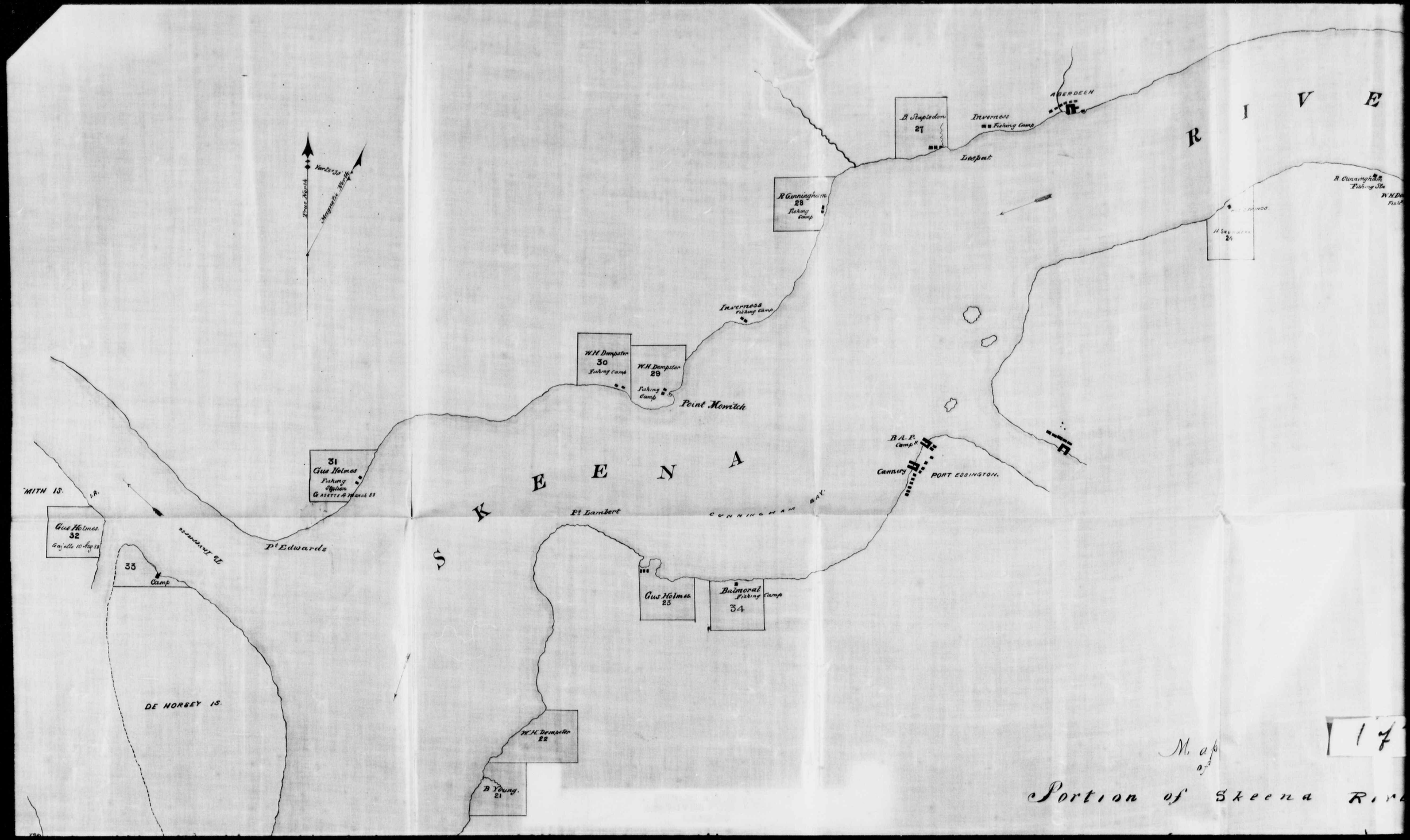
Comm[illegible] I am glad to hear
from you both that you are satisfied. I told
you I wd do the best I could for you
I have done so ~~and I am glad~~
~~you are satisfied~~. You were not unreasonable
I think your timber limit is sufficient
for all, and your fisheries have been reserved.

Mr Todd will look after the Pollachen
and I am glad to hear you express a
desire that the Custom of Pollachen should be suppressed
& that the law should be enforced. The Govt
recognize you as Chiefs, and expect you
to render Mr Todd ~~all~~ your assistance
I am glad you rendered help to the Officers to arrest the murderer of German
it is the duty of all good subjects of the Queen to do so
it

[illegible] I shall always be glad to
hear you are getting on well. Do not mind if
you are ridiculed, it won't do you harm.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



True North
Magnetic North
Var 26°30'
B. Stapledon
27
Inverness
Fishing Camp
ABERDEEN
Lespat
R I V E
R. Cunningham
28
Fishing Camp
R. Cunningham
Fishing Sta
Inverness
Fishing Camp
W.H. Dempster
30
Fishing Camp
W.H. Dempster
29
Fishing Camp
Point Mowitch
B.A.P.
Camp
Cannery
PORT ESSINGTON.
31
Gus Holmes
Fishing
Station
Gazette 4 March 88
S K E E N A
MITH IS.
I.R.
Gus Holmes.
32
Gazette 10 Aug 88
To Inverness
Pt Edwards
Pt Lambert
CUNNINGHAM BAY
33
Camp
Gus Holmes
23
Balmoral
Fishing Camp
34
DE HORSEY IS.
W.H. Dempster
22
B Young.
21
Map
of
Portion of Skeena Riv
17

True North

Variation 30°

Magnetic North

R I V E R.

ABERDEEN

B. Stapledon
27

Inverness
Fishing Camp

Lespat

R Cunningham
28
Fishing Camp

Inverness
Fishing Camp

W.H. Dempster
30
Fishing Camp

W.H. Dempster
29
Fishing Camp

Point Howith

31
Gus Holmes
Fishing Station
GAZETTE A March 88

S K E E N A

Pt Lambert

CUNNINGHAM BAY

Pt Edwards

B.A.P. Camp

Cannery

PORT ESSINGTON.

HOT SPRINGS

H Sanderson
24

R. Cunningham
Fishing Sta

W.H. Dempster
Fish. Camp

Camp

Gus Holmes
25

Camp

R Cunningham
26

Camp

Inverness

Gus Holmes
23

Balmoral
Fishing Camp
34

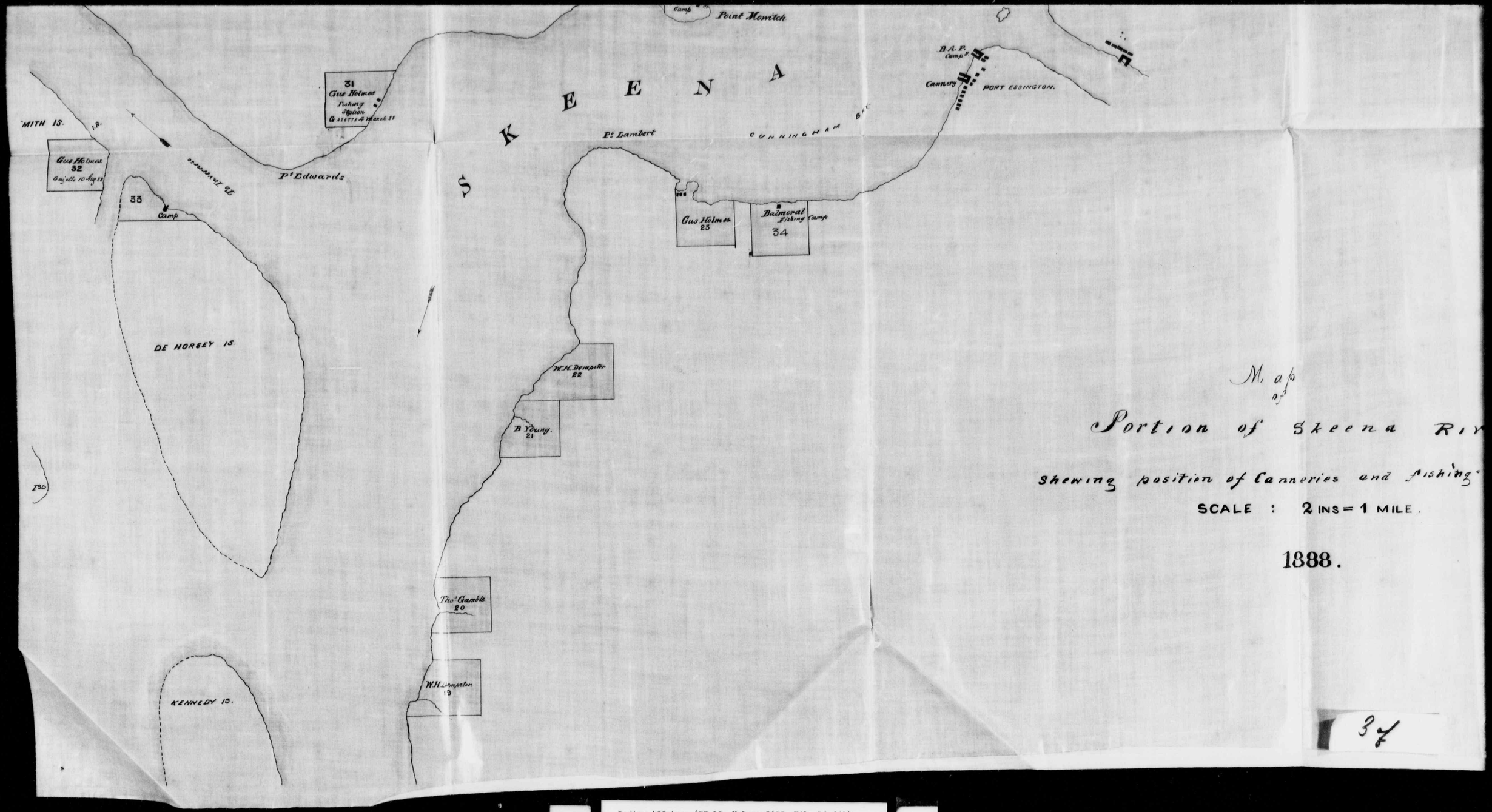
W.H. Dempster
22

B Young.
21

Map
of
Portion of Skeena River

Fishing Stations

27



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fishing Camp

Point Mowitch

31
Gus Holmes
Fishing Station
GAZETTE 4 March 88

SKEENA

B.A.P. Camp'n

Cannery

PORT ESSINGTON.

Pt Lambert

CUNNINGHAM Bay

Pt Edwards

Gus Holmes
23

Balmoral
Fishing Camp
34

W.H. Dempster
22

B Young.
21

Thos Gamble
20

W.H. Dempster
19

Map
of
Portion of Skeena River

Shewing position of Canneries and Fishing Stations

SCALE : 2 INS = 1 MILE.

1888.

4 of 4

Jas A Wathood
Surveyor
August 1888

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

800 yards

Plan of Hudson Bay Co's Claim at Fort Simpson. B.C.

Scale
50 yards = 1 Inch.

562 yards.

562 yards.

100 acres

Road

Proposed

Garden.

Paddock

Burial Ground

FORT

Jetty

Bridge

Metlakathla. 27th Oct. – Thursday.
1881

Samuel Pelham,

Land given to us – promise
More given now – Burial grounds. fisheries.
= Gov. General –
Dont survey now. (Why not I have been accompany by your friends
Cannot leave it in abeyance
Lands for Fort Simpson & cannot grant could not justify –
The Govt will always fulfil its promises
Gov. Mether. – I fully appreciate the improvement
You have made. I have only to
look around this room. & look at every
thing about Metlah –
The Govt. Your guardians are anxious
to be your friends – not by words but by acts.
They have done much & will do more
Am glad to hear your views, even
though I may not agree with it altogether.
I appreciate your feeling when you say
friend.
Am not given to make long speech
prefer to say at once & to act

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mellahkallah original village

~~Whites trying to rob me~~ x

This land fr. Ft Simpson by works Canal was never mentioned — Acreage equal to that that can be acquired by Whites

x I dont like the expression Whites establish industries for which you in common with the Whites reap the benefit

Acreage larger at Mellahoto than Elsewhere.

Value of your Fisheries

More than of any 1/2 dozen tribes together.

Mr Duncan.

The lands promised. &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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The lands promised. &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D. P. letter. Interview Minnow Powell
written about August or Sept. /79 Mr. Pollards proposition
in which he states. The H.B.Co. Company dont want to
are willing that the Indian build to remove Indian
within 50 ft of their Fort.
Grant to Pollard
Queens Contract with Co.
straight line.

Nothing settled as to boundary
of Reserve.

I am

Of what value is it.
Potatoes patches
Fisheries.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fort Simpson 4th Septr.

Sam Musgrave Gemmack -

Other Indians to Visit - The delay is to be regretted

Two years since I heard of your coming

The Land -

Richard Wilson "Kiste ute"

Land cannot commence at Cos fence

Potatoes

Land enough for all

Co no desire to remove or molest.

~~New Village~~

Sensible ~~pot~~ people

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Two years since I heard of your coming

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Richard Wilson "Kiste ute"

Land cannot commence at Co's fence

Potatoes

Land enough for all

Co no desire to remove or molest.

~~New Village~~

Sensible ~~fat~~ people

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moses McDonald in reply continued.

I stated that I did not know of myself

5th ~~Septr~~ Oct 1881

Moses McDonald & others came to the Fort in company with Mr Crosby - when he said.

We forgot to tell you something of importance yesterday. God has made this land like a nest for the Indians. God made the land for men to dwell in & so is the land to us. It is hard that the land should be taken from us. We have met several times about this land & have written to Dr Powell - in his reply to our letters he said we should not be troubled in that case. The place where we want is at Kinimus about 9 miles up the Naas straits about 15 miles from here & down to St Annands about 8 miles down the Coast. - All the Indians want this.

Sufficient land for all your purposes, Do you wish to exclude whites? Your Potatoes patch Fisheries.

Dr P. letters. Mr Munroe & Dr P

$23

We are sorry that we have built our houses on the Co's ground. We heard the land belonged to the Company & we sent word to Dr Powell to know if it was so. In reply he said the Co allowed us to build on the ground. So it is very hard on us now, when we see the land was taken & claimed by the Company. If we had known it was Co's land we would not have built our houses. several times we enquired about the land & we were told by the H. B. Co officers that the Co.

I am sorry I feel sorry to be obliged to say that I cannot grant what you wish. I regret there has been any misunderstanding. I hope there will be no hard feeling - forget Queens grant

Assistance in Survey - Census.

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Moses McDonald "Nis-nowa" - Sir - we will tell you that we are glad to see you in our Village it is a long time since we expected you or some other Chief to settle our land question. Some of our people who were waiting for you have left for the fishing - It is true what you told us about the delay in settling our land. so it will now be a great trouble - but that trouble was not ours.

Sensible addresses

H B Co.

dont wish to remove the Indians - Land Enough for all - What is the use of squabbling sensible people give & take

The land was not claimed by Indians before the Co. came here

We are in trouble to hear that the H B C want to drive us from this land - & most of our people are wondering what they mean by this

In this case we got word from Dr. Powell not to be troubled, & now we are happy that you have come. therefore we will tell you our mind. The only thing we want to tell you is that the Co. will have the land - when the fences are on this side, & not to take any more land on this - it is not good for them to hurt our feeling on that acct. we have been friends for a long time

The White men trying to take the Nass fishermen. ~~The Naas in~~

Skeena Do.

will visit the Naas & a sufficent set aside for them They must not be unreasonable to the injury of the Whites (Croasdale) Value of the Canneries to the Indians all the the places where you have been in the habit fishing - I understand the value of the Naas & Skeena

Throwing Houses in the Water

Duty of agents. Value of agents when property has been destroyed -

Dont break the law - no good can result from it. Do as your friends the Missionaries advice ~~follow their~~

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Moses McDonald.

Co. will not interfere with us.

Last of all we asked Mr. Hall about this ground, & he said the same thing. The Indians know what your work is, what hurts them is the way the Co treated them in not telling them & in not stopping them from building. All the Indians here feel very hard. Our people & the Co were great friends long ago & so we are now, the Co. first started their trading post at Tako. in ~~Sitka~~ Alaska, they were driven away by the Natives. later on they started at Stikeen & were also driven away, at last they came to Ft. Simpson. when they were welcomed by the Chiefs, they the chiefs & the Co. built down at the same time. All the Indians now with one consent want the ground for the Co. fence because the houses are already built on it. Let the Co. take what they want on the N of the Fort. The Co calls the Indians friends, but if they will not allow the ground the Indians, let them not call us friend any longer.

At first we followed the plan as proposed by Mr Pollard. it was only after hearing from Dr Powell that we built nearer to the Fort.

The last thing I want to say about the ground if we can't have to Kinamus. we want for Works Canal through to the Skeena River. the whole peninsula. then are White men occupying part of this land & some of this is occupied by White men..

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Conversations

Wetaskatla and Fort Simpson Indians

1888.

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Mettakatla BC. Aug 22nd 1888.

Present - The Reserve Commiss. Ashdown Green Secy. Chas Todd Indian Agent Mr Morison Interpreter.

Revs Collinson and Brown also occupied seats in the room.

	Donald Bruce	Chas Powell
11 Indians	Matthew Auckland	James Prevost
	Joseph Leighton	Peter Venn
	Saml Pelham	Chas Venn
	Albert Leighton	Joseph Louth

Roger Pearson

Commiss When I was here before, you did not tell me all the places you wish to have reserved, you have told others so since. I wish you now to tell me the names of the fisheries, so that I can visit them. The Govt is anxious to do every thing they can for the Indians; if any thing was omitted before tell me now of it.

There is no occasion for all the Indians to speak, you had better allow one, or two to speak for you. No doubt you have already talked this matter over among yourselves.

Matt Auckland. We have several things to speak about. There is one thing I wish to speak of, others will speak on other subjects. I know you were here before the land was surveyed, though I was absent then. Our land has

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has been surveyed though with much difficulty. We ask that you make this a seperate reserve from Fort Simpson. We want the division marked. Not that we wish to quarrel with the Fort Simpson people, we want to be friends. We are not satisfied with the size of our reserves, we want the whole of Kaien Island. It is important to us, and we mentioned it to the Commiss^r ~~before who were here~~. We are very glad to see you now, so that we can bring these things to your notice.

Albert Leighton - We know you have to do with the Indian lands, and that if we have anything to complain of, we must come to you. We are all Tsimpseans here. When you were here before, we were all ignorant; we thought we owned the country then, but now people tell us differently. Now it is surveyed we understand exactly what land you gave us.

The fisheries you gave us have not been taken away, but we have found out three more we want. Two are close together, another is further up the Skeena. Kshaoom is on the North Passage, Dash kin is close to it; these two are virtually one, they are only ¼ mile apart. Me an law

Me an law is opposite Point Lambert; Kish neelt is about ten miles from Kshaoom, and two miles below Dempsters cannery.

Sam Pelham The others have told you about land, and fisheries, now I wish to speak about our health, and a hospital, and doctor. When we know our father we are not above asking a favor, and we know the Gov^t can help us. It is bad if a person is sick, and has to take a canoe, and go for a doctor. We are very thankful to the Gov^t for starting an industrial school, but we want a doctor in case any of the children get sick. We are thankful to Mr Todd, who has been kind to us, and to you for coming here. We should like to have Dr Hadden here.

Commiss^r I notice when you spoke to the Commiss, Miss Cornwall, and Planta, you mentioned another fishery you have not said anything about; Kit cum gun on the Nass. It is already defined as a reserve, and surveyed. I thank you for your address, and for the business like way you have put your claims before me. The first matter Matthew Auckland mentioned, was the division of Reserve No 2. I appreciate your

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your object in desiring to have the land Kincolith, and also your wish to live on friendly terms with your brethren at Fort Simpson. When the reserves were laid out, they were for the Simpsean tribe; no difference was made between the Inspectoge bands at Metlakatla, and Fort Simpson bands.

I will consider what you have said,

I will also consult with the Fort Simpson people, and hear what they have to say, before I do anything. I cannot say more on this subject at present, but will give you my decision after I return from Fort Simpson.

When I was here before, and went round Karin Island, I was accompanied by several of the Metlakatla Indians. They did not ask for the whole Island; but selected the best places. It appears to me to be a very worthless place, but if you will accompany me, and shew me that you can make any use of it, I will give you an answer.

I never promise to make a reserve, before I have been to the spot.

Mr Auckland. White people are coming all the time, and we dont wish them to come too near.

Commrs I will leave this question in abeyance

abeyance. I dont refuse it, but I must consider it.

Mr Auckland We have often talked about it, it is very useful to us for all sorts of purposes, wood &c. It may not be of use to us at present, but it will be necessary for our children.

Commrs With reference to your fisheries on the Skeena, I am glad you have found those already defined, profitable. You did not mention the others before. If no white men have already acquired them, I see no objection to their being reserved, and I dont think anyone has taken them, but as they were not reserved, they have been open to purchase;

I cannot make a definite promise. When I go to the Skeena someone must accompany me to shew the places. I explained before that you have no rights on the Nass, except the right of fishing. Also on the Skeena you have no residential rights, these are only fishing stations.

I mention this as some of you were not here when I said so. You are free to fish there as you have always done.

It is true, as one of you remarked, I am here to arrange your land matters, the question of hospitals does

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does not come within my duties. I will however forward your request to the Govern^t. I do not promise that anything will be done.

When I was here before, I told you that the Gov^t wished to be your friend, that an Agent would be appointed, and a School established. This has been retarded by the unfortunate disturbances that have taken place. I am glad to hear you speak well of Mr Todd, I have known him many years, and I am sure he will discharge his duties well, and be your friend.

Matt Auckland. She did not accompany you when the fishing stations were laid out, it was other Indians. Now we see the importance of fishing stations. Since we mentioned these places to the Commiss^r, white fishermen have built cabins on them, tho' the Indian houses were on them.

Commiss^r If I am to visit Kaien Island, I want you to supply a canoe, and a good crew; the steamer is waiting, and I do not want to be detained longer than necessary.

Chas Todd said I know the Bishop will recommend the Gov^t to establish a hospital. Now if you wish it here, are you willing to

to give a lease of the ground sufficient for that purpose. It would never do, when it is built, to be at the mercy of anyone who objected to it being on a reserve.

If you give a piece that has a building on it, it would be some guide for those moving in the matter.

Those in favor of giving a lease stand up
(all stood up)

Matt Auckland When we get the money, and doctor we will give the land.

With regard to the division of the Reserve No 2, we want to know the width of it.

Commiss^r It has an average depth of five miles.

Auckland We always understood it was five miles. Mr Tuck said we had 3 miles more. (8 mile)

Commiss^r Mr Tuck could not have said so.

A memorandum produced by Auckland, shewed that the reserve was "22 miles long, "by 5 miles wide.

Matt Auckland We heard it was made three miles more than this says. We want to have a Council here, and the Fort Simpson Indians do not want us to.

We want our line to be run at St Armands claim. That is as far as we

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we want. You must not look at our numbers now, this is a nice place, it will not be long before it will be full of people. The tribes all round are watching to see what the Govt will do, and when they see the improvements, the School, &c, they will join us. They want to see what reward we get for our loyalty.
We are very glad to have had the privilege of having spoken first to you. We are not of much benefit to the Govt, we are poor.

Commissr Do I understand you all agree on this point? (the division of Reserve No 2)

Mr Auckland. We have talked it over, and we all agree.

Sam Pelham Suppose any white men come, and cut timber on our land, can we stop them.

Commsr Yes, if you complain to the Agent, he will stop them in a very summary way. Your land is strictly protected. That is one of the advantages you possess in having an Agent.

S. Pelham The other Indians do not believe Mr Todd is here for our protection, they say we will be slaves.
That is all, we are very thankful for the trouble you have taken.

Commsr You have made a demand for the whole of Kaien Island. I told you I did not think it necessary for you. Have you reconsidered this; or do you wish me to visit it.

Roger Pearson The reason we want it is that there will be more people by, and bye. We also want lumber, and wood. You see there are but few trees near, and we are not old yet. It is not much, and we should look on it as a great favor, if the Govt gave us the whole island. We have talked the matter over with Mr Todd; we want this island in addition to our half of Reserve No 2

Commsr It is new to me to hear you have no timber on the reserve. When I was here before, you referred to the timber on the coast, and told me you wanted it for yourselves, and your children, and that the latter would be very angry if you did not look after their interests. If it be necessary the Govt will give it you, but I must be convinced that it is necessary
I cannot do more for you, than for others. I want to do fairly towards all.
What you ask for is an immense tract of land, and my impression is, that it is very worthless. If you know of any specially good piece of timber

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timber land, I would look at it.

Matt Auckland We should like to think over this, you have put it in a very friendly way.

Commrs. I much prefer you should do so. Tomorrow I shall be here at 8 o'clock, and I want a good canoe, and crew so that I can take advantage of the tide.

Mr Auckland If you could stay here on your way down, we could chose it while you are away.

August 23rd 1888.

Accompanied by Albert Leighton, Jos Leighton, Matthew Auckland, Charles Powell, Samuel Pelham, and three other Indians, the Commr left Metlakatla, at 9 am, to lay off a fishing station at the mouth of Tuck Inlet. (?) Not knowing the way, the Indians took us round Kaien Island to look at a place they wished to have reserved for timber, but none worth having could be found.

The Indians then said it was too late to go to the fishing station, the tide having turned. Returned to steamer at 8 pm.

The Commr suggested to the Indians, that while he was absent at the Nass, they should try, and find some spot suitable for a timber reserve, and on his return he could visit it. To this the Indians agreed.

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Fort Simpson BC. Aug 25th 1888

Present. The Reserve Commiss, Mr Ashdown Green Secy, Mr Chs Todd, Indian Agent, Mr Morison, Interpreter.
Revd D. Jennings, and Mr Spencer, occupied seats in the room.
52 Indians present.

Commiss. I have come at the desire of both the Prov. and Dom. Govts, in response to your demands, as expressed by your delegates to the Prov. Govt, and subsequently to the Commiss who were here last fall, to have certain fisheries reserved for your use, which had not previously been pointed out by you. If they were not reserved before, it was your own fault. You have however now an opportunity of rectifying the mistake.

You stated to the Commiss that I did not fully explain to you the object of making the reserves; I dont agree with that. I met you frequently, I heard all who wished to speak, and I explained to you fully, and to the best of my ability, the object the Govt had in defining these lands for your use.

I told you that when the reserves were made, the Govt intended to appoint an Indian Agent, whose duty it would be to guard your lands from trespass by anyone, and see to your interests in every way.

The late Mr Smithe, Mr Davis, and Mr Robson, explained everything to your delegates when they were in Victoria, and I will now answer any question you may put to me regarding your land. I think it would be well, if you would arrange among yourselves who are to be your spokesmen. I will hear all who wish to speak, but confine yourselves to questions about your reserves, as I am here on that subject alone.

Herbert Wallace Who sent you? We did not send for you.

Commiss. The Government.

H Wallace Which one?

Commiss. Both the Dominion, and Provincial.

H. Wallace Have you brought an answer to everything we have asked for during the last few years?

Commiss. To what do you specially refer.

Richd Wilson We asked for enough land, or as much as we thought sufficient, for ourselves, and which we do not wish anyone else to use. That is what we want to know, was it shewn to the Govt by the Commiss, Messrs Cornwall, and Planta?

Commiss

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Commiss^r Yes, everything you said to Messrs Commyn, and Planta was forwarded to the Gov^t.

I refer you to another conversation in Feby 1857! Your delegates came to Victoria, they saw all the members of the Gov^t.,

You then claimed the whole country, saying you had never been ~~paid for~~ it. The late Mr Smithe, Mr Davie, and Mr Robson, spoke to you fully. I cannot alter what they said. The matter was carefully explained by these gentlemen. Your representatives heard all that was said, and were told to repeat it to you; it was afterwards printed, and sent to you. It is idle therefore to ask me what answer the Gov^t have to give you.

Richd Wilson After saying you have authority to help us, you say now you cannot do so.

Commiss^r On the contrary, I have come here, at the desire of the Gov^t, to mark out any fisheries you forgot to mention when I was here before, but I am not empowered to say that the Gov^t will enter into a treaty, or pay you for any land. You know well enough, that what the Gov^t decide on, I cannot alter. I am here to assist you, and will do so to the best of my ability. You stated to the Commiss^r

Commiss^r that some of your fisheries had not been set apart for you. The Gov^t has shewn its readiness to assist you, by sending me here, so that if anything was left undone before, it could be rectified now.

Richd Wilson We have never omitted to mention anything how can we forget anything about our land! It is our own.

Commiss^r You told the Commiss^r last fall, that some of your fisheries on the Skeena river had not been reserved, if you will tell me where they are, I will reserve them for you, but if you do not want any more fisheries, then I have nothing further to say on that subject.

Richd Wilson We do not accept those reserves. We dont like strangers to call our land reserves. We look on the land as our own. God gave us a title to the land, and no stranger have a right to give it, or reserve it for us, and we dont want you to interfere with it. We are not animals, we are human beings. The place belongs to us, and we belong to the place. We cannot alter what we have said before. We want a Title, and we want to be paid for our land, that is what we want. We cannot understand why white people want to claim our land. It is not like that anywhere else, when they come to Fort Simpson

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Richd Wilson We do not accept those reserves. We don't like strangers to call our land reserves. We look on the whole land as our own. God gave us a title to the land, and no strangers have a right to give it, or reserve it for us, and we don't want you to interfere with it. We are not animals, we are human beings. The place belongs to us, and we belong to the place. We cannot alter what we have said before. We want a Title, and we want to be paid for our land, that is what we want. We cannot understand why white people want to claim our land. It is not like that anywhere else, when they come to Port Simpson

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Simpson, they change the law. Where in other places has it ever been done, strangers claiming the place without buying it?

We are not against the English law, when it is carried out properly. There never seems to be an answer to anything we say. Everything seems to be forgotten when you go. We explained all this to the Commiss. Smp. Campbell and White. last year. We are sure we are right in what we say, if not we should have abandoned our opinion long ago. Suppose I borrow something of my own, it is folly, because I borrow something of my own.

We have seen how reserves work, when they are reserved, other Indians come, and plant potatoes on them, and yet they are called our reserves. Another trouble is the Nass people. We were great friends with them fifty years ago, but since the reserves were made, we have not been friends. They have planted potatoes on our land, broken our houses, a thing they never did before, and all because the reserves were given to them. How much more trouble will there be when the fisheries are reserved on the Skeena? We see the trouble it brings, and we are getting wiser as we get older.

We were glad to see the Douglas arrive last night, but thought you were going up the Nass first.

Commrs I am sorry you have gone into this question again, after the remarks I made before. I cannot add to, or take from, anything the Govt said to you. You ask me why the law, regarding land, has been changed when we come to Port Simpson. The law has not been changed, it is being applied here, as in all parts of British Columbia. You take exception to the word "Reserve". Reserve is the word adopted, when it is necessary to set apart land for the use of the Indians. It is used everywhere. You say you have had no answer from the Govt since the Commiss visited you. All you said was forwarded to the two Governts. The Govt has sent me as an answer to what you said to the Commrs, but I am not authorized to say that it has altered its opinion. The Govt is anxious that all the land necessary for you, should be set apart, so that it will be your own, and no one will be allowed to trespass on it.

The Govt does not recognize your right to the whole country. Your representatives were told this in Victoria.

All you say with regard to title, is so much waste of time. I have no power to do anything about it.

You complain that others have planted potatoes on your reserves, and that your houses have been broken into.

Why

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Why have you not applied to the Local Agent, Mr Todd? It is his duty to put a stop to any trespass, and if you have any grievances, he will honestly inquire into them. Have you ever done this. You say I have no right to interfere with your lands, that you can manage them yourselves. The Govt has authorized me to make reserves. When they are made you can manage them, and your people can do with them as they please. The Govt only desires to protect, and assist you. The Indians of Fort Simpson, are dealt with in precisely the same way as all the others in British Columbia, no distinction will be made. I wish you now to tell me the names of the places your fisheries are at, and if one, or two, will accompany me, and point them out, I will reserve them.

Herbert Wallace — Sir John MacDonald told us at Ottawa, that we should be dealt with the same as the Indians in Canada. You, and your party have altered all this. We will keep the dispute up with the Govt until they keep their promise, and our children will after us.

Mr Tate — Has the Govt any power to buy our land

land, here, or anywhere else?

Commrs — The Govt never buys land from the Indians without their consent.

Mr Tate — You deny that the laws are changed here. See what Sir James Douglas did with the Indians of Vancouver Island. (Produced Blue book 1878 Page 57 appendix).

Commrs — I am very glad you have produced this book, it proves exactly what I have said so often today, that the title of the Indians to the land is not recognized.

Mr Tate — We do not want to sell our land. Why did the Govt give the blankets, and biscuits?

Commrs — The reason why the blankets, and biscuits were given, is stated in the book you have just produced, and it was not in recognition of any title by the Indians.

Mr Tate — Why do the Govt claim our land? they have not even given us blankets.

Commrs — You would be insulted if I offered you blankets. I have told you over, and over again that I cannot

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cannot entertain this question, why do you refer to it so often?

Mr Tate. Because you have come to our village. We do not want reserves, and will not have them, we or our children.

Commiss^r I will forward what you say to the Govt.

R. Wilson. If you will tell us who is authorized to talk about this, we will go to him.

Commiss^r You have been to Victoria, and the Govt there gave you a very distinct answer. Every official who has been here, has told you exactly the same thing.

R Wilson Sir John Macdonald told us the land belonged to us.

Commiss^r Sir John Macdonald never told you the whole country belonged to you. No one is more anxious than Sir John that you should be liberally dealt with.

With regard to your lands, every place you asked for, has been made a reserve, and if you forgot anything, I invite you now to tell me where it is, and the Dom^n Govt has authorized me to add it to the reserves previously made.

Albert McMillan I shall not say much, as I spoke to the Commissioners. We then put before them what we thought. We told them we did not want reserves. They said they had no authority to settle anything. It was only about reserves they spoke, and we told them we did not want reserves.

Making reserves on the Nass is a bad thing, it has made us poor. We have spent money building houses there, and the Nass people have broken them up. It is the Govern^t doing. One of the Chiefs, Moses McDonald, who went with you objected at the time. We have objected again, and again to having our land surveyed, or reserved. Why dont you only say it is our land, and not survey it, and all the trouble would end. This place belonged to my forefathers, and the Govern^t has sold it to white people. Why did they not give us the money? Where is the money the Govt received for this land, and that where the canneries stand? I suppose the money is expended on you, and we dont see a cent of it.

It is a mistake on the Govern^t part, forcing us to take reserves. Anything we dont want they give us, but our own land they wont give us.

You say you have no authority; if

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if you are only an officiál, why did you upset Sir Johns plans? Mr Shakespeare told us you did.

We do not want reserves at all. We do not want the Indian Act. We do not want an Indian Agent.

Thos Wright — Do not hesitate to believe what these Chiefs have said, it is the opinion of all the village. Other chiefs have taken down our words before, see if there is any difference in what we said now, and before in the H B Co house.

This is the only land God gave the Tsimpseans, since the beginning of the world. If you ask where the old boundaries are, we can shew you, one on the Nass, the other on the Skeena.

We are not troubled about it, for God marked it out for us. We dont ask the Govt for any thing, it is our own. It is not only lately we have claimed it, but for generations. We know it is ours, and we will not give way.

We want the land we had before on the Nass, as far as Ka-oo-la, (Stoney Point) Where Kincolith stands, belongs to the Tsimpseans. It belonged to one of our chiefs.

Commissr — You say I have no right to interfere, and that you dont accept any reserves, why do you tell me all these things?

John Tait — We object to having reserves, because it seems like lending us our own land. How can that be done? Another reason, you say you assure us of these lands when they are surveyed. It is not so. White people are buying it, in small pieces, all the time.

Commissr — No land that has been laid out for the Indians has been sold.

James Wright — We are not going against your work, and yet we feel we are not servants to the Govnt. Will you shew what you have written, and what we have said to the Govnt

Commissr — You have not asked the Govnt anything that has not been answered. Did not your delegates go to Victoria? Did not Mr Duvil, and Mr Robson, who are at the head of the Govnt, answer you?

James Wright — It is not a satisfactory answer, it was no answer at all. We dont want our own land to be lent to us. We all want the Govnt to answer this before the winter comes.

Commissr — The Govnt has already given you a very explicit answer. I cannot promise that it will give any other.

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answer. The Govern^t will not be pleased when it learns what you have said today.

J. Wright — The Tsimpseans are not anxious, they know the land is their own. They get their living from the Nass, and Skeena rivers. We would not have said all this, if you had a book saying, God made the white people rulers over the Tsimpseans. God knows we are poor, but he gave us the land. We do not wish to have any trouble. We know the Queen is a Christian. We do not wish to alter our minds. The Chiefs say the land is our own.
We will say it till we die, and then our children will say it.
You have heard that the Tsimpseans will not be content, till the Govern^t recognize that the land is their own, and we get paid for it.

To-bask — You see I am an old man, and am grey. I wish to ask you to do one thing, give me my own.

Joseph Ridley — You have heard what our chiefs say, they all say the same thing, and I say it too. This land is our own, the whole country is ours.
When these old men go, they will leave

leave it to us, and we will leave it to our children. We may all die, but it still belongs to the Tsimpseans.
We do not want this to be a reserve, and we do not want an Indian Agent. We will always continue to say, this is our land. If we thought to the contrary, we would have dropped it long ago. Be like a true man, and give us an answer. This may be the last time we shall say it to you, the land is ours.

R Wilson — We do not wish the Govern^t to blame the Methodist ministers. We say all this ourselves, and we know it is true. They are white people, so we never trust what they say, they might mislead us. Let the Govern^t do what we ask. I know the Govern^t gave blankets to the Flatheads, because they are Flatheads. We want English law to be carried out in the Indian land, when it is all settled. We don't want to upset the English law, but we don't want the Indian law because we are all Englishmen.
The Queens law stands here, we have not altered the law, but the Govern^t has made an Indian law; why not make an Indian flag?
We hope you will bring happiness to us this year. Our hearts are deep, not

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not shallow, and we will agitate till we get English law.

Commrs: I am glad you are prepared to abide by the English law. The English laws, and the Canadian laws are the same. The Indian law was made specially for your benefit; under it you have privileges, and power, that you cannot acquire in any other way. The same law is applied all over the Dominion of Canada, and you cannot expect that any difference will be made at Fort Simpson, therefore, the sooner you make up your minds to abide by the Indian law, the better it will be for yourselves. Mr Todd will be glad to explain any part of the Indian law to you, if you wish him to do so.

You say you do not want reserves, and that you wont have anything to do with the Indian Agent. The Govmt will not consider your complaints, unless they are made through the Indian Agent. If you dedcine his services, I cannot help you. He has been appointed by the Govmt, and will remain in the district, whether you like it, or not.

I now want to mention another subject. When at Nellakatla, the

the Indians requested me to divide Reserve No 2, on which the town of Fort Simpson, and Nellakatla stand. I did not like to make a division, until I had spoken to you about it. I am, however, considering the advisability of making a division of this reserve, and I should like to hear what you have to say before I do so.

Herbert Wallace Have you consented to a division of Reserve No 2 with the Nellakattlas? We dont want it divided.

Commrs: I have not. I told the Nellakatla people that I would not, until I had time to consider the matter, and had spoken to the Fort Simpson people. At Nellakatla they want the Indian Act; you wont have it. They have applied to be incorporated, and empowered to have a legal council; you dont want either. You cannot be allowed to stand in the way of those who wish to carry out the law; a division of the reserve cannot do you any harm. (your villages are 16 miles apart.) I shall return from the Naas in a week, or ten days, think this matter over in the meantime.

Herbert Wallace You see all the deserted villages along

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along the coast, they belong to us. We allow the Metlakatla people to use them, what more do they want. Let them use them: Let any Indian use them. I say this, because I dont want any more trouble.

The Metlakatlans are watching the Skeena part of our land, and the Nass people are watching the other part. We do not wish Reserve No 2 to be divided. The same land was given to both parties, only religion seperates us, Let them go to their church, and we go to ours.

Commiss^r. I have nothing to do with the churches, or your internal differences, my duties are in relation to your land only. If you dont want reserves, then my work here is at an end, and I will leave.

I have no power to grant what you ask, but that is no reason why we cannot part good friends. My advise to you is to abide by the law as you find it, and earn for yourselves the reputation of being good, and loyal subjects.

Fort Simpson. August 25th 1887.

After the meeting with the Indians had terminated, the Revd D. Jennings in conversation with Mr O'Reilly, stated in the presence of Mr Ashdown Green, that he was very glad he was present at the conference. That he quite approved of all that had been said to the Indians, and that he hoped they would agree cheerfully to the proposed division of Reserve No 2, for the seperate use of the Fort Simpson, and Metlakatla Indians.

That he knew it would be a great benefit to Fort Simpson to have a legally constituted council, under the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act.

That he was in favor of the Indians accepting the Indian Act, and that they were making a great mistake, in not accepting the Indian Egnut, but that he regretted they were at present unanimous in opposing it.

With regard to the title which they claimed to the land outside their reserve, he thought that it could have easily been settled by something in the shape of presents. not necessarily by a monetary consideration, — that he did not think they could complain that the matter was not fully explained to them.

When the meeting was about to assemble, Mr Crosby arrived in his steamer. but did not put in an appearance at the meeting.

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The meeting called for 9 a.m. The Indians did not come till 9.30

Fort Simpson. BC. Sept 10th 1888.

Present the Reserve Commiss. Mr Ashtown Green, Secy, Mr Chs Todd, Indian Agent, Mr Morrison, Interpreter.

Revd D. Jennings, and Mr Spencer also occupied seats in the room.

28 Indians present.

Commiss. When I was here before, I promised that I would call on my return, and speak with you about dividing Reserve No 2, as requested by the people of Metlakatla.

R. Wilson We told you before, we object to it, and we have put our reasons in writing.

It will be a great pity to make strangers of us.

How can we believe this 22 miles is our reserve? We have been told it is ours, but you want to cut it off. We have never accepted it as a reserve, and will not now have it, because it is ours.

The little piece of two acres, cut off before, caused all the people to leave. If any thing happens now, I dont know what we shall do.

There are 800 or 1000 of us, there are so few people there. It will trouble the chiefs if this division takes place. for we know that the whole country belongs to us, and we wont have it interfered with.

We told the Commiss we did not want more trouble. We told them we were patient, but if we had too much trouble, we did not know what we would do. It

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It must cost someone much money; if you had only given us what land we wanted, all this expense would have been avoided. We wish to be friends with the Nettakatla people; but they always strike us in the face.

I wish you to look at this paper, and hand it over to the Govern^t, when you have read it.

Commiss^r I am very glad you have given me this letter. I will forward it to the Govern^t. You have not stated any good reason why the division should not be made. The Nettakatlam wish to be enabled to carry out the law; you want to prevent them, and refuse to submit to the law yourselves.

Richard Wilson says his people never accepted the reserves, why then do they object to a division of it.

I always take down in writing what is said at these meetings, and I find that when I was here before, you spoke of the Nettakallum as your enemies, and wanted your lands laid out apart from theirs. Now when it is necessary to divide the land, to enable them to come under the Indian Act, without interfering with you, you object to a division, without advancing any good reason

why

why it should not be done. It is only a question with me, when the division should be. In 1881 you, and McCloskey for you, asked that your lands should extend to St Arnaud's claim. I now think that from a point South of St Arnaud claim would be a fair division. This will give you about [illegible] land more than you asked for in 1881.

The Nettakatlam have applied for a council, under the Advancement Act, and it is necessary there should be a division of the Reserve, otherwise they could claim authority at Fort Simpson. By dividing the reserve the Nettakatlam can have no authority to interfere with you, or you with them. I cannot see why you may not live at peace, like other communities.

You state, that the taking away of two acres at Mission Point, led to the seperation of the tribe. The two acres you refer to, were never part of the Indian reserve, there was no authority to make it one, it was specially exempted from the Indian Reserves, therefore nothing was taken from you.

You repeat again that you still claim the whole country. It is a great pity you have been taught to believe any such thing, those who tell you this are not friends to the Indians.

You complain of trouble, at the trouble

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trouble is of your own making. You say some Fisheries were omitted, and the Govt is willing you should have them, but you wont shew when they are. You say your reserves are too small, have you cleared, or made use of ¼ an acre since 1881, out of the many thousand reserved for you then?

Tim Horace — You say the trouble is of the Tsimpseans own making; it is not so, it is the Govt fault. The Tsimpseans did not like you to make reserves in 1881. In spite of this, you made them. That was the beginning of the trouble. You tell us to think over the division of Reserve No 2. In spite of our answer it will be done. You say Mr Cosby agreed to this division at St Annands, he is a white man, not an Indian; we Indians dont wish it. The Tsimpseans say to you, do not cut that land off, this is the last time we shall speak.

I Ryan — The trouble with the Kincolith is the division of the land. The Kincolith people want the control of the Indians. This is what causes trouble. That is what caused our brethren to emigrate.

Commiss — Nothing has been done for the Kincolith

Kincolith people, that I have not agreed to do for you.

R. Wilson — Are you going to make that decision now, as you go down?

Commiss — Yes.

R. Wilson — There will be trouble today if you do it. We dont want any of our land cut off, it is ours, it is not a reserve.

Commiss — I will take care there is no trouble. I know how to deal with those who cause trouble. You make a great mistake to use threats. As I cannot be of any use to you, I will now leave.

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Metlakalla. Sept 10th 1888.
Present the Reserve Commiss^r, Mr Ashdown Green, Sec^y, Mr Chas Todd, Indian Agent, Mrs Morrison, Interpreter.
19 Indians present.

Commiss^r I told you when I went to the Nass, that I would call on my return, and talk to you again about the division of Reserve No 2.

I have seen the Fort Simpson Indians twice, and mentioned it to them each time. I told them you had asked to have the reserve divided, and they oppose it strongly. One reason was that the division would lead to trouble, and create ill feeling between you. They wrote a letter objecting to the division of the reserve, and requested me to forward it to the Govern^t. I told the Fort Simpsons what you said, now I tell you what they have said.

Sam Pelham If there is no division made, and we have a council, we shall have something to say to the Fort Simpsons. We dont want to be unfriendly, but we wish to be loyal. We want the Indian Act enforced.

Commiss^r The Govern^t does not want to encourage any ill feeling, and for that reason

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reason does not object to the reserve being divided.

John Ryan — I was not here when the matter was talked over, but I am in favor of a division, or we might be outvoted by the Fort Simpsons, and be led into acts the Govt would not approve of.

Commrs — Are you all agreed on this point.

Sam Pelham — We are, as we consider we shall have trouble with the Fort Simpsons if it is not divided.

Commrs — Then we will consider what will be a fair division. Mr. Todd, and I think a line drawn from the bay South of St Annades, eastward, would be an equitable division, it does not give you all you ask for, but we think it is fair.

Mens — After examining the map, the Indians agreed to the Commrs proposition

Commrs — I will write to the Govt, and tell them of this arrangement, and that you are satisfied, and that though the Fort Simpsons do not agree, everything fair has been done for them.

Ryan

Ryan — We are quite satisfied, we think we have good reason for asking for a division of the reserve, that is because we want a council, and we think we can be better friends with the Fort Simpsons by having our land to ourselves, and they the same.

Matt Auckland — If the Fort Simpsons were of our opinion, we should not want the reserve divided. Now we will let them go on in their own ways.

Sam Pelham — We are very thankful to the Govt for what it is doing for us, and we thank you for the trouble you have taken to hear what we would say.

Plot to be marked Metlakatla reserve No 2
Fort Simpson Reserve No 1

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50 % of the proceeds of the sale to be paid over to the Indians, the remaining 50 % to be funded for the benefit of the band the interest thereon at the present rate to be paid annually to the Indians through the office of the Indian Agent.

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Metlakatlah Oct 26th 1881.

Commis.

Explained the object of his visit. Told them that their fisheries on the Naas were reserved for them, but that the land for agricultural purposes was reserved for the Indians living there.
Their fisheries on the Skeena within tidal water have already been reserved, and also some of their patches between here and the Skeena.
Agents will be appointed when reserves are allotted.
Meeting adjourned to the next evening

Edward Mathers ~~Samuel~~

You see our brethren and chiefs; we trust our chiefs. You saw our brethren at Simpson. I will tell you their wishes. You have heard of the old ways of the Tsimpseans before they were Christianized. Did not know what was right. We are like children; have to be fed on pap.
The Govt is trying to make us wiser. Do not be angry if we speak wisely to you now. We know the extent of the ground reserved for us. Mr Duncan has told us again & again. What shall we add to this? We have always considered it ours. It is just as if (like example of $2) We do not want to

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be seperated from the Fort Simpson and we ask for the whole Tsimpsean peninsula. We are not as we were originally. We have increased both by addition from other tribes and also by our children. they & to former came here for protection. The people around did not expect much, but they thought the Metlakahtlah would get more land than the rest as it was under white patronage and had been promised it. The Govt has helped us so far and we have confidence it will further help us

If you cannot give us the Peninsula, reserve it so that whites cannot come on it except those already there. We do not like to see land we consider ours, taken from us We have seen how anxious the strange whites are to get us. We have seen the Indians at Victoria how degraded they are

exception taken substitute neither term have our land

It is because they Look at us, you only see a portion of us. In a few years we shall be crowded we shall increase so much

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It is like a child coat. too small when he gets big. Children are not afraid to ask from their father and we look on you as such.

John Tait We know you represent the Govt, hence we are here I want to repeat what has been already said about the necessity of granting us the Peninsula; it seem to belong to us naturaly. The Govt took away hurtful things (whiskey &c) which killed us off and leaving the only flourishing communities we ask an exception in our case as we are increasing. It is not only for ourselves we ask this, Longan Indns to Hydah have already come and settled among us. We do not object as we know the object When I was young & unmarried I heard of the grant the Govt had made to us. Now there are 10 in my family and other families the same Govr General told them to apply to the Govt if they had any trouble about land hence we apply to you. We have no desire to hamper you We look foward to the future and ask enough. We have always found the Govt faithful. the

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Gov Genl promised us, and if you do not give it us how can we believe the Govt here after.

She also want a fishing station on the Skeena now occupied by Mr Turner.

Has noticed the improvement in the Metlakatlah Indians. The Govt wishes to stand by them and be a father to them. Is anxious to do the best he can for them in their interest. One had asked that the matter might be left in abeyance if I could not give them all they ask. Have they considered the effect should such be done? There were no lands promised to the Indians by the Govt. At present I have not touched on the land within the Govt reserve. I have only been over the outlaying ones liable to occupation by whites. I should not be acting in their interest if I gave them the Peninsula. Such a request has never been mentioned to any official before. The acreage given them would be large tho' it was mostly worthless land, but the fisheries were valuable and made their reserve of more value than farming land. The Govt has not contemplated making a reserve for outside tribes at Metlakatlah. They have their villages, fisheries &c reserved for them at their own country.

Commrs

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Continued: The Indians of Metlakatlah have a larger area per capita than white men could hold.

I do not like to hear the Indians say that the whites steal their land. Have not the canneries been a benefit to them? Would they like them removed? The Govt considers they are acting as friends in encouraging canneries, and wish the Indians to have canneries of their own. They have a good friend in Mr Duncan. His advice has been followed in regard to their fisheries &c.

Every place mentioned prior to my visit to Skeena was given them, with the exception of one, where there was no sign of Indian occupation.

Tho' I have not been able to agree with them on all points I think they will believe that I am acting as their friend

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Mellakahtla – 28th Oct.

Chief of Kithatla

Sebessha. – Paul – sd. His village is at Ogden Channel but he has lived for some 10 years at Mellakahtla. His village is named Kithatla. He is anxious to secure for his tribe a Fishing Station on Macauley Island and also two other Fishing Stations inside Stanforth Point and at the entrance to Gardner's Channel. These Fishing Stations (Pins) are named respectively Quo-ihl and Qua-Sha-Sha. We also lay claim to a site on the left bank of the Kitkaut river about a mile & a half from its junction with the Salt or tidal waters and therefore would ask for a Reserve there for the purpose of the Oolachan Fishing.

See Powell's report [illegible]

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Oct 4th 1881. Fort Simpson.

Revd Mr Crosby the minister in charge of the Mission stated that althe Mr Pollard had on the part of the Indians proposed as a boundary between the HBCo and the Indn Resve a line commencing from the bridge &c he considered that arrangement had lapsed as the HBCo had never agreed to it.

He stated that he has a letter in his possession from Dr Powell informing him that the Indns could build to within 50 feet of the Compy fence, and it was on that authority that the Indians had done so.

He believes that Dr Powell had an interview with the representative of the HBCo before he wrote that letter

If the boundary were from Legaits pole he believed there would be trouble between the Indians and the Company. One man in particular (Harry) would

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be very disappointed, and so would the Indians who have built on the land between the proposed boundary and the Comp.ys fence, and that the rest of the Ind.ns would be influenced by them.

He also stated that Mr Croasdaile had made application for land at Red Bluff, and at Lac arthur on the Naas river both of which are Indian fishing stations. Also that Mr C's cannery is on the site of an Indian village.

At the Middle Village Kil el shilty the Indians would not let Rev.d Mr Green build a church, and they were supported by Mess Hall and Powell as the village Council were against it.

He thinks that the country from St Arnaud, 6 miles south of Ft Simpson to Kun a mush 9 miles north of it (15 miles) should be given to the Ind.ns also Finlayson Isl.d and Birney Isl.d. There are potatoe patches on these 2 islands, Kun a mush, at the mouth of Works Canal and on Works Canal.

division

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Fort Simpson Oct 4th 1881.

Saml Musgrave
Gem-muck

I cannot say how pleased I am that you have come It is now 2 years that we heard of your coming therefore I cannot help smiling while I speak. This is the cause of my happiness that you are going to re settle as it were our land which was formerly ours and you are come to settle it for us. This ground was ours by our fathers

We have nothing further to ask but our land marks between the Naas and the Skeena. from these rivers we get our food when fish are there we go to the Naas and when berries are ripe we go to the Skeena. You will see yourself when you go up the Naas how many fishing stations are there that were occupied by our forefathers. Some of the houses are on the places which we occupied lately, and we heard that some of these houses were burnt down by Mr Croasdail and some of the lumber thrown into the water therefore we are glad you have come to settle the matter. There are abt 1000 Indns here and abt another 1000 at Metlakattah, when we heard what Mr Croasdale did to our fishing houses we feel to sometimes that we are bound to defend ourselves. the same as we did in former days, before the Missionaries came here but when we see Mr D. C & Co faces this reminds us to keep to the right. These are my last words to you that we will leave the matter to you to settle for us. It is hard what Mr Croasd. has done for us, it is not right for him to take the fishing stations on the Naas.

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Richard Wilson
Kit

We are glad you are come to visit us. We are young and it will be to our benefit when these old people tell you know at land. The only thing we want now is to know where our ground is between the Compn. I am not troubled abt. ground myself because I know we are in the Queens hands and the only thing we want is that our ground shd. commence at the Compy. fence on this side.

I have nothing more to say about the land. but re Naas It is property to us and the Skeena also where we get all the food we want, we have no business no stores, no steamers, as other countries have but the Naas and Skeena are the only places where we get our supply

These rivers are property and I wish to say that the keys of the may be ours. White men came and took away large quantities of money from these two rivers therefore we don't want to be kept out or the white will claim them as their own. I am certain that we are on the safe side as long as we are under the Queens care.

I consider they have spoken well and thank them for their brevity and business. I will reply to the speeches as one not individually 1st Fisheries. I appreciate what they say re Naas & Skeena. but they must not be unreasonable. I propose to visit both Naas & Skeena and will make reserves for them in the best localities. They have scattered fisheries and some not necessary. The Indn. derive a benefit from the canneries. Re Croasdaile I cannot speak definitely but I hear his land is some the Indians do not value. When reserves are settled there can be no trespass the agent will see to that. I was sorry to hear the remark about taking the law into their own hands but was glad to hear that the missionaries set their faces against their best friends will advise them not to. Explained why the Commisr. could not come before Re HBCo. land. I am told that before the HBCo. came the Indians were not here the Indn. came to the HB Fort. Before the whites came the Queen gave the Co

100 acres of land round each Fort that neither Prov'or Dom' can take it for them. The Compy. do not wish the Indians removed, but the Govt. wish the boundaries defined and have sent me here to do so. but to do so there must be give and take on both sides.

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I am glad to meet them as I am commissioned by the Dom. Govt to settle their land matters definitely and trust it may be satisfactory in every respect. Hitherto the lands have never been definitely marked out for Indians now it will be final they are now the wards of the Dominion and they may be sure that the Govt will see there is no trespass on the land assigned them. That when the lands are reserved Agents will be appointed who duty it will be to see that their lands are protected from trespass. That before the lands were defined the Govt were not in a position to instruct the Agent. The Govt regret that this was not done sooner but the sooner it is done the better for all parties to prevent further complications. The Govt are anxious to deal liberally with them and their fisheries, villages and agricultural land in reason will be given them and I should be glad to hear their wishes but they must be reasonable and not ask for what they must know I cannot give them.

I am sent by the Govt to do this but I have no power to give them land already alienated. I am willing to deal liberally with them as I see the improvement in their social condition since my last visit. I have no doubt they have talked the matter over and I should like to hear some of the leaders spokesmen and I hope they will confine themselves to the land question only.

Moses McDonald his nowa — We are very glad to see you in our village. We have been expecting you or some other chief who would settle our land question. Some of our people who were waiting for you have left for their work or fishing, they were anxious to see you.

It is very true what you say about our land not being settled before for it will be hard to settle it now (it was the Govt fault not ours). We are sorry to hear that the Comp. will drive us from this land, and most of our people are wondering what they mean by this

X

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Fort Simpson.

Morse cont.

In this case we got word from Dr Powell not to be afraid and now we are glad you have come. therefore we will tell you what our opinion is.

The only thing we want to tell you is that the Compe will have the land where the fences are on this side, and not to take any more land this way. It is not good for them to hurt our feelings on that account for we have been friendly for a long time together. There was a vacant on the other side of the fort and that belonged to my grandfather Neinowa the chief. He left that because we did not wish to interfere with the Compe. therefore that ground is left for the Compe and we want on this side of the Compe for our ground. as it will be useful to us as the population increases.

There is nothing more to say for we know perfectly, that this land belongs to us, and most of the places where our forefathers were buried. therefore we claim this land as ours

There is another important thing at the Naas River.

We are troubled to hear that white men are trying to take the Naas from us. It is like a box containing property to us. left to us by our forefathers. The Naas & Skeena are the two rivers when we get our supplies, but lately we hear that Mr Crossaile is trying to get the place on the Naas intending to take it from the Indns. It is very hard how the white men and has throwing some of our houses into the water. It is very hard how these white men deal with us when they see a piece of ground already cleared they try to get it from us, saying it is theirs. Now we are glad the Commr has come to settle these matters especially on the Naas.

In reply to Comr. It is foolish for the Co to say they were here before our forefathers. They have a paper, we have none, therefore you believe them

The Comp started their post on the Naas before they came here, and one of the HBCo mans Legaikes daughter. The chief did not wanted her daughter to live at Naas and told the HBC man to come here. I do not object to the Co Post in our midst as they are trading with us but it will be a trouble between them on the ground and the Co, there is a nice

piece of ground for them on the other side of the Fort and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(Copy)

No.37373. Ottawa,17th Oct. 1888.

Sir;-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant respecting the allotment made recently by you of additional Reserve lands to the Indians at Metlakatla, and the division made by you of Reserve No.2 between those Indians and the Indians of Fort Simpson;also in regard to Indian matters generally at that point and at Fort Simpson. The desire of the Indians of Metlakatla to have the Advancement Act applied to them as communicated by you will receive attention,and I have to state with regard to their allegation that they had previously petitioned for the same that no such petition appears to have reached this Dept.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

sgd. W. Van Koughnet.

Dpy. Supt. General
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(Copy)

Indian Reserve Commission, Victoria B.C.

October 4th 1888.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I completed the allotment of land for the Nahkwock-to Indians in Seymour Inlet on the 17th August, and arrived at Metlakatla the 21st of the same.

I immediately went on shore at that place, where I was met by Mr. Todd, the Indian Agent, and through him secured the services of Mrs. Morison to act as Interpreter, at the interviews with the Indians I proposed to hold at Metlakatla, Fort Simpson and on the Nass river.

On the next and following days I met the Metlakatla Indians, and was cordially received by them. They, one and all expressed their loyality, and gratitude to the Government for the efforts that were being made to assist them, notably in the establishment of the Indian Industrial School, the building for which is far advanced towards completion.

They expressed their desire to have the Advancement Act applied to them, and stated that they had already petitioned to be incorporated under its provisions.

With this object in view they urged me to divide the Tsimpsean Reserve No. 2, upon which stand the villages of Fort Simpson, and Metlakatla. This they stated they desired, not because of any ill feeling on their part towards the Indians of Fort Simpson, but solely to enable them (the Metlakatlans) to manage their own affairs without hindrance.

These Indians also asked for an extension of their timber reserve on Kaien Island, a portion of which Island has already been assigned to them. Subsequently accompanied by those most interested I visited, and examined the land in

The Honble. The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

question

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question and came to the conclusion that the extension they wished for would be of little or no practical use to them, as nearly all the best timber has been already removed by hand-logging.

These Indians also asked for four fishing stations on the Skeena river,which they stated belonged jointly to them. and to the Fort Simpson people. These I promised to examine on my return from the Nass river. I subsequently did so on the 11th Sept.1888,and reserved the land in question,much to their satisfaction.

The Metlakatlans begged me to bring to your notice their desire to have a Hospital established in their midst,and in advocating this object advanced strong reasons why such an institution would be beneficial,not only to themselves,but to the Indians and others resident on that part of the coast.

I explained to them that this was not a part of my duty, nevertheless I promised to make known their wishes to you.

I next visited Fort Simpson where,on the 25th August, accompanied by Mr.Todd,Indian Agent,and Mrs.Morison,interpreter,I had an interview with about 52 Indians belonging to the place. The Rev.Mr.Jennings the minister in charge of the Methodist Mission was also present.

All that took place at this,and on a subsequent occasion (10th September) was taken down in full by Mr.Ashdown Green,a copy of which will accompany this report.

While in no way disrespectful to me personally,the

Indians

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

Indians reiterated their demands upon the Government in a very vociferous manner,claiming that the whole country belongs to them;that no treaty has been made with them;that they have not been paid for the lands,and that until they were paid they would not accept any reserve,or allow any interference by the Indian Agent,nor would they be governed by the Indian Act. They further complained that they had received no answer to the representations made by them to the Commissioners,who visited them last year (Messrs.Cornwall,and Planta).

Having heard all they had to say,I explained,very fully, that what they had told the Commissioners had also been mentioned by their delegates to the Provincial Government in February 1887. That on that occasion each member of the Government had explained the position the Indians occupied, that therefore they need not expect a treaty,nor would they be paid for the land. Not satisfied with an oral reply to their delegates,the Government had sent printed answers to all that their delegates had put forward. That though they had received no written answer since the visit of the Commissioners,I was commissioned to see that no land necessary for their use was omitted from their reserves,and I invited them repeatedly to tell me if any of their fisheries,or other places had been so omitted.

I explained that the law they objected to was specially framed for the benefit of the Indians of the whole Dominion and that Mr.Todd,the Agent,had been appointed to assist them in carrying out the provisions of the Act,and in any other respect in which they might require his services.

They replied that they could manage their own affairs without the interference of the Agent,and that they would not accept any assistance from him.

After

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CANADA

After a great deal of conversation to this effect,and finding that they did not wish to have any further reservations laid out,I told them that when at Metlakatla,the Indians there were unanimous in asking to have Reserve No.2 divided to enable them to carry out the provisions of the Advancement Act. This they (the Fort Simpsons) strongly opposed.

I promised that I would consider this matter during my absence on the Nass river,and would see them again before I took any action in respect to it.

On my return to Fort Simpson,on the 10th September,I again met the Indians at the schoolhouse with reference to this subject. They still objected to any division being made,urging that it would lead to trouble between themselves,and the Indians at Metlakatla,and at the same time handed me a letter protesting against the division being made. (A copy of this letter is herewith enclosed.)

I told them that I did not consider they had advanced any good reason why such a division as was asked for should not be carried out,that they refused to accept the Indian Act themselves,but that they could not be allowed to stand in the way of those who wished to conform with the law. I then told them that I would divide the reserve at a point about a mile South of Mr.St.Arnaud's claim; this would give them more land than they had asked for in 1881.

With the assistance of Mr.Todd,the local Agent,this division was subjequently carried out. A plan thereof will be forwarded to you at an early date. Though the Fort Simpson Indians have refused to state whether any fisheries had been ommitted,I believe it would be impossible for them to do so,as from all information I could gather from the Indians in the neighborhood,and from personal observation,I

believe

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believe that every place frequented by them for the purpose of fishing,or agriculture is already reserved,and that so far as their land matters are concerned,they have no legitimate cause of complaint.

They have been dealt with liberally,more so than most other tribes in British Columbia,and if they possess a grievance it must be looked for elsewhere than in connection with their lands.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

"P.O'Reilly"I.R.C.

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CANADA

Memo

Re division of Tsimpsean reserves No. 1 & 2, and adjacent islands.

In October 1887. Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly visited Metlakatla and Fort Simpson for the purpose of defining reserves for the Tsimpsean Indians. At that time Mr. Wm. Duncan was at the height of his power in northern B.C. and it was on his advice that most of the reserves on the Nass and Skeena rivers were made.

In 1863, on the recommendation of Mr. Duncan, ten miles frontage on the sea and five miles back, including the village of Metlakatla had been declared a Govern.t reserve, and it was part of that gentlemans policy to secure every place in the neighborhood of his Mission that could be used by white men, his idea being to keep the Indians isolated.

At Fort Simpson the Methodist Church had established another Mission under the Rev.d Mr. Crosby, and great rivalry existed between the two.

Fort Simpson was not included in the

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the Government reserve before mentioned and the resident Indians through Mr. Crosby were strongly opposed to a reserve that would include the two villages.

Nettakatla was then a prosperous place and many of the Fort Simpson and American Indians were deserting their homes and settling there. The balance of power was therefore at Nettakatla, and the Fort Simpson Indians were afraid they would be dominated by the people of that place.

Mr. Crosby asked that a seperate reserve be made for the Simpson band, to extend from St. Arnauds preemption claim (6 miles south of Simpson) to Kum a mush at the mouth of Works Canal (9 miles north of Simpson). The Nettakatlans opposed this; they said they did not want to be seperated from the Fort Simpson people and that it was only a matter of time before the two bands would be amalgamated at Nettakatla.

Eventually the reserve was made to include the two places.

In 1887

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In 1887 Mr. Duncan left Metlakatla and moved to American territory taking many of his Indians with him. Fort Simpson then became the dominant faction.

In August 1888 Mr. O'Reilly again visited the locality to define additional reserves, and while at Metlakatla was asked by the Indians to divide the reserve.

There were many not quite 200 Indians at Mt.

They represented that they wished to form a Council under the Indian Act and that they were afraid, if no division were made, that they would be outvoted by the Simpson people.

At Fort Simpson the Indians were very much opposed to the division: (?)

Instigated by an independent party they did not want a Council, they claimed the whole country until they were paid for it, and did not want any reserves. (?)

The Rev. Mr. Jennings the Methodist Missionary at Fort Simpson was in favor of a division, and thought it would be an advantage to his people. He regretted that they were opposed to the Indian Act.

Mr. Agent Todd was present at all the conferences

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conferences and also strongly recommended the division.

The discussion, pro and con. was carried on for three weeks and finally the division was made, the Simpson Indians being awarded about a mile more frontage towards Metlakatla than they asked for in 1881.

The acreage of the two divisions is

Metlakatla.	S portion of Res. 2	30.974
	Tugwell Isl.	312
		31.286
Fort Simpson	N portion of Res. 2	26.762
	Reserve No. 1	57
	Birnie Isl.	114
	Finlayson Isl.	1589
	Burnt Cliff Isl.	67
	South Isl.	6
		28.595

In 1881 the Indians claimed that the population of each village was 1.000
The return from the blue book 1905 is

Fort Simpson	708.
Metlakatla	198.

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(Copy)

North West Coast Agency, Indian Office,

Metlakatla, B.C. June 29th, 1903.

Sir,-

With reference to my visit to the Naas River during the latter part of May /03, I now have the honor to lay my report and recommendations with regard to the Gitladamax Reserve before you.

In order to obtain a thorough knowledge of this Reserve and its possibilities as an agricultural section I spent part of a day in riding over it in all directions and am pleased to report on this point that from personal observation I am quite satisfied that the land in general is most suitable and highly adapted for agricultural purposes.

To explain fully the conditions and affairs in connection with the Indians on this reserve it would appear necessary for me to give you a brief description of the people and existing conditions in both these villages. The Aiyansh people number 145, and the Gitladamax people number 137. The Aiyansh people to a very large extent are composed of the Kitladamax people who have moved down from the old village and are taking advantage of school, church, and other benefits of civilisation under the direction of Rev. J. B. McCullogh. These people realizing the possibilities of this Reserve from an Agricultural standpoint desire to cultivate the land & have had Rev. Mr. McCullough survey the land for them into 10, 20, and 30 acre blocks according to the number of men or boys in the family which arrangement meets with their approval each being content with the land allotted to them by this subdivision, but while they are content with this arrangement they show a tendency to encroach on the land that may possibly belong to the Gitladamax people as there is no fixed boundary line between the two villages.

The Gitladamax people who reside in the old village still adhere to their old ideas and customs to a very large extent, being content without church or school, and continue to live in the old indian style of house and are called by the other people heathens, but although they differ in these respects I found them anxious to try and get on agreeably with the people of the other village. From the standpoint of farming I also found them doing a little in this line. At a meeting held by these people they postively state that they desired to have the boundary between the two villages definitely fixed by the surveyor from the Indian Department and moved a resolution to this effect. At a meeting of the Aiyansh people and at a meeting of the Council of this village they ask for the same as the Gitladamax people that the Reserve be divided.

Under separate cover I am mailing you plan of this Reserve and in same you will observe I have drawn a red line, the Gitladamax people claim that this is about the line the late surveyor O'Reilly intended as the division, and the blue line straight across to the river is the boundary claimed by the Aiyansh people, but as Mr. Ashdown Green assisted Mr. O'Reilly in the survey he could easily set their minds at rest on that point.

However,

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Supt.,
Victoria, B.C.

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However, they both ask for a division to be made and both agree to abide by the boundary set by the Department, and they all agree that the post set by Mr.O'Reilly whom I have marked with two red xx is the boundary on the back of the Reserve, so that this makes the solution of the question more easily got at.

Therefore in view of what I have seen and learned from the people of this reserve I would strongly recommend that in the autumn after fishing Mr.Green should visit with myself this Reserve and arrange this division question, for until this is made there will be unrest among the Indians and as they have both agreed to be content with the original boundary as intended by Mr.O'Reilly, I anticipate no trouble in Mr.Green and myself in arriving at an amicable arrangement between them.

With regard to the sub-division of the Reserve, I would recommend that Mr.Green complete this work at the same time either adopting Mr.McCullough's survey or making a new one. This in my opinion is the solution of this Kitlacdamax question and will have a tendency to remove all sources of friction between the villages and result to their mutual benefit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(sgd) Geo. W. Morrow,

Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

Hudson's Bay Company.

Victoria B.C. 8 November 1899

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO No 1482

Dear Sir,

LAND at PORT SIMPSON.

A Deed has been prepared conveying to her Majesty the Queen the portion of Land asked for by the Indians of Port Simpson.

I am prepared to hand this document over to you when I have your assurance that this Grant finally settles all their claims, that no future encroachments will be made on the Company's property, and that any Buildings which may now encroach will be removed.

Reply 149 10-11-99

Yours faithfully,

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

per R. Stewart.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE B.C. NOV 9 1899

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

29.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company.

LIMITED.

—o—

KASLO & SLOCAN RY.
BEDLINGTON & NELSON RY.
KOOTENAI VALLEY RY.
KASLO & LARDO-DUNCAN RY.
INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., LTD.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Kaslo, B. C. Fzs. 14th, 1899.

A. W. VOWELL ESQ.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEAR SIR:-

I HAVE THE HONOR HEREWITH TO ENCLOSE A COPY OF A LETTER I HAVE THIS DAY ADDRESSED TO MR. GALBRAITH, YOUR AGENT AT FORT STEELE, IN THE MATTER OF THE B. & N. RY.

WHAT WE DESIRE TO LEARN IS IF THERE BE AN ALTERNATIVE COURSE TO FOLLOW IN THE CASE OF A PROVINCIAL ROAD, AND WHETHER A PLAN OF THE RAILWAY AND LAND IN QUESTION WOULD BE SUFFICIENT, OR DOES IT REQUIRE THE FILING OF THE PLANS OF THE WHOLE RAILWAY?

YOURS TRULY,

J. H. Graup

LAND COMMISSIONER.

1 ENCLOSURE.
DICT. J.H.G.

Reply 410 H3 15-2

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FEB 15 1899 OTTAWA B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

The Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company.

LIMITED.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY.
BEDLINGTON & NELSON RY.
KOOTENAI VALLEY RY.
KASLO & LARDO-DUNCAN RY.
INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., LTD.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Kaslo, B. C. FEB. 14TH, 1899.

R. L. T. GALBRAITH ESQ.,

INDIAN AGENT,

FORT STEELE, B. C.

DEAR SIR;-

I BEG TO SAY THAT YOUR LETTER OF THE 28TH ULT. ADDRESSED TO MR. KNOWLTON, CHIEF ENGINEER, HAS BEEN HANDED ME BY MR. IRVING TO ANSWER.

IN THIS LETTER YOU advise THE PROCEEDURE PROPER FOR THE RAILWAY COMPANY TO TAKE, BUT I WOULD WISH TO POINT OUT THAT THE B. & N. RY. IS AT THE PRESENT TIME A PURELY PROVINCIAL CONCERN, WORKING UNDER A PROVINCIAL AND NOT A DOMINION CHARTER; THEREFORE IT HAS NOT BEEN INCUMBENT UPON THAT COMPANY TO FILE ANY PLANS WITH THE DEPARTMENT AT OTTAWA, AND I AM THEREFORE IN DOUBT WHETHER AN APPLICATION ACCOMPANIED BY A PLAN SIMPLY SHOWING THE RIGHT-OF-WAY THROUGH THE INDIAN RESERVE WOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS. WE SHOULD CONSIDER IT A FAVOR IF YOU WOULD INSTRUCT US HOW TO ACT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

RELATING TO THE WIDTH, THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION BUT THAT 100 FT. WAS INTENDED INSTEAD OF 100 YDS. WHICH YOU MENTION; AT ANY RATE 100 FT. IS THE RIGHT-OF-WAY WE WISH GRANTED.

WHEN I SAW YOU LAST AT CRESTON, I UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DEPOSIT

Reply 410 4 3 18-2-99

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE B.C. FEB 17 1899

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company.

LIMITED.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY.
SEDLING[illegible] & NELSON RY.
KOOTENAY [illegible]ALLEY RY.
KASLO & LARDO-DUNCAN RY.
INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., LTD.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Kaslo, B. C.

R.L.T.G. No. 2.

OF $2,000.00 BY THIS COMPANY TO THE CREDIT OF YOUR DEPARTMENT WAS INTENDED AS A GUARANTEE AND NOT AS AN AWARD FOR THE PRICE OF THE LAND TAKEN. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE COMPANY FEEL THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE AMOUNT OF THE AWARD SETTLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND SUPPOSE THIS WOULD TAKE THE FORM IN THE FIRST INSTANCE OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE GROUND, AND I AM REQUESTED TO SOLICIT YOUR GOOD OFFICES IN BRINGING THIS TO A FOCUS AT AS EARLY A DATE AS POSSIBLE.

I AM AT THE DISPOSAL OF YOURSELF OR ANYONE WHO MAY BE NAMED TO ASSESS THIS VALUE ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

I AM FORWARDING A COPY OF THIS LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AT VICTORIA.

YOURS TRULY,

J.T.G.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

DICT. BY J.T.G.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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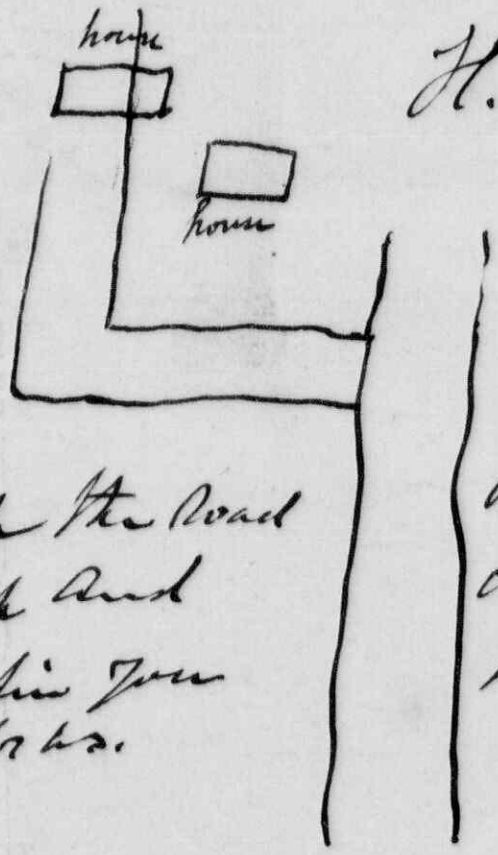
Port Simpson
Aug 22. /96

Dear Mr Vowell

We wish that the line between the Reserve & the H. B. Co. should be square or that the line should be straight, we have been deceived or we were mistaken when Mr Todd told us that the line would come straight and a road or street would be straight now there is a pain which takes my

H. B. Co.



A. Dowden Chief
Herbt Walker Cing
Louis Gosall +
Joseph Ryan. +

Now we wish the road to be clear through and and we hope sir you will see to it for us.

Agent Todd advised see 605 T2 2-6-96
T2 2-9-96

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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586 T[illegible]

Copy

Indian Office Victoria B.C.
2nd Sept. 1896.

Sir:

I sent you herewith "Copy" of a letter dated 22nd Ult. from a Indward Chief Herbert Walters Chief. Louis Gronell, and Joseph Ryan, asking that a change be made in the Boundry line as accepted by them last January between the Port Simpson Indian Reserve and the Hudson's Bay Company's property.

I will thank you to explain to the Port Simpson Indians the nature of the agreement they signed to which you were witness and of which I suppose you have kept a "Copy"

Your obedient Servant.
Indian Superintendent B.C.

Charles Todd. Esq.
Indian Agent.
Metlahkatla
B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

SAFETY FILM

Hudson's Bay Company's Office
Victoria 7th May 1880.

Lieut. Col. Powell
Supt of Indian Affairs

Sir,

As arranged with you this morning I now beg to send you enclosed -

Copy of my letter of 9th October 1876 to the Indian Reserve Commissioners, regarding the Hudson's Bay Company's land at Fort Simpson.

Copy Sketch of the Company's land there (100 acres) as laid off in 1862.

Copy Agreement in regard to lands in British Columbia made in London 11th October 1861 between the Home Government and the Company.

Extract from that Agreement, being List of Lands at several places within the Province (including Fort Simpson) secured to the Company under the Agreement, but not yet conveyed by formal Deeds.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
Alex. Anderson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

Victoria. B.C. 9th October 1876

The Board of Commissioners on
Indian Land Claims & Reserves
in British Columbia

Gentlemen,

For many years past the Hudson's Bay Company have maintained an Establishment on the site still owned and occupied by them at Fort Simpson in this Province. Up to the time of their settlement, that part of the Country had not been occupied by Indians or others, altho' afterwards Indians came from various quarters and resided on the Company's land at Fort Simpson with their Consent. All the clearing and improving that has been done there, has been done by and at the expense of the Company.

2. In the year 1861 an Agreement was made in London between Her Majesty's Government and the Hudson's Bay Company by which the extent of the Company's land was limited to 100 Acres; and accordingly, in 1862 that quantity was marked off on the ground by the Officer then in charge of Fort Simpson. But no formal Deed of Conveyance has yet been obtained the Company, altho' they have from time to time brought this and other kindred matters under the notice of the local Government, having been obliged to await the Convenience of the Government.

3. Recently however, in Consequence of the action of certain Missionaries who have settled among the Indians and erected buildings on the land, the Company have renewed their application to the Government for a Deed of Conveyance. In answer they have been informed that such Deed cannot now be issued

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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CANADA

issued until the question shall have been considered
by your Board, who are to determine whether and how
far the Company's Claim is liable to be affected by
any Indian rights that may have been acquired.

On behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company 4.
in these circumstances, I beg leave thus to bring the
matter respectfully under the Cognizance of your Board.

Of course the Company do not wish to subject 5.
the Indians to any hardship, but, on the Contrary, desire
to facilitate the improvement of their Condition. Accordingly
they are disposed to Concede such reasonable portion
of land as, in the opinion of your Board, may be
necessary for the well-being of the Indians - taking an
equivalent quantity elsewhere. In the interest
of all Concerned they are desirous however that the
question be decided as quickly as possible, and that,
pending a final decision, all other parties be restrained
either by your Board or by the Government from
acquiring rights or claims that may Conflict with
those of the Company, not only at Fort Simpson but
also at the several other places within the Province where
lands secured under the Agreement of 1861 have not
yet been Conveyed by formal Deeds. Of these
other places and the quantity of land pertaining to
the Company at each of them a List is enclosed for
the use of your Board

Trusting that these matters will receive 6.
your early attention,

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) Alexr. Munro.

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800 yards

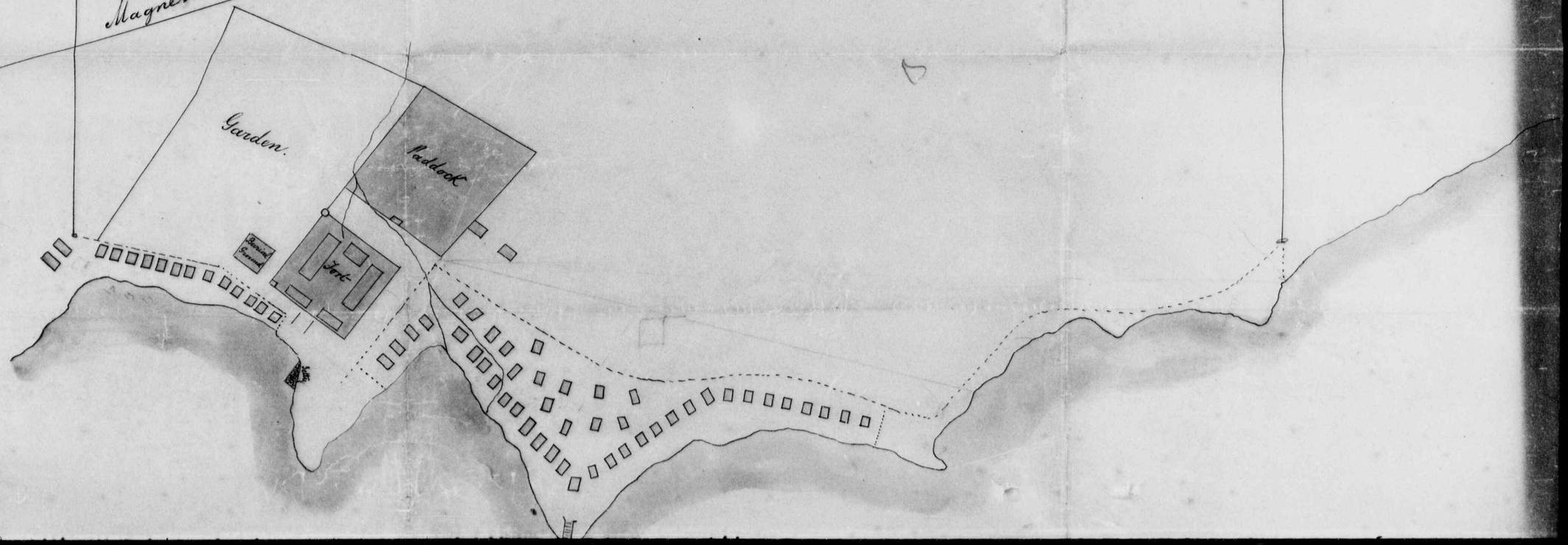
Hudson's Bay Co's Claim
at Fort Simpson. B. C.

Scale - 50 yds = 1 inch

562 Yards

100 Acres.

Magnetic North



Copy.

List referred to in letter from A. Munro to the Board of Commissioners on Indian Land Claims and Reserves in British Columbia dated 9th October 1876 being extract from Agreement of 11th October 1861 made between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Government.

At Alexandria and other Posts in the North vizt.-
Fort George
Fraser's Lake
Stuart's Lake
Mc. Leod's Lake
Connolly's Lake
Babines, and
Chilcoten
} A quantity not exceeding 100 Acres of land each

Bella Bella
Bella Coola
Skeena River
and around such other Posts in the North (the total number not to exceed five) as may be in the occupation of the Company - } A quantity not exceeding 100 Acres each.

At Fort Dallas,- A quantity of land not exceeding 50 Acres
Fort Berens,- A quantity of land not exceeding 50 Acres
Fort Shepherd,- The actual site of the Fort and a quantity of land around it not exceeding 100 Acres.
Fort Simpson,- The actual site of the Fort, with a belt 100 feet wide surrounding it, together with all actual enclosures or isolated buildings and cultivated ground, but the whole not to exceed in quantity 100 Acres.

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(Copy)

Emigration Commission
11th October 1861

Memorandum

At an interview this day between Mr. Walcott (on the part of the Emigration Commissioners) and Mr. Dallas (on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company) accom=panied by Mr. Maynard, the Company's Solicitor, the basis proposed by Governor Douglas in his Despatch to the Duke of Newcastle of 6th May 1861 and Mr. Dallas' Memorandum thereon dated 15th August 1861, for settling the Land Claims of the Company in British Columbia, were discussed in detail; and the following arrangements, should the Secretary of State approve them, were assented to by Messrs. Dallas and Maynard in final settlement of those claims.

The Governor to be instructed to convey, as promptly as possible to the Company in fee simple, and in full discharge of all their land claims in British Columbia, the sites of the several Forts or Posts and quantities of Land specified below. Should any differences arise as to sites, shape of blocks, boundaries, quantities or value of Land, or as to what are to be deemed improvements, enclosures or occupation of the Lands by the Company or otherwise connected with the present arrangement. the same are to be determined by Arbitrators appointed before hand, one by the Government and the other by the Company with an Umpire to be chosen also beforehand by the Arbitrators. The decisions of these Arbitrators in all cases to be final and binding.

(Here follow, inter alia, the lands specified in separate accompanying List thereof)

(signed) S. W.
A.G.D.

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COPY.

This Indenture made(in duplicate) the 11th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine,

BETWEEN:

The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, of the First Part,

and

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the Second Part.

WHEREAS the parties of the first part are seized or otherwise entitled to the inheritance in fee simple of and in the lands and hereditaments hereinafter described.

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty has requested the said parties of the First Part to surrender the said lands and hereditaments to Her for the use and benefit of the tribe or bands of Indians hereinafter mentioned for so long a time as the same shall be occupied as an Indian Reserve, and the said parties of the First Part have agreed so to do in consideration that the said Indians do forthwith remove their Buildings now upon the lands of the party of the First Part to the East of the lands hereinafter mentioned, and that no claim for compensation for buildings or of any other nature shall be claimed or set up by the said Indians or anyone on their behalf.

AND WHEREAS the conditions of this Deed have been accepted by Her Majesty on behalf of the said Indians,

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of One dollar paid by the party of the second part to the parties of the First part at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof(the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledge) they the said parties of the first part do hereby grant, surrender, release and convey unto the part of the second part, Her heirs, successors and assigns, ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Coast District in the Province of British Columbia and forming part of Lot Seven(7) in Range Five(5) and more particularly described as commencing on the Sea Coast at the North-East corner post of Indian Reserve number One(1) and being the North-West corner of said Lot Seven(7) Range Five(5), then running South seven chains to a post, thence East two chains,and fifty links,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE B.C. NOV 29 1899

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thence North to the Sea Coast, thence following the meanderings of the Sea Coast in a westerly direction to the place of commencement, containing one and three quarter acres, more or less, as delineated on the annexed map or plan and thereon colored green, together with all the buildings, fixtures, commonways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging, or with the same or any part thereof, held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of them the said parties of the first part unto or upon the said premises TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises expressed to be hereby granted unto the party of the second part and Her heirs to the use of the party of the second party, Her heirs, successors and assigns forever but upon trust for the Fort Simpson band of the Tsimpsean nation of Indians, so long as the said Indians and their descendants shall continue to occupy or use the same as an Indian Reserve, and from and after the time when the said Indians or their descendants shall cease to occupy or use the said lands as an Indian Reserve, then and from thenceforth upon trust for the parties of the first part their successors or assigns.

The said parties of the first part do hereby for themselves and their successors covenant with the party of the second part, Her heirs, successors and assigns that for and notwithstanding any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever by them the said parties of the first part made, done,committed, or suffered, they the said parties of the first part now have good right, full power, lawful and absolute authority to grant, release and convey all the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby conveyed unto the party of the second part, Her heirs and assigns for an absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple and that freed and discharged of, from, and against all uses, trust, and encumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever, except as hereinbefore set forth and except the taxes for the current year.

AND further that the parties of the first part upon the request and at the cost of the party of the second part, Her heirs or assigns, make, do and execute all such further acts, deeds, conveyances, or other assurances in the law whatsoever for further or better conveying or assuring all or any of the said premises unto and to the use of the party of the second part, Her heirs or assigns

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INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

Hudson's Bay Company.

Victoria B.C. 28th November, 1899.

Sir,

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO No 1584

PORT SIMPSON LANDS.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, and enclose you herewith a copy of the Deed in which are embodied the conditions on which the Company are prepared to surrender the portion of land to Her Majesty for the use of the Port Simpson Indians.

These conditions provide that the Indians do forthwith remove any Buildings they may now have on the lands of the Company to the East of the land the transfer of which has been arranged for.

On the completion of the removal of such Buildings there will be no serious difficulty, but it would be well to have the Indian Council execute an Agreement on behalf of the Tribe, embodying therein the several conditions specified in the Deed.

The last Paragraph but one of the Deed makes it quite clear that the Company, in giving this parcel of land away, do not intend to be put to any further expense in this connection.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. Wolstaff.

1 encl.

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT B.C. NOV 29 1899

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

Reply 282 I, 3 29-11-'99 Agent Todd advised 283 I, 3 29-11-99

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as by Her or them shall be reasonably advised, devised or required.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part has caused its Corporate Seal to be attached to these presents.

Affixed by order of the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee by me,

(Seal.)

(Sgd.) W. WARE, Secretary.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

(Sgd.) W. GRINHAM,
Hudson's Bay House,
London, England,
Clerk to the Hudson's Bay Company.

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Copy

~~North-West Coast Indian Agency.~~

~~Metlakahtla, B.C., 189~~

Victoria B.C.
28th Decr 1887.

J. W. Powell Esqr

Dear Sir

We are instructed by the Hudson's Bay Company to state that they are willing to convey to such person as may be appointed for the use of the Indians at Fort Simpson a strip of land adjoining the Eastern line of the present reserve 2½ chains wide; on condition that the Indian houses lying to the east of the new line shall be removed on to reserve, & that no further claims be made to any portion of the Company's land at Fort Simpson as settled by the Indian Commissioner.

The Company desire these terms to be accepted before they hand over a conveyance.

We are
Yrs faith:
(Sd) Drake Jackson & Helmcken.

19a

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Kincolith Indians.

Hudson's Bay Co's Store. Echo Bay, Naas River.

August 27th 1888

Present:- The Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Ashdown Green, Secretary Mr. Charles Todd, Indian Agent; Mrs Morrison, Interpreter, and 13 Indians.

Commissioner I am glad to meet you again. I am much obliged to your Chief, George Kinsada, for his letter, I thank him also for his offer to assist me, by sending canoes for his people, and also for promising to supply canoes for ~~the~~ my trip up the Naas River. I could not send him an answer on Saturday Night, but Mr. Todd took my reply to him yesterday. I had no intention of passing his village, and going up the river without first seeing him.

When I was here seven years ago, to mark out your reserves you omitted to mention that there were places, both in Observatory, and Portland ~~Inlets~~ Inlet Canal, fisheries, and timber lands which were useful to you.

The Government is anxious you should have these places. I am always glad to explain to the best of my ability the object of my coming. Though my former visit was a hurried one in some places, it was not so at Kincolith. I was detained there by stress of weather, and we had three meetings, besides conversations at different times, and I certainly thought that I had explained everything concerning your lands, and I was sorry to hear your delegates say you did not understand me. I am ready now, as I was then, to explain everything on which you desire information. I will also be glad if you will tell me the places you spoke of to the Government, and to the Commissioners. I am ----

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prepared to go with you to see your fisheries, and the timber you require. I hope they will be very good, but you must remember that I cannot lock up large tracts of land, as reserves, which are of no value to you, therefore shew me the best you know of. You have been expecting me, and no doubt this matter has been talked over by you. This conversation may be limited to one, or two, but of course if others wish to speak, I will hear them. I hope we shall have order, and that only one will speak at a time.

George Kinsada, Chief

It is quite true what you have said. We did not say all we wanted ~~to~~ when you were here before, and we like your proposal now, that we should point out the places we want to you, We wish you to go to the two inlets, and we will shew you what we ~~want~~ want, viz: in Portland Canal, and Observatory Inlet. We want you to go there first, because you will see some of the Kincolith tribe therenow, and you can talk to them, and know what they want, We want you to give us the little Bay below the village. (West) our people want to have a cannery of their own there.

Mountain Chief

I wish to say a few words. I am glad you have come. You came before to measure the land. I was living at the old village, Greenville, when you came. I have moved down to Kincolith and will live here with my friends in future.

I spoke to the Commissioners about Portland Canal. I have sent my brothers there now, they are fishing, and hunting. There is ~~no~~ no agricultural ground, but it is a great hunting place, all

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my furs come from there, our money comes from there. It is principally the reason why the Hudsons Bay Company keep a store there. I should not like to lose it. I want you to secure our hunting grounds, they are valuable to us.

Since the Americans have been surveying I have been very much troubled. Why should our Government, and the Queen be weak? Why should the Americans be allowed to take the Inlet from us.

I agree with George that you should go there first, all the people are there fishing.

Commissioner You have touched on an important matter. Charles Burton will remember that the question of hunting grounds, was mentioned at the conference with the Government in Victoria, and I have no doubt he told his people. All that Burton, and the Government said was printed, and sent up to the people here, so they know all about it. As that matter was settled by the Government then, I hoped the question would not be raised here, because I can but repeat what Mas been already said by the Government. Burton heard what Mr. Smithe, Mr Davie, and Mr Robson said on the subject. The Government said the Reserves are made for the Indians, and anyone going upon them, without the consent of the Indians, will be considered trespassers. The hunting grounds are the same to you as they always have been. You can hunt, and gather berries where you please. You can hunt on any of the mountains of British Columbia you like, the same as your forefathers have done.

~~You must not trouble yourselves about the survey the same as your forefathers have done.~~

You must not trouble yourselves about the survey that is being made by the American Government. It is thought that Port-

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land Canal forms the boundary between American, and English Territory, and that the West Bank belongs to the Americans, but it is not yet definitely known.

Charles Burton — It is quite true what you said. I was asked to tell my people what the Government said The Tsimpseans would not believe me, and began to laugh at what the Government said. When the small fish came, I went up the Naas, and assisted by Mr. McCullagh, I explained to all the Indians what the Government had said They, like the Tsimpseans, would not listen to it. I could not explain any more, because they left the building so that they could not hear more. I tried all I could to explain it, but all the Naas and Tsimpseans began to hate me. I did not get any pay for telling them, though they said I did. There is very little agricultural land here, therefore the Kincoliths value the fishing, and hunting grounds most.

Fred Allan — Our chiefs and people are not all here, some are away fishing, and hunting. They will be all at our village to meet you When you were here before, George Kinsada (Chief), and some of our people went with you, but did not tell you everything they were sorry for it afterwards, You promised the land would be surveyed, and the people were glad to see the Surveyor Cap't. Jemmett. You reminded me of our fisheries yourself; I suppose you saw we had omitted to mention them. This may be the last time we shall see you, and we want the question settled.

You see we do not bother ourselves about land on Skeena or Queen Charlotte, but only about our own places We are glad you will go to the places we want first.

The Commissioner told us the Government had decided to

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let us have the places on Observatiry Inlet, and when we saw you coming, we thought it was all right.

There is a little harbor good for a fishery, or cannery near our reserve above Fort Point. Supposing, in the future our people should want a cannery, that place would have suited us well, There is also a harbor on the West side of Kincolith near Noth Point, we want it. Sometime we will want a cannery of our own and this is the only place left for us.

Commissioner With regard to the place above Kincolith, although I was here four days, it was never asked for; now it is sold, so we cannot touch it. I am very glad to hear there is another place so near your village, that you can utilize. We will examine it.

Fred Allan We are anxious to get these places, as there is so much talk. Some Missionaries say we ought to be paid for the land and other Missionaries tell us if we are paid, we will not be allowed to go outside the reserve. We do not ask for a treaty, we want only to be satisfied how much land we have for our own use. Rev'd Mr. Green has told us we should have a treaty. Mr. McCullagh advised us not to do it.

Arthur Gurney I was one of the delegates to Victoria to see the Government I wanted our reserve made larger. The Chief George, and his brother paid my expenses to Victoria, and back While we were there you promised you would come, and do as we wished. The places we want are in the Inlets. When we saw you come, we thought you were coming to give us these places, and we were glad.

Commissioner I am very glad you are not so foolish as to talk to me about a treaty, after you hear what the Government said on the subject at Victoria. I did promise to come here, and mark off

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your fisheries, and land for timber in Observatory Inlet, and Portland Canal. I have now come to do it. The timber is asked for for the use of all the Indians who congregate on the Naas for the OOlachan fishing, and what timber reserves I make, will be for them, as well as for you.

Arthur Gurney We understand that the timber will be for all, and the fisheries for all who have been in the habit of using them.

Commissioner I will go up the Inlet to-morrow, but I must have an understanding that you will supply me with two good canoes, and crews, and that they will be ready to go up the river when I return from the Inlet.

G. Kinsada I will take care that you have canoes, and crews to go up the river.

Commissioner I wont say anything more about canoes, as the chiefhas promised, the steamer is at great expense lying here, and I want to return. quickly.

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Kincolith Indians.

'Ksh wan' Head of Hastings Arm

August 29th 1888

Present: The Reserve Commissioner, Mr Ashdown Green, Secretary; Mr. Charles Todd, Indian Agent; Mrs Morrison, Interpreter; and 17 Indians.

Commissioner Referred to Kincolith, and repeated the purport of what he had said there.

Pat. O'Brien I wish to say a few words. There are no trees on the Kincolith Reserve. You see there is no good land here, none fit for gardens, but we want the timber that is upon it. We want it reserved, so that we can hunt and fish. We will point out the place we want, and hope you will satisfy us. We had a great deal of trouble, our own people at Greenville and the Tsimpseans abuse us. They tell lies of us, and have tried to make us disobey the law. We want you to put a mark to shew us where the reserves are. We want a great many trees, because we have a saw-mill, and our women use the bark of the cedar for baskets.

Moses Bailey God is helping us. The Queen, and the Government are helping us, and you have come here to help us, and to be our friend. None of the other Indians up here will accept the Governments orders. The Tsimpseans, and the Greenville people are against the Government, the Indian law, and the Indian Agent. Mr. Todd will tell you how they abused him last spring. George Kinsada is Chief, and has always had control of the fisheries, and his father before him. George is old, he is very quiet, and the other Indian take advantage of him, and of us. Since you were here before he has had trouble, but we trust the Government will be just to us.

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No one can say that we have broken the law. We accept the law and the Indian Agent.

P.O'Brien It takes a long time to get timber, it is far away from our village. All the Indians want it. Even the Indians from Ten gass, and along the Coast. They use a great deal, we want it all. I hope you will satisfyus.

Commissioner I have told your people that I havecome here to mark off your fisheries, and to see that thereis sufficient timber land reserved for you, and the other Indians who are in the habit of coming here. I want you now to come with me and point out the fisheries, and the timber you require. The steamer will tow your canoes where we want to go.

At the School House, Kincolith,

August 30th 1888

Present the Reserve Commissioner, Mr Ashdown Green, Secretary; Mr. Cha's. Todd Indian Agent, Mrs Morrison, Interpreter.

George Kinsada. I want to speak to you; this is the second time I have received threatening letters from the Indians at Greenville. I have just received the second (letter produced)

Copy.

Fishery Bay.

August 28th 1888

To thepeople of Kincolith.

We the people of the Upper Naas, desire to know of you why you are letting the land be surveyed without speaking to us, and thepeople of Fort Simpson, and Skeena first. If you try to get land reserved for yourselves without letting us know, it will make trouble amongst us. When

~~first the Indian Agent came across~~ ...

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first the Indian Agent came amongst us you wanted him, now you are dissatisfied, and as you are relations, and brothers we do notunderstand why you act so, without speaking to us first.

We did not get an answer from the Commissioners last fall

(sgd) Tat-ger-gat.

(sgd) Victoria.

Chiefs of the Upper Naas.

These letters trouble us. The Greenville, and Tsimpsean Indians have often threatened us, because we accept Mr. Todd, and the Indian Act. We want to live at peace. The Government has been very good to us, they have given us the land we asked for, it is good for us, we get our living from it, and the fisheries.

Chas. Burton — We wish to speak to you about Stoney Point, and how it is to be settled.

Commissioner. — You know that very well. It was fully discussed before the Government when you were in Victoria. It was made a reserve for the Naas river Indians. Mr. Todd will divide it between them if they so desire, and when he has obtained sufficient information to enable him to do so.

Chas. Burton — I know that, but when Mr. Todd came here I spoke about it, and he said he had no authority. It was not once only that he said this.

Mr. Todd — I told you all to remain quiet, and everything would be arranged. It belongs to the resident Indians of the Naas Tribe, but I dont know yet who the resident Indians are.

Chas. Burton — The reason we ought to have it, is that we left our old place to the people at Greenville, so we ought to have this place (Stoney Point) which we picked out for ourselves We do not want to divide it.

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So whatever may be done now, before we see them, we shall stand by what we said to the Commissioners last fall.

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Commissioner. I have told you that it is not part of my business to sub-divide reserves. that will be done by Mr.Todd if necessary. If the people of Greenville speak to me on the subject, I will give them the same answer.

Tal-la-haat We would like you to make a reserve at Kit a max. I formerly lived at Kit icks, now I live at Kincolith.

Commissioner Kit a max is already reserved for the Naas Indians.

Tal la haat It has not been ~~reserved~~ surveyed, and I dont know whether the reserve includes my houses. This place belonged to my forefathers I want it reserved for me, and for my children I do not want anyone to take it away from me.

Commissioner Meet me here on my return from the Naas, and I will take you down on the steamer to Kitamax. I will see that all the fisheries are included in the reserves. No one wants to take it from you, but all those who have been in the habit of going there to fish will have a right to do so in the future.

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Naas Fishery, Stoney Point.

August 31st 1883.

Present the Reserve Commissioner; Mr. Ashdown Green, Secretary; Mr. Chas Todd, Indian Agent; Mrs. Morrison, Interpreter; and 15 Indians. Mr. Gibson was also present.

Commissioner. I hoped to have seen more of your people to-day. A message was sent to you that I was coming. I am here at the appointed time. You have no doubt thought well over your ~~tire~~ land matters, and you can tell me what land you require to be reserved for your use. I am told your Chief is up the River; I dont intend to pass without seeing him. I will hear one, or all speak.

When I was here before I endeavoured to ascertain what land you wished to have reserved. I asked you to point out your fisheries, and without exception, every place you named was given to you. The same with regard to your garden patches, and timber lands. If anything was then omitted, you have now an opportunity to mention it, and the Government has empowered me to add it to the reserves previously made. Any question you may put to me, I shall be glad to answer.

Job Calder. I am speaking for Victoria (the Chieftaness). She is my wife, she does not want the people to speak much, but she wants you to do what they wish. Victoria, and all the Chiefs of this part of the Naas, wish our reserve to extend from Caanan, on both sides of the river, to Hal i colth (about 19 miles), from mountain, to mountain. We want to be paid for the land outside the reserve, and we want a treaty. We want a title. If you cannot do this now, we dont wish you to do anything We dont want you to measure our land.

//

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Tat ge[illegible] g[illegible]t 2nd Chief Greenville. I cannot say anything different from what Victoria has said. My heart is the same as the other chiefs, Scotch Chief of the Upper Naas, and the chiefs of Fort Simpson. We all think alike about the land. We always owned thi River; You have seen we have villages on both sides, and we have always lived here. We want from Canaan, to Hal i colth on both sides of the river, and we want a paper to show the land is ours I have not added anything to what we said before. I mentioned all this to the Commissioners, and until we get the title, we will not believe the land is ours. Until we get an answer to all we said to the Commissioner and until we get a title we do not wish you to measure anything. When we get this, all the Indians on the Upper Naas, and the Tsimpseans will expect the same and accept your work.

Commissioner In one part you ask me to give you certain lands, as an extension of your reserves, in the other part you say that unless I am able to guarantee that the Government would give you the land you ask for and pay you for all the land outside the reserves, you not wish any reserve at all, I am not empowered by the Government to tell you anything of the sort. You sent a deputation to the Government at Victoria. John Wesley went down My had two, or three meetings with the Government at that time. Both Mr. Smithe, Mr Robson, and Mr. Davie, all members of the Govern ment explained the position the Indians occupied on the land. John Wesley was instructed to tell the people of Greenville all that was said. The Government, not satisfied by sending a message by word of mouth, had the conversation printed, and copies were sent to you, how can you therefore say the Government have not given you an answer. Reserves for the Indians have been laid

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out all over the Province of British Columbia, and you, and the Tsimpseans are the only people who have asked for a title to the whole country, and to be paid for the land outside your reserves. The Government is anxious that every piece of ground that can be of use to the Indians should be made a reserve. You have, at Greenville alone, a reserve of 8700 acres, and in addition to that, every fishery you pointed out is reserved. Can you shew me that in the seven years that have ~~elapsed~~ *elapsed* since the reserves were made, you have improved, or cleared ~~one~~ half an acre on Naas River.

The Government cannot do for you, that they have *not* done for other tribes in British Columbia, I can ot tell you that a treaty will be made with you, and that you will be paid for the land. If I told you the Government would pay you for the land, I should be misleading you. The Government do not recognize the title you claim. The Government is prepared to give you all the land you can use, all the timber you require, to secure all your fisheries, and your hunting grounds. All this I am authorized to tell you I f I said otherwise I should only deceive you. You ask for a paper shewing your reserves When the land has been surveyed, maps will be sent to the Agents and to each village ~~Until the land has been surveyed maps cannot be made.~~

Until the land has been surveyed, maps cannot be made.

I have, as a friend endeavored to put this matter clearly before you, and you may depend upon it that whoever puts it in any other light, is no friend to the Indians. You have heard and read what the Government said to your delegates. I only repeat what was told you by the Government. I cannot promise you a treaty, or that you will be paid for the land outside your reserves, and you say that unless you get this, you do not want any

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reserves at all.

I have invited you to come, and tell me where your fisheries are that you say were omitted last time I was here No one will try to force you to accept what you dont want. I will tell the Government what you say, but I do not promise the Government will write to you. You told the Commissioners that you wantd certain places reserved. I ~~am~~ *am* here to make those places reserves, at great expense to the Government, and now you say you dont want them. You dont seem to understand the meaning of the word "Answer". You appear to think that when you ask for a thing, that unless your request be granted, you have had no answer. To everything your deputation said, the Government sent a printed answer, but still you say you have had no answer. The Government consider you have had a good clear and decisive reply, and the Government will not ~~change~~ *alter* what it has said. Consider what you are doing. The Government is your friend, and anyone who tries to ~~persuade~~ persuade you to the contrary, is not your friend.

Chas. Ross

The chiefs have heard your voice, and although there are only a few here, we represent all the others. When we speak of awaiting an answer from the Government, we mean the Commissioners who came last fall, and said they would put it before the Government, and that it would be printed, and we must wait for an answer. They printed everything we said, but there is no answer to say yes, ~~&~~ *or* no about making a treaty. That is why we say we are awaiting an answer. Everything was taken down by the Commissioners that we said, and we have not altered our minds. You mention about securing our land for us. Thank you, our eyes are open, and we wish a title for our land, the same as white people. Until we get the paper we do not think our land secured; we wish to be like white people. If a white man has land, he always has a

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paper in his pocket to shew the land is his.We want to be the same.We want a treaty, and we want to be paid for our land. You have told us we cannot have it, so we cannot accept what you do. I may have misunderstood;You say the Government has never made a treaty with British Columbia Indians I have a book called "Indian Land Question" In that it is said the Indians of Victoria, and Fort Rupert were paid money by the Government. We know there is no illfeeling on yours, or our part.People have a right to differ,and talk it over. We are not troubled,we have not done any wrong.When you come, you ask us questions and we answer. Everything depends on what the Fort Simpson people do, they are above all the other Indians.If we hear that the Fort Simpson people have accepted your work,then our chiefs will have nothing more to say against it.We are one people,our heart is the same. The chiefs from the upper village were here last year,they know what we think.One remark of yours cuts us to the heart.You say that no other Indians in British Columbia claim a title to the land,but the Tsimpseans, and ourselves

Commissioner. Yes,You are the only people who claim that the whole country is yours,and who demandpayment for it,those of you who live at Greenville and Fort Simpson. You say that the Indians on the Upper Naas think as you do; I do not know that this is so.

Chas.Russ complains that the Commissioners have promised you an answer,and have not sent you one.The Commissioners took down everything you said,and laid it before the Government,but I cannot find in the printed report that they promised to send you an answer.You stated to the Commissioners that there were certain fisheries,and timber lands that you wished reserved. I am here in answer to that,and am prepared to accompany you to any place you wish reserved. As to the treaty,and paying you

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for the land,you have had an answer from the Government in this pamphlet,a copy of which you have,and the Government do not feel called upon to repeat their answer. You do not understand the difficulty of giving you such a title as you ask for. How could the Government give very member of your tribe a separate title,so that he could carry it about in his pocket.When the reserves are subdivided,the Agent gives to each family a Certificate of Title to the land alloted to him but that cannot be done until the land is surveyed.

Chas Russ produced a book which he says proves that the Government paid the Indians for their land at Victoria,and Fort Rupert.~~to~~ The book does not prove anything of the sort,it only shews that the Hudsons Bay Company,as traders paid the Indians money, but it does not prove that the Government ever paid the Indians to give up their title to the land. The agreement he produces was made before there was a Government for British Columbia . Somebody has mislead you and deceived you with regard to the book. The agreement, a Copy of which Russ produced,was made by the Hudsons Bay Company with the Indians 8 years before the Queen had a Government in British Columbia.—Chas.Russ says everything depends on what the Fort Simpson Indians do. Are you children that you must follow blindly the Fort Simpson people. When I was here seven years ago you claimed the Naas River for yourselves,and wanted the Tsimpseans kept away.How is it you say now,we will follow the lead of the Tsimpsean Indians.

Geo.Palmer. When the Tsimpseans get all they want on their land (not on ours) then we will consent to a settlement. We have not changed our mind.The Government have given them a chain commonage,let them come there. When you were here before,we

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mentioned Hal i colth. You saw it and said it was useless land, /and we never could do anything with it. Now we want the same. We are ~~We are~~ glad you have come. When you where here before, you said Stoney point was for the Greenville people, it is in your own writing. Now you have come to measure our land again, but I want you first to give us a title, and a treaty. We believe what you tell us but we do not know what goes on among the chiefs in Canada, or London. Sir James Douglas bought land for the Hudsons Bay Company, and got the money from them. To each family of 18 he gave Forty five Pounds. The company may have paid the money but it was accepted by Sir James Douglas, the Governor. Sir James Douglas was for peace everywhere, and that is what we want the Government to do now, to buy our land. The Upper Naas, and we, have agreed to do what the Fort Simpsons agree to.

Commissioner Whoever told you about the treaty of the H.B.Co with the Indians only told you a part of it. It was made 38 years ago. The Queens Government did not commence till 8 years after that paper was made. Sir James Douglas had nothing to do with the Government at the time the paper was made. He became Governor of the Colony in 1858, therefore any act performed by him before he was Governor, was not done by the Queen. I am glad ~~I~~ I have had an opportunity of explaining this to you. The money was not paid in recognition of any title, but only to establish friendly relations with an uncivilized people.

Geo. Palmer It was not trough seeing the book that made us wish for a title, we have thought of it for a long time.

Commissioner. I must now tell you again that you will never get such a title as you claim, and that you will not be paid for your land. As to the reserve at Stoney Point It was reserved for the Naas and the resident Indians, they have the exclusive privilege of cultivating the land. The other resident Indians can not

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know, this is a matter with which the Indian Agent, Mr Todd, must deal. You say you do not want me mark out the land for you, we will therefore conclude this meeting, and part ~~firneds~~ friends.

Kle dach
1st Chief I want to repeat what I said lat fall to the Commissioners. You have heard what my people said. I wish to say the same. Let us be paid for the land outside the reserves, so that I can get my food with the money. It is our land. Let a paper come so as to enable us to watch the river We watch the river as we are Chiefs. We will know that it is ours if we get a paper. We are not ignorant about other tribes. I did not see you when you came up. People generally knock before they come into a house and get permission to come in. The surveyor came in the same way almost secretly. We did not know about it till he had finished it. We did not send for you, but now we have a good chance to speak our mind. It troubled us these things being done secretly. We have never coveted anyones good land elsewhere. When one wants to borrow property, they should go to the owners. The Government would not like us to take anything from them. If the river is taken away from the chiefs, they will go out of their minds. The chiefs of the river never requested that anyone should be sent to measure their land. If you cannot promise a title, and you cannot pay us for the land dont measure any more.

Commissioner I have listened to all you have said I explained all these matters to your people before you came. I will repeat now what I said. You want me to guarantee that you will be paid for land outside your reserves You sent John Wesley to Victoria as yourdelegate. He asked the Government the same questions as

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you ask me. the Government gave Wesley a very distinct answer, it was also printed, and sent to you. There was no possibility of mistaking what the Government said .In that paper the Government told you, your claim to a title to the land could not be recognized, and that you would not be paid anything, but that the land would be laid off wherever necessary, for your villages, gardens, and for timber, and that all your fisheries would be secured to you. I have no power to give you any other answer but this, and I am here to carry out the promise of the Government.

When I went up the Naas in 1881, I spoke to all the people at Greenville. I did not know you, but you knew me, and you knew what I was doing, you should have come to me. Everything the Government has done was for your benefit, but you have been told otherwise, and you prefer to believe the word of others to what the Government tells you. When Capt. Jemmett came, he did not come in the dark, he could not survey in the dark, you could have seen his work if you wished. You say you do not want anyone to take the ~~suire~~ *river* away from you. Who has forbidden you to fish? Nobody; You have a perfect right to fish in it, from one end to the other No white man can fish in the river with nets above tidal water. If what I say does not please you, I cannot help it, what I have said is the truth, and I have endeavored to make it as clear to you as possible. The Government has taken nothing from the Indians. If anyone trespasses on the reserve without your consent, apply to the Indian Agent he will quickly put a stop to it.

I have nothing more to tell you I hope you understand what I have said and as you do not want me to lay out reserves for you , we will bring this meeting to a close.

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Sept 3rd 1888.

When going up the Naas, some Indians spoke to the Commissioner, and asked to have a fishing station laid out. Mrs. Morrison Interpreter.

Zaul Zap about one, and a half miles below Kit wil luc shilt

Weis Kin Shim I live at "Wil ski tum wil wil i kit," a short way above Greenville. I am one of the chiefs at that village, and one of the Greenville people, but I want my fishery, This is my fishing station, and where I get my berries. Ten families come here. We get plenty of salmon. The land is good, but we dont cultivate, we intend to plant potatoes. We want from the ~~mouth~~ mouth of ZaulZap River, to our burial ground, where my father is buried.

Gum dah I also live at "Wil ski tum wil wil i kit" I have a garden on the river opposite to the reserve at "Andigu Kay!" I grow potatoes, and gather berries there.

Commissioner said he would reserve the fishery, and the burial ground; if they promised to cultivate the ground, he would also reserve it for them.

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Kit wil luc shilt. Sept 3td 1888.

Present the Reserve Commissioner, Mr Ashdown Green, Secretary, Mr Chas. Todd, Indian Agent Mrs. Morrison, Interpreter, and 21 Indians.

We Shak Ksh
or
Sebassah — We wish to know why you came?

Commissioner. — When the Commissioners were here last year you asked for additional fisheries, which you said were omitted when I was here before. I am here to see if anything was omitted, and if so to make it a reserve, so that it may be yours forever.

We Shak ksh — When you were here before I was not at home. On your way down you saw me, and wanted me to accompany you. I did not go because I ~~d~~ depended on the others to tell you what we wanted. I had no idea of the real size of the reserve until it was surveyed, and then I was troubled when I saw it was too small. When I spoke to Capt. Jennett about it he was angry. I objected to the land being measured, because I was not here when you defined it. I objected to you stealing the land away from us. Years ago, my mother, when we were young, said all the Indians on the coast used to come up, year after year, to fight, and try and take the river from us. The lower Naas people had to ~~con~~ combine so that they could defend it. They could not take the river. Now the white men come, and try to take the land from us. We hear the Kincolith land has been measured for them up Observatory Inlet. It is all right for them, they are like white men. We know white men sell land, and houses, we do not want the white people to take our land. We dont want it survyed at all.

Zin Shoot
A Chief.
21 — Our chief has already told you that he was not at home

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when you came. I was absent also. We dont want the land surveyed. Our chief never claims land as his own. What we claim is our own, the whole country. It is the same below where Kitkdach is Chief (Greenville), Scotteen (Kit lae da max) is the same. Kitkdach, Sebassah, and Scotteen own the whole of this valley, their claims join one another. It suits white people to have each their piece of land, we do not want it so. If different plots of land are given to each party, it might cause fighting among ourselves. We dont want the land divided.

Am clam cun You have heard what the chief said, he was not at home when you came before . Of course we then knew you were going to measure the land, and we were so innocent, instead of objecting we all helped. Some time after you left Capt. Jemmett came, and surveyed the land. We heard of his arrival, and we sent a letter down to him at Kincolith, telling him that all the chiefs did not want him to come up. In spite of that letter he came up, and called us all together, and told us the reason for coming up, telling us it was all for our good, so we thought it was all right. This happened in the absence of the first chief, two chiefs were present He measured it all, Afterwards the lower Chiefs came up the river, and blamed us for letting Capt Jemmett survey the land. We had a great deal of trouble about it. When the Commissioners came last year, our ~~ship~~ chiefs went to Naas Harbour to meet them. We told them our trouble. the Commissioners said the land outside the reserves belonged to the white people. This caused us a greatdeal of trouble. We dont want the Indian law, we dont want an Agent, we dont want to be slaves. We spoke to them, and told them we did not want the land surveyed. The Commissioners asked me how much land I wanted, and I

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told them from Hal i colth, to Soup-man, about three miles from here. We not only want the river, but the whole of the tributaries .We told this to the Commissioners before, because they were sent by the Government to ask us our trouble. The Commissioners said they came for no other reason but to ask what our troubles were, and promised to take down everything we said, and shew it to the Government. We expected you would have told us that the Government would carry out our wishes. Unless they do what we want, we do not want you to measure the places.

Commissioner. What I am about to tell you is the truth, and the sooner you know it the better. It is exactly what the Government told your delegates in Victoria, after they heard them speak. Printed copies of all that took place ~~went over~~ *were sent* to you.

Your delegates were told that all the land belonged to the Queen, that the Government did not recognize your claim to own the country , but that reserves would be made of all the ~~them~~ *land* that would be useful to you, either for fishing, agriculture, or for the purpose of getting timber. Reverves were made for you 7 years ago. Your delegates said the reserves were too small, that all your fisheries were not included, and they asked the Government to send a Commission. The Government sent a Commission; you told them the same thing, In consequence of what you said, the Government told me to come again to the Naas, and find out if the reserves were too small. I now want you to come with me, and shew the fisheries you want reserved, and where the other reserves can be enlarged with advantage to you. The Chief said, that when I was here before, I asked him to accompany me, and shew me the land he wanted. He admits that he declined, and left it to others to do. Some of your people were

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with me, and I tol them where eachreserve wouldd begin, and where it ended. You blazed the trees for me, it is therefore idle to say you did not know the size of the reserve till Capt Jemmett came. White men do not wish to take your river from you No white man may net in fresh water, that is the law, and every white man knows that he must obey it. I have no doubt you have been told that the white men want the river, but you have been mislead. You enjoy the right to hunt over the whole country, that your forefathers had before you. If any one trespasses on your reserves, send for Mr. Todd, and he will see that justice is done for you. You are now subjects of the Queen, and must obey the laws like all her people.

You say you dont want the Indian law, as you dont want to be slaves. Are all Indians of British Columbia slaves to the Government? they are as free as white men, they are all protected by the law, but if they break it they will be punished exactly like white men. No difference will be made between you, and any other tribe in the country. You say you do not want the reserves. No one will force you, but I must tell you what the effect will be if the reserves are not laid out here, as in every other part of British Columbia. When reserves are made, and surveyed, the Government gives notice that the land outside of the reserves may be purchased by white men. Many of you have been to the Fraser River, the same law applies here as there. The land laid out when I was here before, will not be interfered with, but what is not reserved may be bought by anyone under the laws of the country. One of the Chiefs objected to having the reserves divided. No one wants todivide them but if at any time you should alter your minds the law gives Mr. Todd, the agent, power to divide the land, and he will do it for you.

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I have now answered all your questions, and have offered to visit any land you wish reserved. I am anxious to help you and advise you to reconsider you a etermination.

Am clam cun Capt. Jemmett said the same thing, that he was helping us after saying that, he said we could not cut timber outside our reserves, and that we coul d not hunt without paying white people for the privilege, and that we coul d not catch salmonoutside our reserves. Those Indians who live among white men are no better than we, tho' they call us heathens.

Commissioner. I am very glad you have mentioned this The law is the very reverse of what has been told you. I am sure Capt, Jemmett never said that to anyone. he knows better, and would not mislead you. You can fish in the river where you like. No one but you can cut timber on your reserves. You can gather berries, and hunt over the country where you like, as you have always done. The people who tell you otherwise, deceive you. No white man is allowed to live in your village, without your consent. Mr. Todd would very soon remove him.

Am clam cun We dont want white men on our river.

Commissioner This is a public highway, every one may come, and go as they please, and you must not interfere with them, If any white man misbehaves himself, he will be punished. you must not molest them. If you will accompany me, up or down the river, and shew me your fisheries, and ~~gardens~~ *gardens*, I will reserve them.

Am clam cun We dont want you to commence here, if you do, the other tribes on each side of us will abuse us as they did before.

Quance Chiefs brother You have heard what we said, and we are not going to change our minds.

Commissioner I have remained here a long while, to explain how much it

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would be for your good that the reserves should be made. This is the second time the Government has sent me to give you all the laws that are necessary. I dont think the Government ~~would~~ will give you another opportunity. If you change your minds, and let me know that you want to speak to me, I will call at your village on my way down the river.

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I &yennis Sept.4th 1888

Present the Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Ashdown Green, Secretary, Mr. Charles Todd, Indian Agent, Mrs Morrison, Interpreter, and 17 Indians. Mr. McCullagh also occupied a seat in the room.

Commissioner. I am sorry there are not more of your people present. I was here seven years ago, I explained then the object of my coming. It was to give you an opportunity to point out the land you wished reserved, fisheries, village sites, timber lands, and cultivable land. I had a meeting in the Chiefs house, and spent the greater part of a day in talking to you. Since then you sent a deputation to Victoria, it represented to the Government that when I was here you omitted to speak of certain fisheries, and gardens, and you asked the Government to send a Commission so that your people could speak, and tell your grievances. All you said the Commissioners wrote down, and laid before the Government. The Government do not wish you to lose any of your fisheries, or gardens, and if your reserves are not large enough the Government wish them extended. When I was here before, I invited you to accompany me, and every place you pointed out was reserved, therefore it is your own fault if all you wanted is not reserved. I have made a slight mistake, the Chief Scotteen told me at that time of some fisheries above the Canon, about 50 miles from here. I told him I could not then visit them, but that they would be secured to them later.

Now I want you to point out all the places your delegates mentioned to the Government, and all the places you spoke of to the Commissioners, and shew me where they are, and dont forget to mention any on this occasion. My coming here a second time is a guarantee that the Government do not wish you to suffer through the neglect of anyone, but I cannot promise that

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a Commission will visit you again. I will now be glad to hear what the Chief has to say, and if any, or all, wish to speak I will hear you.

Scotteen It is true as you say, you came before, and we asked you what you came for. You told mey ou had come to give me a big piece of land, and my fisheries. You told me you had given me this land, and if white men came, I could plot it out, and sell it to them. I believed you. You said also if any Skeena river Indians came I was not to allow it, it was mine. Long after you left I heard the Government were going to sell the land. After that the surveyor came to survey the land and I objected We asked the surveyor what was to become of the land outside the reserves, I said this because he surveyed only along the river, and I had asked back to the mountains. Capt Jemmett said the timber outside the reserve was mine. Now all the chiefs on the river object to its being surveyed again. When the Commissioners came, I did not go to see them. After that we heard an Indian Agent was coming. We were all busy at the oolachan fishing when he came. We heard then we had to pay for every tree we cut for our own use for fuel, poles, and boxes, and to pay for getting fish out of the river. It was reported so. The Agent did not tell us so but different parties. Sometimes a canoe would come from Fort Simpson and tell us so. Some of my people who had been living in Victoria told me so. They saw how the Bella Bella's and Flatheads suffered. White men had been moving them from their places when they wanted their land. We all met when the Indian Agent came to the Fishery, and all told him we did not want him to have anything to do with the land, or reserves. I was present at the meeting. So now I think the land must not be survyed, if so the white people will be getting us into trouble. My

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forefathers owned the whole of the land, and God put them on it. Would the Queen like us to go, and survey her land? if we did they would put us in prison. When I went to Victoria I wanted a place to pitch my tent, and they wanted me to pay for the little place, and said they did not want me there. All the land around is ours, the hunting places on the mountains are ours. All the chiefs on the Naas own the river, and the land all around it. It is not to be doubted that God gave the land to myself, and all the chiefs; we get our living from it, so I, and all the other chiefs say the ~~land~~ land is not to be surveyed. I have said NO once, and I am not going to change my mind.

Commissioner. I have listened attentively to all you have said, as I did on the former occasion. Everything you said was then written down, I have it now before me. There is nothing in that paper that you could sell any part of the land. I could not say to you any differently to what I had told other Indians on the river. I told you the Government would appoint an Idian Agent, and that no one would be allowed to trespass on your reserve, that the Agent would not permit it. I told you not to get into trouble with anyone about your land, but to complain to the Indian Agent if anyone did you a wrong. You say Capt. Jennett told you that timber outside the reserve would belong to you. He is not here to tell what he did say, but I am quite sure Capt Jennett never told you anything that was not true. You may have misunderstood him, and you must have misunderstood me when you say I told you you could sell the land.

You tell me it is reported that the Government want payment for the timber you require for your fish boxes, and also for the fish you catch Why do you not say who told you? Why dont you mention the name of the person who told you this?

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You are chief of this tribe if you wish to assist your people,why did you not apply to Mr. Todd for advice ? it is not the duty of a chief to listen to idle rumors,and allow his people to be deceived.You know the Government has never askedd you to pay for cutting timber or catching fish. I told you that you were free to fish on the whole river,but you pretend to beleve this idle rumor from Fort Simpson in preference to what has been told you by the Government and by me.

I tell you and I hope you will tell your frineds that the river is yours to fish upon where you please. You have the same right to fish as you have always had. The Government never thought of asking you for payment for timber or for fish. Had you asked Mr.Todd he he would have told you all this but so far from asking him you joined with others to insult and tell him he had no business on the river. You say the white men want to take your land,name one?

When you went to Victoria you were asked to pay for room to pitch your tent.the Government did not ask you to pay.It might have been on land owned by private parties. I tell you now as I told you 7 years ago that the whole country belongs to the Queen.All British Columbia,all Canadabelongs to her.From that land she sets apart all the lan necessary for the Indians, their fisheries,burial grounds fisheries villages and arable land Your hunting or berry grounds are not interfered with. On the reserves no white man may cut a single tree.All land sold by the Queen to white men is taxed.So far from being taxed the Government is at the expense of protecting your lands.The reserves belong to the Indians they do not belong to the chiefs.The chiefs are chiefs only so long as theylokylook to the welfare of their people,obey the law and maintain order.

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You have been misled and you may be sure that whoever has told you that the government intend to make you pay for the fish and for the timber you require is not your friend.

I think all the fisheries of value have been already reserved, if any were omitted you have now an opportunity of saying where they are. I invite any member of the tribe to mention any fishery that was omitted at that time.

Abraham Wright

Chief at Jyennis I live here between Kit wil lue shilt and Kit lac da max You have what Scotten and his people have said that the land must not be surveyed I am seven years older than when you were here before, and I wish to tell you the truth- I am glad the Indian agent is present to hear what I have to say. You told Scoteen before the land was to be our own. Daniel and I were present, You asked us how much we wanted I told you from Seaks to Matthiesons house. I want to tell you the whole trouble We asked for fisheries up the river and you said you could not reserve them then. I do not see that these people (the Kit lac da max) need have any trouble at all, Capt. Jemmett told us just the same as you did. It was only about the middly of last winter my head began to turn as well as Scotteens. I had been watching what was being done around me. These people cannot tell you who spread the rumor about the Government charging the Indians money for timber and fish. It was not those Indians who came from Victoria, they could not read or write. There were letters sent to Scotteen and Sheaks. These letters told them they would have to pay for the places there they caught oolachans, and for the timber they wanted. After we heard this we prefered to speak to Mr. Todd We all went below to the fishery (stoney point) and saw him. All the people called him into a large

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meeting at Mr.Greens school.They told Mr. Todd they did not want him,or any rpoposal about the land,and did not give Mr. Todd a chance to speak Every time he tried to speak there was such an uproar he could not be heard. Mr Todd never said an angry word though he was insulted.

I have told you all our troubles it is people telling us we should lose our land.Rev'd Mr.Green sent us a letter last winter,telling us what trouble we should have about our land. Mr McCullugh is here amongst us he never tells us of any troubl about our land or that we shall suffer because we allowed our land to be surveyed. Mr.Green tells us that it is in the book, and that causes trouble about the land. Another thing I wish to ask you If you object it is all right I have a fishery up the river and another close here,which I want secured to me. I want a paper to shew it is mine.I dont do this out of any dis respect to what Scotteen has said but I wish to see who is right and howtthings will come out. I wish to keep this land as it was my fathers. Strangers come there sometimes,and steal traps.If they knew it was mine they will not do so.

Scotteen. I wish to tell you why the chiefs were troubled when the Indian Agent came to Stoney Point. We had been putting up a monument to a chief,wo died at Kincloith,when a canoe met us and we heard the agents was in it. The next day we had a meeting and talked,when Mountain got up and said,what is the good of saying any more,everything is cut off from us now.we have nothing to claim.We got very excited. The chief said why are like children believeing the land is yours because Mr.Todd is come.That is why we told Mr.Todd we did not want him,beacuse we heard he would claim the whole place,and not let us catch t the fish or cut the timber.

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Mountain also sai Mr. Todd was going to firbid the Ptlaches I also hea it from Rev. Mr Greens leeter which I received last winter Mr. Green in this letter warned us the Agent was coming up and that he was going to stop the Potlach. We were suprized when we hea it, and when Mr. To d came we thought it was for that purpose. The book (law) said so that was all the letter said. What a change has taken place you used to be my friend, and staye at my place. You gave me a paper which you said if any whiteman saw it he would be friendly to me. Now I hea r all sorts of things Long ago they used to come and preach to us about God now it is only about the land.

Commissioner Who sends you all these reports to trouble you?

Scotteen All those who have joined the Missionaries and the Greenville people We cannot live in peace because some one brings in stories every day . The land being reserved is another trouble , we quarrel among ourselves about it, it would be better not to have them s rveyed al all. We dont want the lan surveyed

Commissioner You said long ago I was your friend I wish to be your friend still am it is because I am your friend I want to tell you the truth. I hope you will think of what I have told you. I have never had an insulting wo d said to me by the Indians, am I am sorry the chiefs invited Mr. Todd to their meeting and then insulted him. He came among you as a friend, but instead of giving him an opportunity of explaining, he was insulted by the Chiefs . You say it was a meeting of the chiefs, he was their guest, and they insulted him, What an example you chiefs set your people, such conduct is a disgrace to you. You say you received a letter, where is that letter can you produce it?

Scotteen We tore it up after we had read it.

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Commissioner If it were a good letter you should have preserved it.

Scotteen The letter simply warned us of what was coming.

Abraham A canoe was sent from Greenville to Fort Simpson and the letter came back to the chiefs on the river which excited them.

Commissioner You must not suppose I am any the less your friend because I tell you this. You have made a great mistake in listening to reports that are untruthful . I houlk not be your friend if I did not warn you to be more careful how you accept such reports in the future. Mr Todd will come to see you whenever his duty requires him to come and whenvere he can be of any use to you.

Scotteen We wont accept Mr. Todd unless we ask him to come. We dont want an Agent.

Commissioner Mr. Todd is the Indian Agent and he will transact all business for the Government whether you like it or not. I tell you as a friend, that if you advise your people to break the law the Government will very soon put another chief in your place. The law makes no distinction between the whites and the Indians and if you break the law it will be no excuse to say you have done so by the advice of any one. I was very glad to hear Abraham he remembered what i said to him on a former occasion and what he said to me. He asked that the reserve should be from Seaks to Kil lac da max and that reserve was made. He also remembered what Capt Jemmett said, it is exactly what i have told you. He says the people have no cause for complaint whatever and I am of the same opinion. All the land you asked for and your fisheries are reserved, where is your grievance?

With regard to the fishery Abraham spoke of, I should like to know where it is . If it is far up the river I cannot promise

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him to go to it this time but I promise it shall be reserved for him. If any of you know where there is a fishery or any plot of land that is of value to you I want him to tell me where it is.

Aquil a ha I never heard anything like this before My forefathers nver heard of such a thing The old people always told us how the Tsimpseans came up and trie to stai the lan away from us We were very miserable an always getting ready to fight for our land Now this sort of thing is repeated. We are frightened of this survey. What nation is coming to take our lan away from us, that you wish to secure our rights? We do not understand why it shoul be protected or who is going to take it?

Commissioner You tell me you are frightened. What frightens you? You know perfectly well that the reserves will be protected for the Indians When the reserves are surveyed the land outside the reserves will be open to purchase by anyone. You say who wants to buy the land I dont know anyone who likes. The same thing was done on the Fraser River and all through British Columbia. The whites protect their own land the governments protects the Indians land and will not allow any trespass upon it. Formerly The Tsimpseans tried to take the river The Government will not allow fighting among the tribes. The Government says the river is for the NAAS Indians and will protect both their fisheries and their land, The law applies equally to every Indian in British Columbia. The same law applies to you as to the whites and you will be governed by it. If the Indians of the Interior heard you speak as you are doing now they would laugh at you.

Aquil a ha the hunting and fishing is money to us we do not want to part with it.

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Commissioner I have told you your right to hunt and fish is not taken away from you you can hunt and fish where you will as your fore fathers did Who then wishes to take the money out of your pocket? This has been explained to you again and again. What is your cause of complaint? Was not all the land you asked for reserved Was not your fishing the best in the river secured to you. What Abraham says is quite true,you have no grievance whatever Pay no attention to the idle rumors you say are constantly being circulated among you and if you are in any doubt as to the law, and the wishes of the Government apply to Mr. Todd who will advise you for your good.

Note After the close of the meeting and the Indians had dispersed the Chief Scotteen came to the Interpreter Mrs Morrison and asked her to tell the Commissioner that the other Indians had made him speak as he did- That all this trouble was caused by the chiefs below (Fort Simpson and Greenville)

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Kincolith Sept.8th 1888

Present the Reserve Commissioner,Mr. Ash own Green, Secy;Mr. Chas. Todd Indian Agent,Mrs Morrison Interpreter and 15 Indians

Commissioner I have come here at your request before going to Portland Canal. I hope one or more of you are ready to accompany me I wi will hear what you wish to say:-

George Kinsada I look on you as my father I dont hesitate to ask you for what I want You see how unfriendly the other Indians are. You see how they are against the Indians Government but I and my people are loyal. We want authority so that if there is any trouble at Stoney Point we can stop it. Not that I am unfriendly with the other Indians they can come and fish there as before but we want authority to stop trouble and there is sure to be trouble when they all come for the small fish.

Mountain. We are very thankful you came we are gald to see you You have heard how the people on the Naas talk against the Government I used to live there too,but lately I have seen my mistake and have removed here to join the people loyal to the Government. I am sorry for the way I was going on before,I agree with George Kinsada He sees how the people up there are made it is like helping us outside their door and letting us in.

We want Stoney Point to be ours.The other people can come there as before .I was chief of Greenville the land at Greenville was mine.When I left I was to have Stoney Point.I am very thankful tothe Government for what they have done and thankful that you are going up Portland Canal.

Matthew Haldane. You have heard what George has said. You have not seen any good land anywhere You know it is from this river we

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ommissioner. I cannot say more about Stoney Point, Mr Todd must settle that matter I looked on all the Naas river Indians as one tribeam as I stated in my report to the Government the detail of allotment would rest with the Indians Agent. Mr. Duncan, Mr Robinson and Mr Shute told me the arrangement for the common age was the best that could be made. I have now done all that can be done here but before leaving I want to thank George and his men who took me up the Naas; they behaved well and assisted me whenver they could.

On boam the Steamer Douglas Sept 8th 1888

George Kinsada We are leaving you soon, and wish to say a few words First we wish to thank you for what you have done . We look to the Government as our Father We have one trouble if you would let the Government know It is the Potlaches among the heathen Mountain am I wish you to ask the government to forbid it We heard a law was passed forbidding it but it is not carried out. These potlaches cause endless trouble among the people they think white men are afraid of them. Dr. Powell told us to go to the heathen and advise them to stop Potlaches, but the heathen laughed at us These things have been going on for years They dont believe it is against the law. I am satisfied and pleased with what you have done about our land.

Mountain We thank you for the trouble you have taken I sent my son to help the constable to arrest Youmans murderer The constable promised to tell the Government They sent me a watch and a chain and a letter of recommendation to the whites Everything

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get our living I speak of Stoney Point and that part of the river That is why we want authority to keep the peace there Indians from all parts come there to fish we always have trouble there If there is no one in authority there we may have serious trouble If George has authority he will have some confidence im himself.if the government is supporting him.

Commissioner I am glad to hear you speak legally I wont fail to let the Government know what you say You may rest assured that the Government is your friend, If any of your people think ifferently I am sorry for it. If anyone has tried to mislead you they have failed Those people will find out the mistake they are making.

I have no power to give you the authority you ask for to maintain peace at Stoney Point and I dont think it would be to your interest to have such authority. Mr. Todd will see that peace is maintained during the fishing season it is part of his duty to attend to it,If anyone troubles you complain to Mr. Todd. I am sorry the land on your reserves is not all suitable for agriculture,there are some good patches at Redcliff and at Canaan which you dont seem to appreciate.Some of it can be cleared without much labor,if once brought under cultivation it would repay you.

Arthur Gurney I know it is hard to recognize what George has said about having authority over the river,and the land at stoney Point. We always understood it was ours We were the first who situated the place You saw when you were here before that there were only a few Kincolith cabins there.

Moses Bailey This may be the last chance of speaking to you, You have complimented the Kincoliths on their loyalty Caanan is claimed by Clah from Fort Simpson he will not let us go there What is to be done with him We are always in trouble there.

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CANADA

I ask the Government they do for me. We want you to stop th Potlaches If you could send some Police to help Mr Todd at the COlachan fishery in case trouble shoul arise. I am very sorry how I was against the Government before.

Commissioner I am glad to hear from both that you are satisfied. I told you I should do the best I could for you I have done so. You were not unreasonable in your demand for timber limits ,as the timber is for all the Indians who frequest the Naas for fishing purposes,and I hope now that nothing has been overlookd by you. Mr Todd will look after the Potlaches,and I am glad to hear you express a esire that the custom of Potlaches shoul be suppressed and that the law should be enforced. The Government recognize you as chiefs and expect you to render Mr.Todd your assistance.

I am glad you assisted the officers of to arrest Youmans murderer.It is the duty ofall good subjects to the Queen to do so.I shall always be glad to hear you are getting on well.

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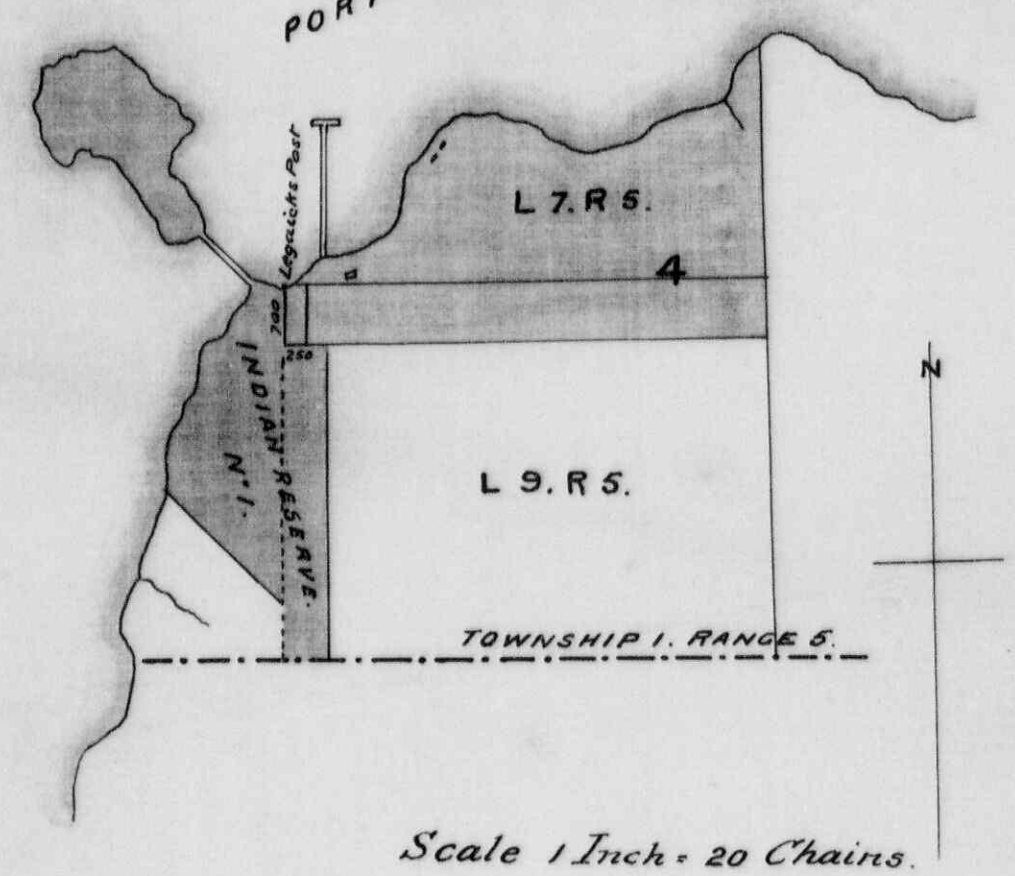
CANADA

SKETCH

of land given by the Hudson's Bay Compy

to the Tsimpsean Indians.

7 Chains x 2½ Chains & colored Green.



Scale 1 Inch = 20 Chains.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

ALL OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED
THE MANAGER
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA.

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
BEAVER
VICTORIA.

Hudson's Bay Company.

Victoria, B.C. April 11th 1898.

A. W. Vowell Esq.,

Superintendant of Indian Affairs,

Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

I write to inform you that the necessary deeds in connection with the transfer of land to the Indians at Port Simpson has been sent to London for execution by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, if approved, it will be sent forward in due course.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. Stock

Reply 4/4 D 3 29-4-98

Rec'd 22nd April 1898

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Report of Indian School ..... Mission at ..... Quarter ending 187

NAME OF TRIBE.	NAME OF TEACHER.	BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	AMOUNT OF GOV'T AID.	No. OF BOYS.	No. OF GIRLS.	TOTAL.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT. REMARKS, Etc.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Q. C. H. B. W. AIKMAN.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,

Barristers-at-Law,

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Victoria, B. C., 2nd June, 1896

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B. C.

Sir,

We have the honour this day to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with the enclosures therein mentioned. We shall forward copy of your letter and the enclosures to our clients, and we shall communicate with you at once on hearing from them, and request them to have this matter brought to a conclusion at an early date.

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We have the honour to be,
Sir
your obedient servants,
Drake Jackson & Helmcken

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy

Hudson Bay Company

Victoria B.C.
November 8th 1899

Dear Sir

In your reply to No 1482
Land at Port Simpson,

A Deed has been prepared conveying to her Majesty the Queen the portion of Land asked for by the Indians of Port Simpson,

I am prepared to hand this document over to you when I have your assurance that this Grant finally settles all their claims, that no future enchroachments will be made on the Company's property, and that any Buildings which may now encroach will be removed.

Yours faithfully,
Hudson Bay Company.
Per Cigd. R. H. Hall.

A W Vowell, Esq
Indian Superintendent
Victoria,

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

All that piece or parcel of land, containing 1 3/4 acres more or less, situated at Port Simpson, B. C. colored green on the annexed plan, and more particularly described as follows:-

Commencing at Legaic's post, the North-west corner of Lot Seven (7) Range five (5) Coast District, and running South Seven chains; thence East Two chains and Fifty Links (2.50) thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Description of ground to be conveyed by the H.B.C. for the use of the Port Simpson Indians

All that piece or parcel of land, containing $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre more or less, situated at Port Simpson, B.C. colored green on the annexed plan, and more particularly described as follows.

Commencing at Legaie's post, the northwest corner of Lot seven (7) Range five (5) Coast district, and running South seven (7) chains; thence East two chains and fifty links (2.50) thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Copy sent to Legaie's Lodd with plany 194 A3 20-10-'94

Was there a duplicate Plan? Should have been!

No There was none Mr Green had no time to make it but said he would duplicate the plan when it returned from McKakakka

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Drake Jackson & Helmcken
Barristers-at-Law
Notaries Public
H. D. Helmcken
H. B. W. Pitman

Victoria B.C. Oct. 16, '97

A. W. VOWELL, ESQ..

SUPERINTENDENT, INDIAN AFFAIRS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEAR SIR:--

RE HUDSON 'S BAY LANDS

PORT SIMPSON TOWN SITE.

We have received instructions to prepare a conveyance of the lands at Port Simpson required for the Indians, will you therefore kindly furnish us with a map and description of the lands in question.

Yours truly,

Drake Jackson Helmcken

(Dic. H.B.W.A.)

Reply 195 A3 20-10 '97

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT OCT 18 1897 B.C.

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

Victoria, B.C., March 22nd, 1901.

Sir:-

Your letter No.1584. Fort Simpson Lands:
Transfer to Indians.

When at Fort Simpson recently, I found that the stipulations in the agreement with the Indians for the removal of their buildings on the Hudson's Bay Company's property had not been carried out.

At a conference with the Chiefs and Head Men, most of whom had signed the agreement, they alleged that they were, at the time of execution, unaware of its provisions - maintaining that their understanding was, that the conveyance from the Company was to include the land up to the Company's present fence. In view of all the correspondence that has taken place, it was useless to consider this absurd contention. I am fully persuaded that the Indians were well aware of the terms of the agreement, and it now remains for them to carry out same forthwith, and so settle this long outstanding matter. The Deed has been executed by the Company, but will only be handed over when the buildings now encroaching on the Company's lands are removed.

I should be glad if you would take the necessary steps to have the agreement enforced with the least possible delay.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Jas. Thomson.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria, B.C.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT MAR 23 1901 VICTORIA B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

Hudson's Bay Company.

Victoria B.C. March 22nd, 1901.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO Nº 4696.

Duplicate sent Agt. Todd 165. S. March 23/1901.

Sir:-

Your letter No.1584. — Port Simpson Lands: — Transfer to Indians.

When at Port Simpson recently, I found that the stipulations in the agreement with the Indians for the removal of their buildings on the Hudson's Bay Company's property had not been carried out.

At a conference with the Chiefs and Head Men, most of whom had signed the agreement, they alleged that they were, at the time of execution, unaware of its provisions - maintaining that their understanding was, that the conveyance from the Company was to include the land up to the Company's present fence. In view of all the correspondence that has taken place, it was useless to consider this absurd contention. I am fully persuaded that the Indians were well aware of the terms of the agreement, and it now remains for them to carry out same forthwith, and so settle this long outstanding matter. The Deed has been executed by the Company, but will only be handed over when the buildings now encroaching on the Company's lands are removed.

I should be glad if you would take the necessary steps to have the agreement enforced with the least possible delay.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

[signature]

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria, B.C.

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT MAR 23 1901 B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670.

The Hudson's Bay Company

Victoria, B.C. 6th March, 1907.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B. C.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO No. 12864.

Reference Your letter 14th June, 1906. No. 100 Y 4. Subject LANDS AT PORT SIMPSON:

Dear Sir:-

Receipt of your letter as above is acknowledged.

In this connection you read to me on 15th June last report by yourself to the Department of Indian Affairs, which is an accurate and complete statement of the whole case.

In accordance with the agreement entered into between The Hudson's Bay Company and the Indians and the undertaking executed by the Chiefs and Headmen on behalf of the tribe, dated 20th January, 1898, a Conveyance was executed by The Company in London, of the two and a half chains referred to in the above undertaking. That Conveyance is now in this office and will be handed over as soon as the Indians remove the buildings lying to the East of the new boundary line of the reserve, which would be created under the aforesaid Conveyance and upon the condition that no further claims will be made by them to any portion of The Hudson's Bay Company's land at Port Simpson.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT MAR 1907

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEPHONE 829.
P.O. DRAWER 932.

CABLE ADDRESS: BIRSAN.
CODE: MORRING AND NEAL.

Bird, Brydon Jack & McCrossan.
Barristers, Solicitors.
Notaries.

J. Edward Bird. A. Brydon Jack.
Geo. E. McCrossan.

324 Hastings Street West.

Vancouver, B.C. June 22nd, 1906

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B. C.

re Matthew Shephard

Dear Sir:-

I desire to acknowledge your esteemed favour of the 16th. June. I am very desirous of obtaining additional information which may be possible to obtain in your office. If there are any plans or agreements with relation to any parts of the Indian Reserve of the Tsimpsean Tribe, or plans of their reserve or of the Hudson's Bay property adjoining, it might throw considerable light upon the rights of Mr. Mathew Shephard in connection therewith. Any information you will be able to give us, copies of any documents or plans, will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

BIRD, BRYDON JACK & McCROSSAN

Per

Reply 5-7-06. Yr 427.

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT
JUL 3 1906
B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

YOUR REPLY REFER TO
29858/10.
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa, 7th June, 1906.

Sir,-

Messrs. Bird, Brydon Jack & McCrossan, Barristers, &c., of Vancouver, have submitted to the Department a claim of Chief Matthew Shepherd of the Tsimpsean tribe at Port Simpson to a small piece of property, which the Hudson Bay Company noe claim and have included within their lands by survey. These gentlemen have been requested to refer the matter to you, and that in your capacity as Reserve Commissioner you will probably be able to settle the matter satisfactorily, and if not you will then refer it to this Department.

Your obedient servant,

Tom Leard

Secretary.

A.W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria, B.C.

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Reply 16-6-06 Yu 154
Ado Jas Thompson 14/6/1906-100 yd

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT
JUN 13 1906
B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Copy) 324 Hastings Street, West.

A.W.Vowell, Esq., Vancouver B.C. June 12th 1906.

Indian Superintendent & Reserve Commissioner,

Victoria B.C.

Dear Sir;-

We are instructed by the Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa to communicate with you in regard to some trouble Chief Mathew Shephard of the Tsimpsean tribe at Port Simpson is having with the Hudson's Bay Company. It would appear that the house occupied by Chief Shephard has been occupied by him and his fathers for for several generations. The Hudson's Bay caused a survey to be made which apparently includes this little piece of land occupied by the Chief's house. It appears to be an irregular strip and I have not been able to ascertain definitely how it came to be included in the Hudson Bay Survey.

The survey of the Indian reserve at Port Simpson followed the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay property & ~~it~~ of course excluded the Chief's property. We have been negotiating with the Hudson's Bay in hopes of getting some settlement of this matter, but they simply stand upon what they deem to be their legal rights under Crown Grant, and will do nothing. Now it is manifest as far as we can ascertain the facts that an error of some kind has been made either in the survey of the reserve or in the survey of the Hudson's Bay post. The difficulty with relation to this property also involves the question of right of way over a small strip of land supposed to be for Street purposes, running down between the chief's property and the Hudson's Bay property as occupied on the ground by them. It would appear for some

reason

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT JUN 1906 B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

reason or other that this right of way or street is periodically blocked for a few days.

It is in the hopes that you may be able to enquire into this difficulty and arrange some settlement that will be advantageous both to the Hudson's Bay and avoid friction with Chief Shephard we now communicate with you,having exhausted all reasonable efforts of personal intervention.

Your early reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

Bird,Brydon Jack & McCrossan

per

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEPHONE 829.
P.O. DRAWER 932.

CABLE ADDRESS BIRSAK.
CODE: MORSING AND NEAL

R. L. Brydon Jack & McCrossan
Barristers, Solicitors.
Notaries.

J. Edward Bird. A. Brydon Jack.
Geo. E. McCrossan.

324 Hastings Street West.

Vancouver, B.C. June 15th, 1906.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent and Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

We are instructed by the Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa to communicate with you in regard to some trouble Chief Mathew Shephard of the Tsimpsean Tribe at Port Simpson is having with the Hudson's Bay Company. It would appear that the house occupied by Chief Shephard has been occupied by him and his fathers for several generations. The Hudson's Bay caused a survey to be made which apparently includes this little piece of land occupied by the Chief's house. It appears to be an irregular strip and I have not been able to ascertain definitely how it came to be included in the Hudson Bay Survey.

The survey of the Indian Reserve at Port Simpson followed the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay property and of course excluded the Chief's property. We have been negotiating with the Hudson's Bay in hopes of getting some settlement of this matter, but they simply stand upon what they deem to be their legal rights under Crown Grant, and will do nothing.

Now it is manifest as far as we can ascertain the facts that an error of some kind has been made either in the survey of the reserve or in the survey of the Hudson's Bay post. The difficulty

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT 1906 B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. W. V.

with relation to this property also involves the question of right of way over a small strip of land supposed to be for Street purposes, running down between the chief's property and the Hudson's Bay property as occupied on the ground by them. It would appear for some reason or other that this right of way or street is periodically blocked for a few days.

It is in the hopes that you may be able to enquire unto this difficulty and arrange some settlement that will be advantageous both to the Hudson's Bay and avoid friction with Chief Shephard we now communicate with you, having exhausted all reasonable efforts of personal intervention.

Your early reply will oblige.

Yours truly,

...IRD, BRYDONJACK & McCROSSAN

Per

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEPHONE 829.
P.O. DRAWER 932.

CABLE ADDRESS: BIRGAN.
CODE: MOREING AND NEAL.

Bird, Brydon Jack & McCrossan.
Barristers, Solicitors.
Notaries.

J. Edward Bird. A. Brydon Jack.
Geo. E. McCrossan.

S. 324 Hastings Street West.

Vancouver, B.C. June 18th, 1906.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Office,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 16th inst. re Shepherd and the Hudson Bay Company has been duly received. We cannot understand this letter from what you say, as the piece of land in question is actually occupied by Mr. Shepherd and has continued to be occupied by him and his family for many years. The dispute is about the including of this property in the Hudson Bay Survey. You say that as far as it has come to your knowledge the piece of land in question was never in the actual possession of the Indians. It is now actually in possession of Mathew Shepherd, Chief of the tribe. Perhaps there is some special significance attached to your language and if you will kindly further enlighten us we will be extremely obliged. If you will send us a sketch or in any way indicate the situation of affairs, it may enable us to avoid a clash between the Hudson Bay Company and these indians' interests.

Yours truly,

BIRD, BRYDONJACK & McCROSSAN

Per

Reply 28-6-06. 194 Agt Mowr. 6/3/1907. 413 CS

OFFICE OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT
JUN 20 1906
B.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3699, File 16,682)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

File 16,686		Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the complaints of the Nass Indians that white men are encroaching upon their villages (map, clippings). 1879 - 1886
File 16,692	1	Report of Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner, regarding his visits to the various Indian reserves in the Edmonton Agency. 1884
File 16,692	2	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the various Indian tribes on the British Columbia coast including a report by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner and a report by Superintendent Israel Wood Powell on the Aht Indians (maps, clippings). 1879 - 1880
File 16,692	3	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the allottment of Reserves in British Columbia. 1880
File 16,692	4	Northwest Coast Agency - A report on the Ahts Indian tribe prepared by Israel Wood Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. 1879
File 16,735		Northwest Territories and Manitoba - A schedule of townships in which the odd-numbered sections, at the disposal of the Government, are reserved to meet the sale under the terms of the Order in Council of the 15th of March, 1883 of 2,752,000 acres of land to the Portage, Westbourne and North Western Railway Company (map). 1884 - 1885
File 16,744		Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted for material used in the construction of the Black River Reserve School. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMO.

[redacted]

Dom 15-4-86
Dom 20-5-86
Mass 3 5 86

No. 16,686

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

J. W. Powell

26/aug
2/Oct

The "Nass" Indians ask that immediate steps may be taken to prevent White men from encroaching upon their villages

ACTION.

168/30

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

1/4 Rev. Lt. D. Brault
3/13 ap 86 Let from Rev. C.A. Green.
28 " " to P. O'Reilly
— Ditto —
10/20 May Let from P. O'Reilly.
4 June Let to Rev. Mr. Green

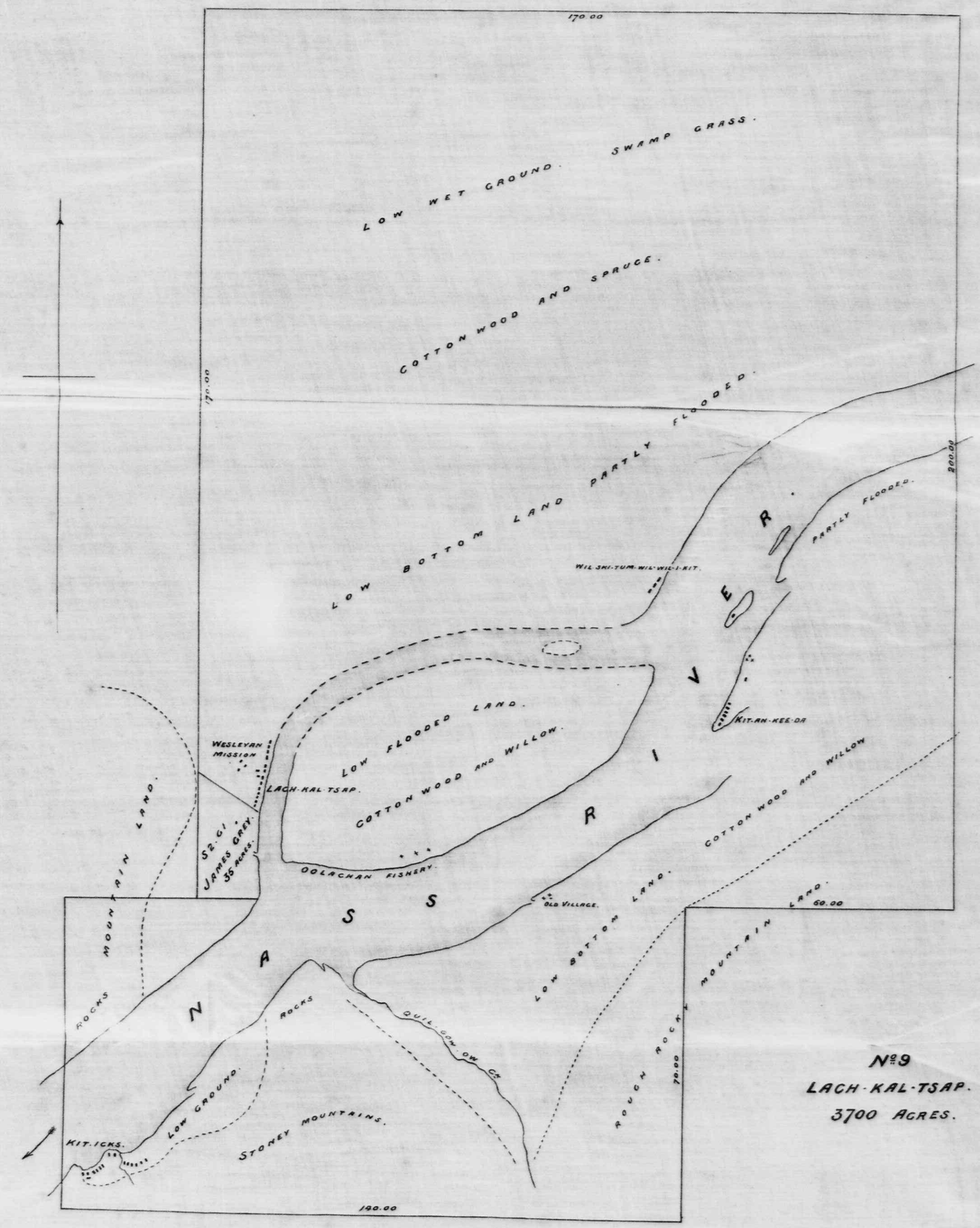
Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

29525

NASS RIVER INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



No 9
LACH-KAL-TSAP.
3700 ACRES.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16,686

Extract from Indian Superintendent Powell's Report on his Coast visitation, dated, Indian Office Victoria B.C. Augt 26th 1879

— Nass —

They had little beyond gratulations to say and the burden of their only complaint was that I might take immediate steps to prevent white men who were being attracted to the Nass, from encroaching upon their villages.

I may here remark, for your approval, that it is my intention to communicate their wishes to the Hon: Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and prevent, if possible the recording or pre-empting of land bordering upon their village Sites - in anticipation of proper reserves to be set aside for them.

Original on 11426

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.686

J. W. Powell Esq
Ind supt.
Victoria B.C.
Novr 14 79

11/11/79

Sir

With reference to that part of your report on the recent coast visitation made by you with reference to the wish expressed by the Indians at the Nass that immediate steps should be taken to prevent whitemen from ~~encouraging~~ encroaching upon their villages and your expressed ~~of~~ intention to communicate the wishes of the Indians to the ~~Indian~~ Chief Comr. of Lands & works of B.C. and prevent if possible the recording or pre-empting of land bordering upon their village sites in anticipation of proper Reserves to be set aside for them, I have to request that you will carry out your suggestion and if necessary take all possible measures to prevent trespassing upon the village sites of the Indians.

J. Howey

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

28374

Extract of letter from Rev A. E. Green
Methodist Missionary
Naas River, B.C.

Dated Ottawa 3 April 1886.

Original on file 28369

SECRETARY'S BRANCH APR 23 1886

On alleged promises of Dr Powell - not fulfilled - concerning lands - implements &c

In 1879 Dr Powell the Indian Superintendent at Victoria, visited the Naas river. He then and there in the presence of the Rev Thos Crosby of Port Simpson, and myself, delivered a speech to the Indians in which he promised -

Dr Powells promises

1st That though he could not adjust their land claims to gardens, berry patches, hunting grounds &c - a Reserve Commission would follow him at an early date, to arrange these matters; - furthermore, that they would not be wronged in this, in any way whatever

Lots

Reserve Commission promised

~~2nd That in order they might improve the roads &c he would forward them picks and shovels and other necessary instruments.~~

Tools

~~3rd That he would send two suits of uniform for the leading chiefs, as also a new flag for the village council~~

suits

4th That should trouble arise in their midst he promised, when informed of such to grant redress.

redress of wrongs

Well Sir, what are the facts?

In the first place, the land claims were never settled. As for instance the matter of the 35 acres, which is as Mr O'Reilly reports, - "immediately adjoining the Indian Village lackaltrap

(sessional paper

The facts

Mr Stewart - Here has been a case [illegible] Mr O'Reilly in [illegible] Mr Grey's Claims & this [illegible] [illegible] transferred to another file

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(sessional papers 1883, Vol XVII No 4 page 86) which which a Mr James Gray, has usurped possession of, through the means of a bogus paper, that he had authority from Victoria for his possession, and so he lived on this land, despite the objections of the Indians - until he received a crown grant for this property, by representing his false claims - I might say as the Indians say in their petition, that this land is greatly needed by them, not only for gardens, but also to build houses upon.

about James Gray

his false claims

Notwithstanding Mr O'Reilly's reference in his report, the Hudson's Bay Company never had any claim to this property - in fact they had none - It is true they used about an acre of this land, but for doing so, they paid the Indians a yearly rent, until the post was abandoned, when the Indians reclaimed their possession, and held it until dispossessed by Mr Gray. The Company had the use of but one acre, while Mr Gray claims the possession of the whole 35. The Indians stated this clearly to Mr O'Reilly, who acknowledged the justice of their claim, but as yet the matter is unsettled, for Mr Gray has still possession & the Indians still dissatisfied, so much so, that I was obliged last summer to use much persuasion in order to restrain them from tearing down the fences and recovering their property by force. The delay makes them very uneasy, and it was only yesterday that I received a communication from them on this subject."

Hudson's Bay Company

O'Reilly, report

Mr Gray

Indian claim acknowledged just.

danger averted

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Extract from Report of P. O'Reilly
Indian Reserve Commr?

Dated Victoria, B.C.

25 March 1882

No 9. Naas River

Re Mr Grey -

It is to be regretted that a small patch of land containing 35 acres, immediately adjoining the principal Indian village of Lac-kal-tsap, is in the possession of Mr. James Grey, who purchased it from the Local Government, a Crown grant for which was issued to him on the 3rd January, 1878. The Indians object strongly to Mr. Grey being allowed to hold this land almost within their village, and believing his residence there to be very objectionable, I asked him what he would be disposed to take for his interest. He replied that having lived there for so many years (since November, 1874, the date on which he pre-empted), he did not wish to dispose of it. The piece of land now held by Mr. Grey was formerly the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post, but was abandoned prior to its occupation by Mr. Grey.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Extract from Report of P. O'Reilly
Indian Reserve Comr
Dated Indian Reserve Commisr
Victoria, B. C.
8 April, 1882.

Hudson's Bay Co Lands

-Having completed the adjustment of the reserves on the Nass River, I returned to Fort Simpson, where the Hudson's Bay Company have maintained one of their principal depots and trading posts since 1834; and where that company claims 100 acres of land, under an agreement with the Imperial Government, made prior to the declaration of British Columbia, as a colony; but for which, as yet, they have not obtained a conveyance.

A portion of the Tsimpsean Indians reside here, the remainder at Metlakatla, sixteen miles south; and in dealing with their reserves, I propose to treat them as one tribe.

On a part of the land claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the above agreement, and west of their enclosures, the Indians have built a substantial village, which is in every respect creditable to them. Here also, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Crosby, Wesleyan Minister, a commodious church, a school and a mission house have been erected.

I had several interviews with the chiefs of the tribe in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Crosby and of Mr. Hall, the agent in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's property, when the Indians claimed the right to all the land west of the Company's buildings, on the plea that it was given them by Dr. Powell.

Rev. Mr. Crosby, on their behalf, stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Powell, addressed to the Indians, to the effect that they might extend their village to within 50 feet of the Company's fence; he further said that this letter had been read by him to the Indians, and discussed by them in council.

Dr Powell's alleged promises

As no such letter was included in those supplied to me by Dr. Powell, prior to my leaving Victoria, I asked Mr. Crosby to allow me to see it, or to furnish me with a copy thereof, which he said he would do; but subsequently he informed me that it had been mislaid, and that he was unable to comply with my request. I may here state that on my return to Victoria, I communicated the above to Dr. Powell, when he informed me that he had made no promises whatever, with regard to the land, further than to assure the Indians that their claims would be fully and fairly dealt with, when the Indian Reserve Commissioner visited them.

Mr. Hall stated that the Hudson's Bay Company had no wish to interfere with Indians, but on behalf of the Company he must protest against the reserve being laid off in too close proximity to their buildings, and produced a copy of the correspondence which had taken place between the Rev. Mr. Pollard, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company (copies enclosed, three letters), from which it would appear that in a letter from Mr. Grahame, Chief Factor Hudson's Bay Company, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pollard, dated 18th March, 1874, and referring to a previous conversation, Mr. Grahame assented, under conditions stated in letter, to a piece of land, a portion of that claimed by the Company, not exceeding two acres, being used for Mission purposes.

In a letter dated July 13th, 1874, from Mr. Pollard to the Hudson's Bay Company he states, "that it was deemed advisable to build a new village under the mountain, which would require more land than was at first contemplated," and asking the Company to define their boundaries; this, I am informed by Mr. Munro, the Hudson's Bay Company were anxious to do, but failed to induce the Local Government to order a survey.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. Munro of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated 11th August, 1874, Mr. Pollard states that they would require for mission purposes 40 to 50 acres, and proposed, as a boundary between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indians, that a line be run from "the north (east?) end of the bridge parallel with the line which bounds the south of the Company's property, as shown upon the map prepared by Mr. Elwyn according to an old survey."

This, so far as I have been able to ascertain, terminated the correspondence between the representatives of the Wesleyan Mission and those acting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

There is no doubt in my opinion that the Hudson's Bay Company tacitly consented to allow the Indians to occupy the land as proposed by Mr. Pollard, and I would have adopted the proposed line, but that by running it parallel to the one which roughly defines the Hudson's Bay Company's land I should have violated the rules laid down by the Local Government, which direct that all survey boundaries be run by the cardinal points of the compass.

To secure to the Indians as much of the land upon which their houses stand as possible, I extended the boundary about three chains nearer to the Hudson's Bay Company's building than was proposed by Mr. Pollard, but in running that line according to the rule referred to, eight Indian houses are left outside the reserve, besides the Wesleyan Mission house and a rough piece of enclosed land at the back of it. This would leave a distance of about 270 feet between the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and the reserve, while about 24½ acres of the land claimed as aforesaid by the Hudson's Bay Company, and upon which the Indian village, church, and school stand, are given to the Indians.

Since my return to Victoria, I have in conversation with Mr. Munro, who has charge of the lands belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia, explained to him the proposition that I was about to submit for approval, and which he is prepared to recommend to his directors provided that a number of acres equal to that taken from them on the west be given them on the east.

With a view, therefore, of enabling the Dominion Government to carry out this arrangement, (which I do not hesitate to recommend), without reference to the Local Government, I have reserved 100 acres east of, and immediately adjoining, the Hudson's Bay Company's enclosure, which is numbered one. Mr. Munro further stated that he had no doubt the Company would donate to the Wesleyans the land on which their house stands.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16696

P. G. Reilly Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commr.
Victoria, B.C.

Dept. 28-'86.

SECRETARY'S
APR [illegible] 1886
BRANCH

Sir/

I enclose herein copy of an extract from a letter from the Rev. A.E. Green, Methodist Missionary at the Naas River, B.C., relative to the occupancy by a Mr. James Grey of a piece of land said to consist of 35 acres immediately adjacent to the Indian Village of Jackaltrap, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the Indians at that point.

May I request that you will be good enough to report on the statements made by Mr. Green respecting the tract of land in question.

I am, &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

29525

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
10th May 1886.

CORRESPONDENCE
MAY 25 1886
BRANCH

Mr McNeill
Mr Reilly's
Letter to Mr Green
Conveying the purpose
Return for [illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th April, No 16.686, enclosing an extract from a communication from the Revd A. E. Green, Methodist Missionary, in which he alleges that the land claims of the Indians on the Nass river were never settled, and instances the 35 acres in the possession of Mr James Grey, immediately adjoining the village of Lac-kal-tsap.

In reply I beg to refer you to my report of 25th March 1882, (published in Blue book 1883, Page 86, Reserve No 9) in which the matter complained

The Right Honble
the Supt General
of Indian Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

complained of by Mr. Green is fully explained. I will however repeat here, that I visited the tribe of Indians resident on the Nass river, in October 1881, and that I then allotted for their use a quantity of land sufficient for all purposes; at that time the Indians were perfectly satisfied with the adjustment of their claims, and the matter was settled as far as I had it in my power, as Indian Reserve Commissioner to do so.

With regard to the 35 acres of land held by Mr Grey, of which special mention is made in my report above referred to, it will be seen, that Mr Grey obtained his Crown Grant of this land on 3rd January 1878, nearly four years previous to my visiting the Nass; under these circumstances, I was

powerless

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

powerless in the matter, but believing then, as I do now, that land so contiguous to the Indian village should not have been thus disposed of, I asked Mr. Grey if he would sell his interest, with the view of recommending that it should be purchased for the Indians; this he refused to do, saying that having lived there so long he would end his days there.

To enable you to understand more clearly the situation of this claim, I will enclose a copy of the rough sketch attached to the minutes of decision, which were furnished with my report on this subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
D O'Reilly
I.R.C.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.686

Revd. A. E. Green.
Methodist Missionary
Naas River.
B.C.

June 4 1886.

Revd Sir,

With reference to that portion of yr. letter of the 3rd April last which relates to the occupancy by a Mr. James Gray of a piece of land said to consist of 35 acres immediately adjacent to the Indn. Village of Lacaltsap, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Indn. Res: Comr. O'Reilly having been called upon to report on the statements contained in the portion of your letter ~~referred~~ relating to the same has referred the Dept. to his Report of the 25th March 1882, which appears in the Annual Report of the Dept., for that year ~~1883~~, Page 86, on Reserve No. 9, in which the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

the matter complained of is fully explained. It appears that Mr O'Reilly visited the Tribe of Indns on the Naas River in Octr. 1881 and then allotted a quantity of land which he deemed sufficient for all purposes; and he states that at that time the Indns were perfectly satisfied with the adjustment of their claims and the matter was settled as far as he had it in his power to do as Indn Reserve Comr. As regards the 35 acres held by Mr Gray ~~special~~ You ~~mention~~ will observe upon reference to the Report above quoted that Mr. Grey obtained his ~~Patent~~ Crown Grant thereof on the 3rd Jany 1878 nearly four years previous to Mr O'Reilly's visit to the Naas. Under these circumstances Mr O'Reilly was powerless in the

matter

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

matter believing then, as he says he does now that land so contiguous to the Indian Village should not have been thus disposed of, he asked Mr Grey if he would sell his interest with a view to recommending that it ~~should~~ be purchased for the Indians; but Mr Grey declined to do so, saying that having lived there so long he would end his days there.

I have &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,686)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

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File 16,744		Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted for material used in the construction of the Black River Reserve School. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMO.

Rec'd 20-11-84

Return
Dec 17.11.84.

Rec'd 27-12-84

No 16692 (Volume 1)

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884.

Hon E. Dewdney
Regina
10/Dec
20/Dec

Reporting on his visit to the Indians in the Edmonton district.

10/15 Dec Ltr from E. Deendney.
5 Encls to dd (E)

ACTION.

110/23

BLACK

ACTION CONTINUED.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In your reply refer to

No. 907

16692

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 10 November 1884

ACW
5/1/85
JB

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from a trip to Edmonton, where I have been on a visit to the Indians of that district. A day's journey from Calgary I met Mr. Assist. Commr. Reed who was returning from a visit to the Indians in the Battleford, Pitt and White Fish Lakes districts. On his arrival at Edmonton he heard of my contemplated visit to that place, so he made a hurried inspection of the reserves to obtain what information he could for his future guidance and left for the South.

From him I learnt what he had accomplished in the North and was glad to hear, that Indian matters were

The Right Hon
Sup. Gen of Ind. Affrs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

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were generally satisfactory. At White Fish Lake he settled with Semum the reserve difficulty on a basis which, I think, will be satisfactory.

Mr. Reed is still travelling having gone through treaty 7, in order that he might gain a personal knowledge of the Blackfeet, and at the same time assist Père la Combe in getting children for the Industrial School.

On my passing through Calgary on my return from Edmonton, I heard from Mr. Reed that the Blackfeet and Sarcees had been seen with favorable results, and that he thought they would have no difficulty in obtaining what children we could accomodate.

The first Indians I met in the Edmonton district were the Stonies who have lately settled at the Battle River, having been advised to leave Pigeon Lake where the land was very limited for Agriculture. They do not appear to be contented: many talked of leaving the reserve and returning again to Pigeon Lake. I told them a fishing reserve could be given them there, which seemed to partially satisfy them. One objection I see to the location, which also holds good at the Bear's Hill reserve, is that the public highway is through the reserve. and it is difficult to keep loafers and stragglers from being continually in the

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DOCS SAFETY FILM

the Indian Camps.

One family of Stoneys from Lesser Slave Lake was here, but I fear that at the last payments of the Stoneys at Lesser Slave, the Indians expressed a disinclination to remove to Battle River.

The chief of the Stoneys at Battle River is an old man and has not much influence among his band; one of his headmen, George Beard, however is an active man and has already made a fair start and if encouraged could, I think, be the means of keeping the band together at that point.

During my interview with him he asked me for a stove, and on enquiring where his house was, he told me he had none, although he owned a nice field well fenced and cropped and partly broken this fall. I informed him it was the first time I had had an application for a stove from a man without a house: he said if you will give me a stove I will build a house in five days - on the strength of this I promised him one and to my surprise on my return from Edmonton, he had a nice neat house completed. I had numerous applications for shot guns, the want of which is much felt at this season of the year when small game is so plentiful. I gave two single barrel guns to this band, one to Yellow Head, headman to whom

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whom Mr. Vankoughnet authorized Mr. Anderson to give one last year, the agent thinking there was one in store but found he was mistaken. I thought it best to satisfy the man. I also gave one to George Beard. They cost $10.00 each. At Bear's Hills where Mr. Anderson had just completed his payments, I found the three bands of "Bobtail" "Erminskin" and "Sampson" and quite a number of stragglers some Saulteaux and Crees. Big Bear's son, the "Twin Wolverine," and the "Woodpecker" being the most prominent Indians - about twenty two lodges in number. I arrived at Bear Hills on Saturday 11 October and remained until tuesday morning. On Monday I held council with the Indians, the stragglers taking no active part in it. The chiefs and a few of the headmen were the spokesmen. As I had a copy of an interview which the chiefs had held with Mr. Wadsworth, on his journey north through the reserves, I was aware what the demands would be. Most of these they reiterated but others were forgotten. Their chief want is more cattle, implements and clothing — I feel the time has arrived when the Government will find it advantageous to be generous in the supply of both cattle and implements. Indians are now most careful of their cattle and although they still object to the loaning system, the information I

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I was able to give them, that I was authorized to give to deserving Indians a yoke of cattle, plow and harness seemed to please them very much.

Mr. Lucas who was with me at the time of the interview had given me a memo of what number of new cattle, he could use to advantage on these reserves in the spring, in all 45 yoke between "Muddy Bull", Erminskin", "Sampson" "Bobtail and "the Stonies". I found they had 16 yoke on hand but several old ones had been killed during the payments, which had to be replaced, by 3 at Sharpheads, 1 at Bobtails & 2 at Erminskins. [The 15 yoke on this year's contract had not been purchased.

These with a few yoke to deserving Indians, which I propose to give, will start them well in the spring.]

I found there was a great objection to having the reserve surveyed and Mr. Nelson who had come there for that purpose, had held several interviews with the chiefs, but could not induce them to consent. There were several reasons for this, one of which is that having settled all together and cultivated fields promiscuously, they could not see how the land could be divided and each get his own land. Another reason of the delay was that until Seemm was settled with, they thought they would be able to claim as large an area as Seemm, and still

See File 17262 Only. Extract from Mr Agent Anderson's Annual Report for 1884 relative to the requirements of the Inds. as regards cattle

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

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Still another reason was that they had been led to expect that Mr. Lucas would make the survey for them, and as they put great confidence in him, I fancy this was the chief reason.

Before leaving their reserve I talked over this matter with them and advised them to have the exterior lines defined, in order to prevent trespassers coming onto their lands.

I was aware, I told them, that there might be some difficulty in agreeing among themselves about the division of the land, but Mr. Lucas would be with them all winter and could help them come to some understanding. Mr. Lucas is of opinion that he will have the whole question settled before long and I have authorized him to make the survey. I found these Indians very reasonable and anxious to enlarge their farms. This year their crop has been a fair one and has given them good heart.

At Edmonton I met "Pas. pas-chase" band; ~~who~~ although I see a great change on this reserve since I was last there, I fancy the work has been done by a few of the thrifty ones and that the bulk of the band are a worthless lot. "Bateau" brother of the chief has a very good farm, a comfortable house and good building; he did not come with the band to see me, as they

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they were all painted up in regular Indian style and were more Indian in action & appearance than any I have met for sometime.

I hope I made them ashamed of themselves before they left me. To "Bateau" I gave a stor, an earnest appeal being made to me for this and I considered it would have a good effect on the rest of the band. The day I passed his farm on my return here, he had engaged a thresher to do his own threshing paying for the machine himself. This reserve is now surveyed.

This band appeal to me for another reserve at Bear's Hills where they hunt, but said nothing of surrendering a portion of their present one, which I had been led to believe was their wish.

I visited the Stonies at Riviere qui Barre and was present at their payments. These Indians are doing remarkably well and with a little close supervision and a good season or two will shortly be off the hands of the government. They are good fishermen and hunters but at the same time take good interest in their fields.

On Stoney plains the Indians are doing well. The chief "Tommy le Botae" died this summer and at present there is no head, but an election is to take place at a time to be appointed by the agent. There are two aspirants either of whom will I think make a good chief.

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4

I heard nothing from the Indians to cause the least uneasiness, and from the white population not a word to lead me to believe that they felt any apprehension of trouble with the Indians.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient Servant,
E. Cardew
Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

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In your reply refer to

No. 907

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, 10 December 1884

17207

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS DEC 15 1884

Done 5/1/85 JB

Sir,

With further reference to my letter No. 907 of 10th ultimo, relative to my late visit to the Edmonton district, fearing that a wrong inference might be drawn from its tenor, I have the honor to state that although matters there pertaining to Indian affairs were far from such as should cause any alarm on the part of inhabitants of the country, or be a source of disquietude to the authorities, it is a matter of congratulation that the Government has deemed it proper to augment the strength of the Mounted Police stationed in the Northern country, to the eastward of the Edmonton district as by this means the Department's hands throughout are greatly strengthened — for I look upon it that the addition of the number

The Right Hon.
Supt. Gen of Ind Affs.
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

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number of men already sent with guns, and the knowledge that more are to follow, has already borne fruits, and while at one time ill-disposed ones were working with a view to create disturbance, I am under the impression that the possibility of such has been averted, and although no greater difficulties might have been feared, than what we have had all along to contend with, prior to the advent of the white population and more extended facilities in mail and telegraphic communication I considered it my duty to urge upon the authorities the advisability of that course which they have been pleased to carry out.

Besides the advantages above referred to it will tend to obviate not only alarm on the part of the white settlers, where our worst Indians are settling, which would have otherwise arisen, but also prevent the sending of those exaggerated reports relative to Indians affairs, to which the press of the day are only too prone to give publicity.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
S. Crooks
Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt.1)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

→ File 16,686		Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the complaints of the Nass Indians that white men are encroaching upon their villages (map, clippings). 1879 - 1886
File 16,692	1	Report of Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner, regarding his visits to the various Indian reserves in the Edmonton Agency. 1884
File 16,692	2	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the various Indian tribes on the British Columbia coast including a report by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner and a report by Superintendent Israel Wood Powell on the Aht Indians (maps, clippings). 1879 - 1880
File 16,692	3	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the allottment of Reserves in British Columbia. 1880
File 16,692	4	Northwest Coast Agency - A report on the Ahts Indian tribe prepared by Israel Wood Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. 1879
File 16,735		Northwest Territories and Manitoba - A schedule of townships in which the odd-numbered sections, at the disposal of the Government, are reserved to meet the sale under the terms of the Order in Council of the 15th of March, 1883 of 2,752,000 acres of land to the Portage, Westbourne and North Western Railway Company (map). 1884 - 1885
File 16,744		Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted for material used in the construction of the Black River Reserve School. 1884

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Indian Affairs
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(RG 10, Volume 3700)

→ File 16,686		Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the complaints of the Nass Indians that white men are encroaching upon their villages (map, clippings). 1879 - 1886
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For Confidential Correspondence
see No 2 of this file.

No. 16,692 (Volume 2)

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

May 28th let to I. W. Powell

I. W. Powell

26/aug
2/Oct

"Extract"

Report on his visit to the Okt. Indians. their mode of living. the Allotment of Reserves &c &c

159/30

16692

BLACK

18 Nov let to Spread
" rec'd
18 Nov let to Powell
22/Dec/86 from do rec'ds.
3 March " from G. Wedgwood and
31 March let to Powell rec'd
23/May " from do

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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16.692

Extract from Indian Superintendent Powell's Report on his Coast visitation, dated Victoria, B.C. August 26th 1879

The Ahts.

The Ahts constitute a different race of people altogether from those whom I have just described as presenting so many interesting aspects.

Though accustomed to the sight and presence of white people for the last hundred years they appear to have reduced their vices more than their virtues, and still retain most of their wretched and savage customs. So far the Roman Catholic Missionaries resident among them appear to have made little impression, and the occasional appearance of one of Her Majesty's Ships of War is hailed by these persevering and devoted teachers, and by the few white traders, as after all the best means of keeping these wild fellows in subjection and securing peace and good order among them.

pregnant
on 11426

They are shorter in stature though

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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though possessing "well knit frames," much darker and more swarthy in appearance, coarse featured and in every way much less comely than either the Haydahs or Tsimpsheeans.

As a general thing their houses are wretchedly built and extremely filthy. Were it not for their custom of having alternate Winter and Summer habitations their houses would soon become unbearable even to themselves.

As it is, six months of fresh air, with the roofs removed from the building, purifies them sufficiently for six months tenancy.

They are superstitious, fond of their savage customs, indifferent as to change, and it will be a long time before they are converted from their inborn heathenism and so far as the old people are concerned, never.

The sea affords them abundant sustenance and the most that can, in my opinion, be done for them in the absence of enterprising and sensible resident teachers, would be the occasional visit of a Government vessel to keep them in order, and afford them guidance

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guidance from time to time in a few simple matters tending to ameliorate their existing condition. They are excessively fond of feasting and in some of the larger villages manage to indulge themselves in this enjoyment every day or two. The Pot-lach or donation feasts are most popular and the Chief who is unable to give one of these with regularity is little thought of or respected — A man of the lowest rank can raise himself to a position of great influence if he can accumulate property enough to excel in giving Potlachs. This is not difficult either, for money is easily made from the facility with which they obtain fish oil and furs, most of them however are lazy and indolent and therefore the reward soon comes to the ambitious and industrious.

They are not fond of agriculture and it would be unnatural to be otherwise for they are born and bred "toilers of the Sea" and their subsistence is gained so easily, that they would

decline

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stance if forced to look for it in the west, and it is well that it is so for the coast from Seaward is rough mountainous and inhospitable in aspect, and (save in the interior) I believe in reality. They claim however the whole territory and each tribe is jealous and tenacious of its rights in this respect as on the North West coast. One tribe is not allowed to hunt or fish within the prescribed boundaries of another without permission and tribute, and the few white traders that are there have been obliged to purchase their right of tenancy from the Indians claiming it. Except at Barclay Sound, I do not think it would be wisdom to interfere with this as it would necessitate a considerable number of resident Government Agents to enforce a change in their native laws and regulations, and really this time for rendering such a step necessary seems as remote as it did fifty years ago. The impression

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impressions I have formed from visiting them convince me that, generally, speaking, it would be in the interest of the peace and good government to allot reserves upon the Coast as the step may be from time to time necessitated by the influx of white settlers or the establishment of missionary centres. In this way it could be managed without the great expense of a separate Commission.

As the Provincial Government are charged with the cost of maintaining peace they would be glad, I imagine, to allow the Officer acting for the Dom: Supt. General to allot reserves or small fishery streams whenever occasion required it, and the demands for this would be so slow that it is not likely an expensive Commission for the purpose would become necessary. At the present time I think reserves should be made at Alberni, where there is considerable farming land

and

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and already some eight or nine
white settlers. At Knights Inlet
and the Nass where so many
Indians congregate for obtaining
their annual supply of "Small
fish oil," and the village sites
at Simpson and Metlakahtla
ought to be secured to the Indians
having property upon them.
All the remaining points on
the extensive Coast line could
be attended to as occasion required,
because there are no white
men to interfere with the Indians
and not likely to be pending
the developement here and there
of some Mining, Fishery or
Manufacturing industry! The
Coast ought not to be compared
with the Interior in respect
to the necessity of a general
and immediate allotment
of Reserves — For the requirements
of the one are entirely dissimilar
from those of the other — In
the latter the Indians depend
upon Agricultural pursuits
and require protection from
encroachments of white settlers.

Upon

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Upon the former, the Natives will never take to pastoral vocations and, with the exception above noted, there are no immediate prospects of difficulty with Whites who as yet have not been attracted to settle amongst them.

Moreover, apart from keeping the peace, the expense of substituting our own regulations in lieu of theirs would be greater than the necessities of the Country require - at least for the present. Indian tribes all over the Coast claim hereditary rights to certain places perhaps a hundred miles or more from where they reside.

To adjust all of these at once satisfactorily would, I opine, be an impossibility for any Commissioner however ~~shrewd~~ shrewd or far seeing and to do so before there are different and superior arrangements to enforce other than native regulations would pretty certainly give rise to trouble and be likely to originate innocent difficulties

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difficulties among a large population of uncivilized Indians who at present profess to have good hearts for the white people, and can be kept a peaceful and loyal community with comparatively little expense and the exercise of ordinary prudence and fair dealing.

There are ten thousand Indians on the Coast who have not a white settler amongst them — On the West Coast of Vancouver Island alone — peopled by nearly if not quite 4,000 Aborts, there is not a single Magistrate nor Government Official of any kind.

If the Settlement at Alberni be excepted, also the two R.C. Missionaries and two white traders, there is not a civilized inhabitant west of Barclay Sound.

The Indians are all heathens and live in the exercise of their own customs, and there is not a foot of land in this large extent of territory that is not owned or claimed in accordance with intertribal custom

and

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and recognition.

If a Commissioner were to go amongst them and change this system and tell the Indians what they were to have and what they were not, it is apparent that trouble would certainly arise unless we had our own regulations ready to be enforced and to supercede theirs.

I beg to append the letter of A. C. Anderson Esqr. Fishery Agent who accompanied me upon my visitation ~~and whose long~~ ~~visitation~~. and whose long successful experience among the Indians of British Columbia entitles his opinion to great consideration. Mr. Anderson lived among the Coast Indians as Agent for the Hudson's Bay Company more than forty years ago, and selected Fort Simpson as a site for a Fort before there was any Indian settlement there whatever. He has paid longer and more continuous attention to the character of the British Columbia Indian than any other gentleman in the Province, and

~~the~~

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the emanations of his pen upon this subject have afforded valuable and abundant material to the author and scientist for many years past.

With the exceptions I have noted, I think I have shown that it would be a large and needless expense and one of doubtful utility to proceed at once to define and allot all their reserves, especially in the wilds of the country where the Indians are Savage and uncivilized, with no existing machinery of the Government to supercede their own time honored customs and regulations as to division of Territory. On the North West Coast there can be no doubt that the plan of forming Industrial Settlements as managed by Wm. Duncan at Metlakahtla is by far the best. In Alaska where the natives are kindred to ours near that locality, the American Government are endeavoring to procure efficient Missionaries who will carry out Wm Duncans plans, and instead

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of having sub Agents, to encourage any responsible Missionary Society to establish this system of Industrial schools. They have already begun one at Fort Wrangle under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Mission with very good prospects indeed, and three or four others are now contemplated

I think there can be very little doubt that a system which has so proved its own efficiency as to be copied by the United States Government should have further encouragement among ourselves — should this view have your concurrence, it ought also, I imagine, to influence the proper selection of suitable reserves in appropriate localities, and it is scarcely to be expected that an expensive commission could remain long enough in one place to determine the best sites for future reservations or where industrial communities ought to be located.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, for instance, in my opinion, now afford a splendid field for an enterprising

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enterprising Missionary and an industrial Mission such as the one I have given especial reference to. The Haydas are quite equal to the Tsimpsheeans, ambitious to enjoy the results of their reformation, and isolated as they are from local contamination with the vices of the Whites, would become a most useful and orderly community with comparatively little difficulty. If encouraged in arts or manufactures they would make great progress and with school assistance be self supporting.

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16,692

G M Sproat Esq
Ind Res Contr
Victoria
B.C.

11/11/79

Novr 18 79

Sir/

I enclose herein an Extract from Mr Ind Supt Powells report on his recent visitation to the Coast Tribes of B.C. ~~making~~ Containing suggestions in regard to the allotment of Reserves at certain points on the Coast and likewise stating that the remaining ~~bands~~ points on the extensive Coast line might be attended to as occasion require, there being no whitemen to interfere with the Indians &c

I have to request that you will report upon the views expressed by Mr Powell on the above subject ~~views~~ for the information of the Sly of Ill

I am &c

J.W. Powell Esq
Ind Supt
Victoria B.C.

Nov 1879

Sir/

With reference to that part of your report of the 26 August last on your Coast visitation relative to the allotment of reserves

at

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certain points. I have to
inform you that an
extract of your report
on this subject has been
enclosed to Mr. G. M. Sproat
Indian Reserve Comr.
with a request that he
will report upon your
views for the information
of the Lg of I.A.

Lamke

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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Lands & Works Department
Victoria Dec.r 5th 1879.

13625

Sir,

Believing that your department will be glad to receive any information or suggestions respecting the settlement of Indian Reserves on the Coast and elsewhere I have much pleasure in enclosing you a copy of a letter on the subject addressed to me by Wm. Duncan on the 24th ult.

This scheme appears to me to be full of sound sense and to be, therefore, worthy of your serious consideration, I venture to think that you will agree with me in the opinion that the present extravagant system of apportioning reserves should, in the interests of the Dominion Government at least, be stopped as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be
Your Obdt Servt
Geo. A. Walkem
Chief Commr &c &c

(Sd)

Lieut. Col. Powell
Superintendent of
Indian Affairs
Victoria.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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Copy

Victoria B. C. 24th Nov 1879.

13625

The Hon G. A. Walkem
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works
Victoria.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the following suggestions in reference to the question of Indian Reserves as touching the Coast Indians on the Northern part of this Province.

1st I consider it altogether premature and very imprudent to treat with any tribe of the above named Indians about land matters till their locality is being sought after by the whites or until they have a missionary or school teacher residents among them.

2nd That wherever whites are already seeking a settlement in proximity to an Indian village or where a missionary or school teacher is already at work among any Indians - there should be no time lost in setting an Indian Reserve for that locality, otherwise the Indians will be retarded in their movements towards civilization so long as the site of their future home remains an uncertainty and jealousy and bickering will be sure to arise between the Indians and the would be white settlers.

I would therefore recommend that no Reserves be made till absolutely called for but the question be promptly attended to when especially needed. Thus the expense connected

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connected with Reserves would not fall heavily upon the Government in any one year.

But should the work of setting aside Reserves for all the Indians of the Coast be continued in (as appears at present to be the plan of the Commissioner) it will not only prove a very long and expensive undertaking but in localities where there are no white settlers to guard their side of the arrangements I very much fear the whole of the work will have to be done over again when at any future time White men begin to avail themselves of their rights to settle.

3d. I consider the present mode of operation for setting the Reserves much too expensive and not calculated to prove satisfactory in results.

The needless outlay is caused by having some ten persons at wages all the time whereas only one or two of the number can be at work at any given time. And if these continue their business during the winter months it must often happen that not one of the party will be able to do anything for days together through the inclemency of the weather.

In any case the work of gathering information must necessarily occupy the bulk of the time spent and for this, one person would do as well as the ten now employed.

The dissatisfaction likely to ensue from the work as now carried on arises from

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from the fact that the question and interest involved are beyond the power of one Commissioner to settle.

I would therefore recommend the following plan to remedy the evil of which I complain.

1st That when a Reserve is called for a competent person be sent to gather all the information relative to the locality and the Indians in question and to send in his map and report to the Government.

2nd That the said Map and Report be laid before a Board in Victoria appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Govts.

Part or all of the Board to consist of Officials already in the employ of the Government and Indian Departments.

3d As soon as the said Board have decided where the Reserve is to be a Surveyor be sent to mark out the place.

This would avoid all unnecessary expense, the work would be expedited and the responsibility of the work would rest upon a proper official basis and thus be more in character with Governmental usages in dealing with great questions.

I have the honor
Sir,
to remain your humble servant.
William Duncan I. P.
Missionary 22 Years among the
Coast Indians.

(Sd)

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British Columbia

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
DEC
22
1879
BRANCH.

Indian Office
Victoria 8th December 1879

Sir

With respect to your letter No 16.692 of the 18th ultimo, in which I am acquainted that the statement contained in an Extract of my Report relative to the allotment of reserves at certain points on the Coast, had been referred to Mr Sproat with a view to his reporting thereon, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, covering a communication from Mr Wm Duncan upon this particular subject — Mr Duncan the founder of the Mission at Metlahkathla, and who has resided on the North West coast for the last 22 years owes his success to his earnestness, shrewd observance of Indian character, and his subsequent method of dealing with Indians; Hence his views, upon any subject affecting the welfare of the Coast natives, are entitled to serious consideration, and undoubtedly carry with them, the results of long experience and an intimate knowledge of the subject upon which he writes

The plan alluded to by Mr Duncan, "of sending a competent person to gather all the information relative to the locality and the Indians, where it is desirable to allot reserves and that he should send his Report and Map to

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
&c &c &c
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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to the Government. I believe to be the most economical that could be devised. This was the plan I intended pursuing in case the allotment of lands had devolved upon myself, as was originally contemplated. At a cost to the Government of $100.00 per month I procured the services of a person, who after a sojourn of two months furnished me with an Excellent report and map of Barclay Sound, by which, with my own knowledge, I should have been able to allot reserves for that Nation without additional Expence or the least difficulty. Barclay Sound is the only place on the West Coast of this Island, where reserves have not yet been allotted, at which the reservation of lands is at present called for or necessary. Under the present system. I am informed the Commissioner has spent the last three months in a locality where there is no present necessity of setting aside reserves, and where the work, if done there in the course of time be a white settlement will undoubtedly have to be done over again. I am of opinion that no person can truly estimate what the requirements of a distant and isolated tribe will be at some ultimate period when a white settlement may possibly begin in the locality. There are so many circumstances that may modify them, and necessitate an extension or curtailment of reserves allotted at the present time when those circumstances are very remote.

When I consider that there are localities in the interior, where the services of an upright and careful Commissioner are urgently needed and that there are left in order to allow a cruise upon

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upon that portion of the Coast where the immediate allotment of land is really detrimental, I do not hesitate to state that the present Season's work of the Reserve Commissioner has been a useless waste of time and Department funds. The present staff of the Commissioner is out of all proportion, so far as Excess is concerned, to the work to be done, while the Expense and delay of endeavoring to reach desirable points at this season of the year in a Sailing vessel is universally considered as costly and impracticable. The Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works merely Echoes prevailing opinion, when he states "that the present Extravagant system of apportioning reserves on the Coast, should, in the interests of the Dominion Government, be stopped" and no doubt, with the accumulating proof which must come to the Department from various sources, his opinion as to the sacrifice of utility and Economy in Mr Sproat's present arrangements will be certain to have your Earnest consideration.

The last paragraph of Mr Duncan's letter – suggesting an official Board to decide as to the extent of reserves after the fullest information had been submitted, I think, is superior and certainly less expensive than the present system. So much public attention has been directed to the work of the Commissioner, that the Department will soon have abundant proof, that it is questionable, if one person, however shrewd should assume the Sole responsibility of deciding in matters of so much importance to the Country and to the

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various individuals likely to be affected by the decisions of the Commissioner. In a previous letter, when the Provincial Government was dissatisfied with the results of the full commission, I proposed that a Board consisting of your Deputy here, the Chief Commr of Lands and one other member who should be honorary and paid only when there was a Sitting for the purpose of apportioning a reserve, should be formed. The third member might be chosen from those long resident and long experienced in B C Indian matters. If it were considered desirable that the third member should also be an official there is no one I could think of better suited to fill such a position than the present Fishery Inspector A C Anderson Esq, who has had an experience of over forty years among the Indians of the Province. Certainly a very great diminution of the present cost of allotting reserves would be assured, while the impartial and unofficious character of such a Board would commend itself alike to the Government and the people

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
I. W. Powell
Indian Supt

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various individuals likely to be affected by the decisions of the Commissioner. In a previous letter, when the Provincial Government was dissatisfied with the influence of the full commission, I proposed that a Board consisting of your Deputy here, the Chief Commr of Lands and one other member who should be honorary and paid only when there was a Sitting for the purpose of apportioning a Reserve, should be formed. The third member might be chosen from those long resident and long experienced in B C Indian matters. If it were considered desirable that the third member should also be an official there is no one I could think of better suited to fill such a position than the present Fishery Inspector A C Anderson Esq, who has had an experience of over forty years among the Indians of the Province. Certainly a very great diminution of the present cost of allotting Reserves would be secured, while the impartial and unofficious character of such a Board would commend itself alike to the Government and the people

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Your very obedient Servant
I. W. Powell
Indian Supt

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SKETCH

TO ACCOMPANY Mr SPROAT'S MEMORANDUM of the 18th February 1880.

Red shows country examined by Reserve Commission. _____ - _____ - ___

Yellow shows what it is admitted requires examination. _____ - _____ - _____ . __



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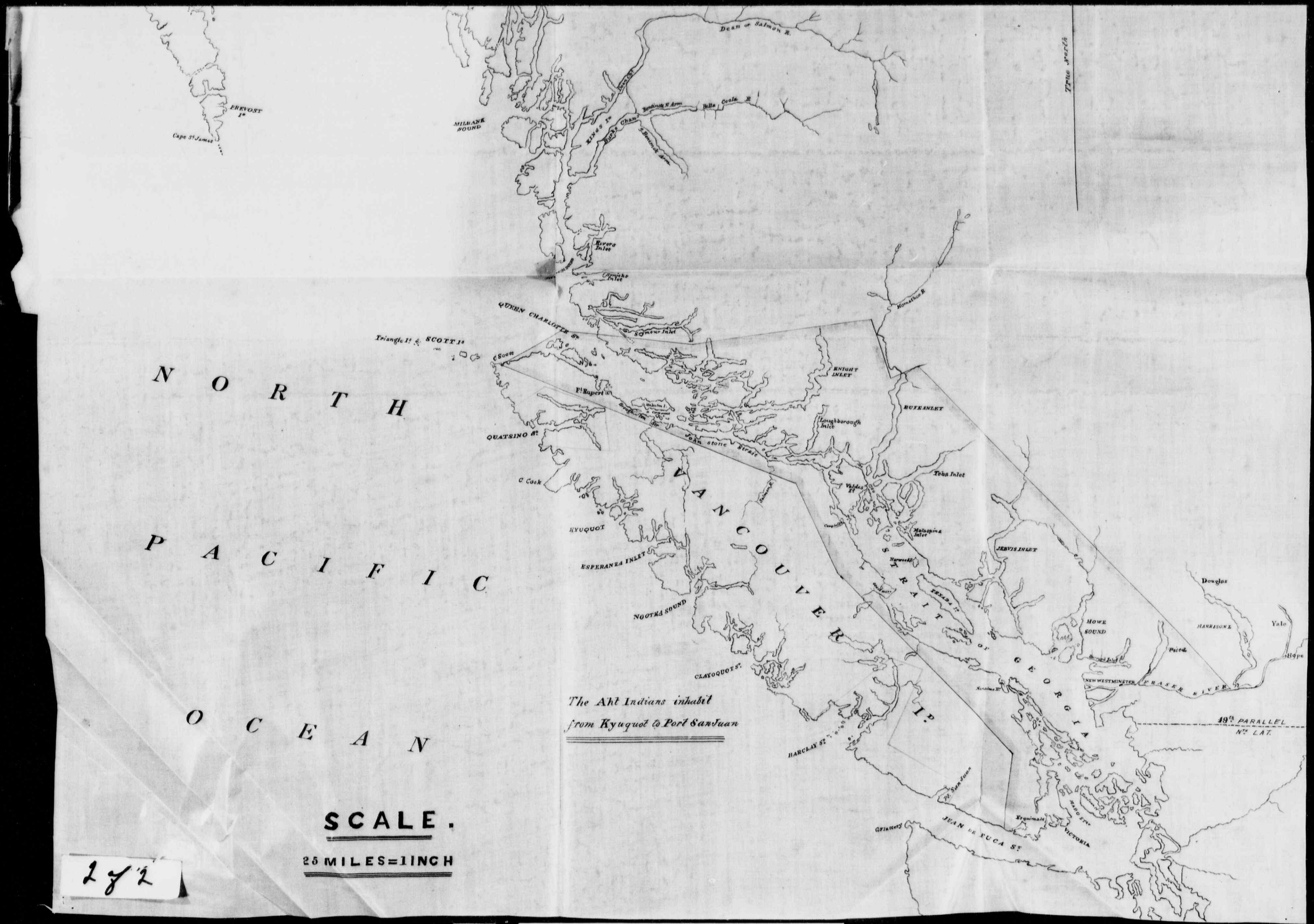

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British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria 18th. Feb'y 1880

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The undersigned has the honour to submit the following report on an extract from Mr. Indian Superintendent Powell's report on the Coast tribes, enclosed in Mr Vankoughnet's letter No 16.692. 18th. Nov 1879

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

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The undersigned may state that he was a magistrate and a large employer of both Indian and white labour on the west coast of Vancouver Island from 1860 to 1865.

The Indians seemed to be a distinct group, and he gave them the name of the "Ahts", which has been retained.

Having described fully the manners, character and condition of these Indians in a published volume which is in the possession of the Department, it is unnecessary

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to take up time by describing these again in this Report.

After an interval of about a dozen years, the undersigned has had an experience of two seasons work on other parts of the Coast as Reserve Commissioner.

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The questions of present interest suggested by Dr. Powell's report fall, naturally, under two heads-

(1)

What is it desirable to do as regards the allotment of lands for the Ahts, and (I presume) other coast tribes not yet visited by the Commission?

(2)

What can the Government reasonably do to improve these Coast Indians?

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With respect to question 1, the undersigned thinks it well to state, in the first place, the practice of the Reserve Commission on the rougher portions of the Coast. This has been carefully considered in reference to the circumstances of the people and the probable requirements of the Government and in so far as the undersigned has had to do with the matter, the practice followed agrees with recommendations made to him in conversation

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by the late Sir James Douglas.

Practice of the Reserve Commission on the rougher portions of the Coast.

(1)

Visit, examine and define the principal village sites, burial places and cultivated lands

(2)

Examine the neighbourhood in order to find an additional area, or areas, of cultivable land which may be required now, or in the future.

(3)

Find timber areas for use of those Indians who may be likely to follow the industry of "logging" - e.g. Skiammons, Klahoosas, Se shells, Euclataws

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&c (4)

As regards fishing or hunting Stations, which could only be visited at a disproportionate Cost, get the Indians to mark these carefully on a Map and have the same recorded at the Land office - such places though essential to the Indians, not being at present worth a visitation by the Land Commission & not requiring Survey.

These rules have been followed, the only difference between the former and the present Commission in the matter having been that the undersigned has given

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a more extensive scope to Rule 4.

The undersigned thinks that, in the interests of the Dominion Government, the remaining work on the Coast should not be delayed until some indefinite time in the future, but should be completed at the earliest possible time.

The neglect, in time past, to adjust reserves in advance of white settlement lies at the root of the whole Indian question.

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These Indians, who, in the words of Sir James Douglas (Despatch to the Secretary of State 25 March 1861) have "distinct ideas of property" "in land and mutually recognise "their several exclusive possessory "rights in certain districts" have never surrendered these rights nor is it proposed to compensate them for such surrender.

At this date, 20 years after the establishment of the colony, no reserves have been assigned to them, nor indeed is there any legislation in force in British Columbia which provides reservations of lands for the Indians.

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Some obligation therefore rests upon the Dominion Government not to delay indefinitely the allotment of reserves in unsurveyed districts upon the coast - particularly as it is not a question of any large extra expenditure and does not, so far as the experience of the undersigned goes, involve the difficulties which Dr. Powell apprehends.

The undersigned thinks that he could have completed the whole coast work this year had it not been necessary for the Commissioner to go to the interior,

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and there could have been
a reduction of $4 a day in
the expenditure.

The remark made by
Dr Powell "if a Commissioner"
"were to go among them and"
"change this system and tell"
"the Indians what they were to"
"have and what they were not"
"it is apparent that trouble"
"would certainly arise, unless we"
"had our own regulations ready"
"to be enforced and to supersede"
"theirs" suggests what does not
agree with ~~my~~ the experience on the
coast of the undersigned.

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The people, while pointing at to the Commissioner as a matter of historical information, the limits of the old "country" claimed by them, soon get hold of the idea that the land is the Queens and not theirs, and that they may hunt on unoccupied lands anywhere, and they understand the security given by an allotment by the Queen of their favourite village sites and resorts.

The undersigned does not understand what "regulations" are referred to in the above extract nor how in connection

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with an assignment of land reserves any question of "supercession" can arise. The defining of the lands must prevent trouble.

Sir James Douglas, as long ago as 1851, in regard to the Queackars and Quakeolth people – thorough coast tribes inhabiting an unpromising coast –, caused to be done what is objected to above – he told these Indians what they were to have and what they were not to have, and the undersigned has not heard of any difficulties consequent upon that

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transaction.

The arrangement was effected by a money payment and the difference between that policy of Sir James Douglas and the action of the Reserve Commissioner is that the latter explains to the Indians that the equivalent must now be sought by them in the advantages of a settled government preventing tribal wars, and of a special administration of their affairs by officers appointed to advise and help them. No cash will be paid.

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The following agreements show what Sir James Douglas did

QUEACKAR TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Tribe called Queackars, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.

The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, Sixty-four pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WALE his x mark.
and 11 others.

Witnesses,
(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY MCNEILL, C. T., H. B. Co.
CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H. B. Co.

QUAKEOLTH TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Tribe called Quakeolths, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.

The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, Eighty-six pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eight day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WAWATTIE his x mark
and 15 others.

Witnesses,
(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY MCNEILL, C. T., H. B. Co.
CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H. B. Co.

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The Shiammons and Klahooses lately among the dirtiest and meanest of the coast tribes, not only quite understand the policy of the government in allotting reserves, but wish the lands to be subdivided.

Notwithstanding an exception that may be noted in the case of Nettlah Kahtlah, which the Commission has not visited, the undersigned knows by recent conversations with missionaries of different churches that their work cannot be so well undertaken, or

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systematically pursued until
the reserves are allotted.
One of these gentlemen visited
localities with the Commissioner
and informed him that
his work had been hanging
back until the land
reserves were allotted.
This would seem to be
Reasonable, for a Missionary
Society could hardly be
expected to put up buildings
until they definitely knew
that the Indians would have
lands near them. The
fact that this has been
nevertheless, done in some

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parts of the coast simply shows that, in pursuit of a great object, some of these societies have been content to run risks.

Certain places on the coast, at present unvisited, are rightly said by Dr. Powell to require visitation to allot lands — Naas, Fort Simpson, Metlakahtla, Alberni. White men have applied to purchase lands at Naas, Fort Simpson, Queen Charlotte Islands & and the good land at Alberni has been sold.

In view of this fact and the presence of a missionary who is hoping to do good work at Queen Charlotte Islands, that section should also be attended to, and there is said not to be much land to choose from.

The undersigned thinks

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Quatsino might also have been named, for the coal mines there may any day be worked, and experience has shown how difficult it is to overturn at the Land office any record obtained by a white settler where only Indians are concerned on the other side.*

Assuming that these places have to be visited, their position upon the Map becomes important as regards the question being now considered.

It appears to the

*At Dean Canal, one of the places proposed to be left over, the undersigned believes that white men some time since made application to purchase lands after surveying them at considerable cost.

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undersigned, that, in visiting those places, the Reserve Commission would be brought so near the portions of the coast proposed to be left unvisited, either at the necessary stopping places or in passing them in the course of navigation, that it would be a pity to leave a great work incomplete as regards portions easily visited, and not containing a numerous Indian population.

The accompanying Map may be useful in bringing this out clearly. In the absence of a census, the

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undersigned will not hazard an estimate of the number of Indians proposed to be left unvisited, but they are not numerous - probably not over 2500.

The consideration should not be overlooked that the Indians do not like to be passed over, and are disposed to resent any partial treatment more especially on the part of the Government.

It is possible that, for instance, the Queen Charlotte Indians might not be pleased were neighbouring Indians in that quarter attended

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to, and they not; and unless the Chts are changed since the undersigned was acquainted with them, they would not like that a third of them, as is proposed, should be attended to, and the rest left without attention.

Whether the work should be done by the Commissioner, or by the Indian Superintendent, is a matter of detail.

If the Indian Superintendent undertakes it, he, in fact will become the Reserve Commission, and the same expense will be incurred.

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On the other hand, while undertaking the work of the Commission, that officer must not neglect his own duties, which, owing the condition of the Indians in the interior and upon the Coast, will require immediate and undivided attention for many years to come.

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As regards the second head mentioned at page 3, namely,

What can the government reasonably do to improve the Coast Indians? ~~Any~~ the opinions in general, of the undersigned have been stated in various letters, from time to time.

Numerous agents are not required. There should be a Coast Agent always on the move in a vessel and the Superintendant also should frequently be on the coast. The influence of the government, judiciously

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exercised in this way, would be very great.

There need be no attempt to enforce among the people any arrangements for which they are not yet suited nor to disturb their habits and pursuits. The undersigned is not aware that any proposals of that nature have been made. An agent could help them in many ways — in suggesting new industries, or in improving industrial means in vogue at present. He could discourage potlaching, whisky drinking,

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and other tribes which are ruining the people. Their humanity might be stimulated so that for instance, they would not as the undersigned has seen them do, turn a sick mother out into the snow to die.

Every missionary with whom the undersigned has conversed on the subject expresses regret that so little has been done, and a hope that in its proper sphere, the Government will do its part to help their efforts.

That the Coast Indians are not wild fellows who can

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be managed only by gunboats is shown by the fact, that, even without much effective attention from the Government, improvement is visible in many quarters.

Few portions of the coast are more wild than Jervis Inlet, where the Se-shells live, or some part of the Skaumon, Klahoose country to its north. Certainly none of the Indians were dirtier or meaner. They are now moral, industrious and well behaved and it is interesting to hear of their various ways of making

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a living by agriculture, by fishing
, hunting or by logging. This
change is largely owing to
the Catholic Church, but there
is no resident missionary.
This shows what these coast-
Indians are capable of, and
suggests that with the Govern-
: ment agent and the
Missionary working together
greater progress would have
been made. These examples
are good, and it is easy to
see signs of improvement
creeping along the coast. Even
some of the Euclataws said
they wished to do like the
Skiammos. A few of the

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latter have a head or two of stock and one of them asked the Commissioner what he thought of a piece of land for sheep.

With these things going on and missionaries at work, or setting to work in different places, it would seem to the undersigned to be very important that the Government should, in its proper sphere, do what it can to aid progress.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Comm.r

over

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The letter of Mr Anderson which Dr Powell mentions, did not accompany the extract, and the undersigned has not had an opportunity of offering comments on its contents. The tenor of its contents, however, would seem to be opposed to Mr Anderson's deliberate official action, when a Commissioner, for he assisted in allotting reserves in Jervis Inlet - perhaps the wildest part of the coast - and joined in asking the Provincial Government to make temporary reserves in other portions of the Coast, pending the return of the Commission. These new views were not heard of until lately.

Enc

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No 16.692

Department of the Interior.
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 10th March, 1880.

Memorandum,

With reference to the subject matter of the correspondence placed herewith, from Dr Powell Visiting Indian Superintendent, British Columbia, and Mr G. M. Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner for that Province, on the question of allotting Reserves to the Coast Tribes of British Columbia, the undersigned begs to state, that he feels himself constrained to dissent from the view expressed by the Indian Superintendent for British Columbia although it is with diffidence he does so (supported as Dr Powell is in that view by the Honorable Mr Walkem and Mr Anderson one of the late Indian Reserve Commissioners for British Columbia) that it is inadvisable to assign Reserves to the Coast Tribes of that Province generally

The Right Hon.
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Supt General of Indian Affairs.

until

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until White settlement creeps up to the different Indian Villages.

It appears to the undersigned that it would on the contrary be prudent to forestall any complications and difficulties that may arise between Indians and future White-settlers on the Coast by alloting to the former before the Country becomes settled sufficient reserve land, and obtaining Letters Patent from the Government of British Columbia, covering the same.

The difficulties that have arisen in the interior of the Province of British Columbia in connection with the allotment of Reserves to the Indians have resulted from White Settlers encroaching upon Indian Settlements and taking up and improving lands claimed by Indians.— In view of this fact it would in the opinion of the undersigned, be bad policy to allow White Settlers on the Coast to monopolize the best lands as they have done in the interior, to the prejudice of the Indians.

It is possible that a less

expensive

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

expensive mode of allotting these Reserves might be adopted than the Reserve Commission as at present constituted costs; and the undersigned agrees with Dr Powell in the view, that it would be better, before the expense of sending a Commissioner for finally setting-aside the Reserves is incurred, that a trust-worthy and competent person acquainted with the Indians and their requirements should precede that Officer, and ascertain the views of the Indians and their actual requirements as respects land, wood, &c.

When this information has been obtained the Commissioner (who the undersigned is of opinion should be a Provincial Land Surveyor, who might survey the boundaries of the Reserves at the time of his visit) should proceed to the various localities visited by the person who preceded him, and should act upon the report and recommendation of the latter in alloting Reserves to the Indians.

All respectfully submitted

L. Vankoughnet

Deputy Supt. General of Indian affairs.

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Memorandum

Upon the question treated of in the Deputy Superintendent General's letter of the 31st ultimo to Mr. Indian Commissioner Powell and upon which Dr. Powell has this day consulted me in accordance with the suggestion conveyed in the Deputy Superintendent's General's said letter.

My opinion is—

(1) That it is certainly desirable that all the Reservations of Lands to be made in this Province for the use and benefit of Indians should be as soon as practicable exactly defined on the ground, and plans and notes of the boundaries thereof placed on record as soon as approved and confirmed by authorized Agents of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and grants in accordance therewith made by the Provincial to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians of the Province.

There may be special exceptional cases where it may be expedient to defer such definite apportionment of land to Indians, where for instance it may be desirable to put off restricting the Indians from unlimited occupation of territory which they lay claim to and have held exclusive right of hunting

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hunting over - and which are as yet not sought after for purposes of cultivation or other utilization by white settlers - But undoubtedly as a rule - and I am inclined to think that rule will be found to hold good almost invariably, the difficulty of defining the limits of Indian Reserves will but increase as it is deferred, and in this view if the means were afforded of carrying out the work, I should recommend that all complications of this character should be met at once and every Indian Reservation throughout the Province defined and established forthwith.

(2) But as this cannot be effected those Districts should first receive attention of the Reserve Commissioner in which questions at issue between the claims of Indians and the interests of white settlers most urgently require solution - and further (3) those Reservations in each District which seem to present special and pressing complications should first be visited and the boundaries thereof defined before such other cases as present no special difficulties are taken up.

(4) On this principle I consider it advisable that the Reservations throughout the interior of the mainland of the Province should at once be established in order to the settlement of the numerous cases

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cases of conflict of boundaries between Indians and white settlers which exist in these agricultural and Pastoral Districts, (5) and that the adjustment of the Reservations along the Coast of the Mainland and of Vancouver Island should be taken in hand subsequently, except as regards any special cases of conflicting claims and interests - such as for instance I understand from Dr. Powell exist at Fort Simpson and some few other points along the Mainland where white settlement has taken place, to which the attention of the Commissioner might be particularly directed.

(Sd) Joseph W. Trutch
21st April 1880.

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British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
MAY
8
1880
BRANCH

169. F.

Indian Office
Victoria Apr 23d 1880.

I quite concur with recommendations
of Messrs Trutch & Powell
I.W.D.
May 22/80

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 16,692, of the 31st Ult, relative to the allotment of Reserves at certain points on the Coast, enclosing Memorandum, on the question in point, and requesting me to consult with the Hon Mr. Trutch, "giving him communication at the same time of said Memo and of your letter and enclosures".

I have the honor to state, in reply, that having accordingly conferred with Mr. Trutch that gentleman has kindly furnished me with his Memorandum upon the subject, a copy of which is appended hereto.

There can be no doubt, in my own mind, that, in the abstract, the position taken in the Memorandum you have been good enough to enclose for my perusal is quite correct, and if the appropriation for the Department were

The Right Hon
The Supt. General
of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

were sufficient, and the machinery of the Local Government extensive enough to substitute their authority and provide for peace among distant or remote Indian tribes, as yet, left mostly in the enjoyment of their own laws and customs-

all Coast lands ought to be at once defined and allotted.

The different bands of Indians however, on the Coast, have the whole country marked out and divided, and do not allow encroachments within their boundaries by other tribes without compensation.

To change all this at once, and define what they shall have and what they shall not, would be pretty certain to occasion trouble, which, in my mind, can be averted by attending to a number of special points on the Coast really requiring immediate action - first.

These points I believe are Knight's Inlet, Skeena River, Nass River, Metlakahtla, Fort Simpson, (especially) Barclay Sound, and Queen Charlotte's Islands___ If these places were visited by the Reserve Commrs other localities could, as Mr. Trutch suggests, "be taken in hand subsequently," as circumstances, and the means at the disposal of the Department would permit.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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20,361

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obt. Servant,
J. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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CANADA

16.692'

P.W. Powell Esq
Ind Supt
Victoria
B.C.

26.5.80

847 May 28 80

I have to ack the receipt of your letter of the 23 ultimo, enclosing copy of a memo by the Honble Mr Trutch on the subject of my memo of the 10 of March last, copy of which was enclosed in my letter of the 31 of that month, relative to the allotment of Reserves on the Coast.

I have submitted your letter and enclosure to the Right Hon the S.G. of Ib^s; and I am directed to inform you that he quite concurs ~~with~~ in Mr Trutch's recommendations in this matter

Jand

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 2)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

→ File 16,686		Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the complaints of the Nass Indians that white men are encroaching upon their villages (map, clippings). 1879 - 1886
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File 16,744		Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted for material used in the construction of the Black River Reserve School. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

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MEMO.

Keiton Argt

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

Confidential

No. 16692 (Volume 3) No 2.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1880

I. W. Powell

Re allotment of Reserves in B. C.

For Official correspondence see No 1 of this file.

21 Apl
7 May Let from Hon Indian w. encl.
'80 28 May Lt. " do

159/30

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

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Memorandum

Upon the question touched of in the Deputy Superintendent General's letter of the 21st Ultimo to the Indian Commissioner Powell and upon which Dr Powell has this day consulted me in accordance with the suggestion conveyed in the Deputy Superintendent General's said letter my opinion is.

(1) That it is certainly desirable that all the Reservations of lands to be made in this Province for the use and benefit of Indians should be as soon as practicable exactly defined on the ground, and plans and notes of the boundaries thereof placed on record as soon as approved and confirmed by

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

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by authorized Agents of the Dominion
and Provincial Governments and grants
in accordance therewith made by the
Provincial to the Dominion Government
in trust for the Indians by the Province.
There may be special exceptional cases where
it may be expedient to defer such definite
apportionment of land to Indians, where
for instance it may be proposed to put off
restricting the Indians from unlimited
occupation of territory which they lay
claim to and have held exclusive right
of hunting over, and which are as yet not
sought after for purposes of cultivation or
other utilization by white settlers. But
undoubtedly as a rule and we are inclined
to think that rule will be found to hold
good almost invariably, the difficulty
of defining the limits of Indian
Reserves will but increase as it is
deferred, and in this view of the means
now

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

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it advisable that all Reservations throughout the interior of the Mainland of the Province should at once be established in order to the settlement of the numerous cases of conflict of boundaries between Indians and White Settlers which exist in these Agricultural and Pastoral Districts, (5) and that the adjustment of the Reservations along the coast of the Mainland and of Vancouver Island should be taken in hand subsequently, except as regards any special cases of conflicting claims and interests - such as for instance I understand from Dr Powell exist at Fort Simpson and some few other points along the Mainland where white settlement has taken place, to which the attention of the Commissioner might be particularly directed

Joseph W. Trutch
21st April 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Confidential

Victoria . B. C.
21st April 1880

Sir,

I enclose for submission to the Rt Honble The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs copy of a Memorandum which I have this day handed to Dr. Powell conveying my views upon the subject matter of your letter of the 31st ultmo to that officer as to which he has consulted me in accordance with your directions

I am Sir.
Your obedient servant
Joseph Trutch

L Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16.692

Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, 14th May 1880

Memorandum,

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith a Confidential letter from the Honorable Joseph W. Trutch, enclosing a copy of the Memorandum handed by him to Dr. Powell containing his views upon the question of allotting the Reserves on the Coast of British Columbia.

In this connection reference is respectfully requested to the Memorandum by the undersigned of the 18th of March last and the Subsequent correspondence with Dr. Powell on the Subject (all placed herewith)

A. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs

The Right Honorable
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Supt General
of Ind Affairs.
&c. &c.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16.692

The Hon Joseph W Trutch
Victoria
B.C.

Confd

Sir/ May 28 80

I beg to ack the rect of your letter of the 21 ultimo enclosing a Copy of a Memo. handed by you to Dr Powell conveying your views upon the subject of my letter of the 31 ultimo to that Officer, namely the advisability of allotting Reserves to the Coast Indians before White-settlement has crept up to their villages

I have submitted your memo to the Right Hon the S G of I a and am instructed by him to say that he concurs in the recommendations contained therein.

Mr Supt Powell has been also advised to the above Effect

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 3)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

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2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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CANADA

FILE NO. 16692 (Volume 4). 15/1-0-1

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS RESERVES

FROM

TO

BLACK 16692
FILE NO.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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INSIDE (Cover)

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FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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Extract

121

No 16,692

Victoria B.C. Aug 26th 1879

Sir

. . . . . .

The Ahts

The Ahts constitute a different race of people altogether from those whom I have just described as presenting so many interesting aspects.

Though accustomed to the sight and presence of white people for the last hundred years, they appear to have noticed their vices more than their virtues, and still retain most of their wretched and savage customs. So far the Roman Catholic Missionaries resident among them appear to have made little impression, and the occasional appearance of one of Her Majesty's Ships of War is hailed by these persevering and devoted teachers, and by the few white traders, as after all the best means of keeping these wild fellows in subjection and securing peace and good order among them.

They are shorter in stature

The Right Hon
The Supt Genl
of Indian Affairs

Though

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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though possessing "well knit frames," much darker and more swarthy in appear-
-ance, coarse featured and ill every way much less comely than either the Tsyda-
-hs or Tsimpsheans.

As a general thing their houses are wretchedly built and extremely filth-
-thy. Were it not for their custom of hav-
-ing alternate winter and summer habi-
-tations their houses would soon become unbearable even to themselves.

As it is, six months of fresh air, with the roofs removed from the build-
-ing, purifies them sufficiently for six months tenancy.

They are superstitious, fond of their savage customs, indifferent as to change, and it will be a long time before they are converted from their inborn Diabol-
-ism and so far as the old people are concerned, never.

The sea affords them abundant sus-
-tenance and the most that can, in my opinion, be done for them in the absence of enterprising and sensible resident teachers, would be the occasional visit of a Government vessel to keep them in order, and afford them guidance from time to time in a few simple matters tend-
-ing to ameliorate their existing

condition

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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condition

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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condition. They are excessively fond of feasting and in some of the larger villages manage to indulge themselves in this enjoyment every day or two. The Pot-lach or donation feasts are most popular and the Chief who is unable to give one of these with regularity is little thought of or respected. A man of the lowest rank can raise himself to a position of great influence if he can accumulate property enough to excel in giving Potlachs. This is not difficult either, for money is easily made from the facility with which they obtain fish oil and furs, most of them however are lazy and indolent and therefore the reverse soon comes to the ambitious and industrious.

They are not fond of agriculture and it would be unnatural to be otherwise for they are born and bred "boilers of the Sea" and their subsistence is gained so easily that they would starve if forced to look for it in the soil, and it is well that it is so for the coast from Seaward is rough, Mountainous and inhospitable in aspect, and (save in the interior) I believe, in reality.

They

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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CANADA

They claim however the whole territory and each tribe is jealous and tenacious of its rights in this respect as on the North West coast. One tribe is not allowed to hunt or fish within the prescribed boundaries of another without permission and tribute, and the few white traders that are there have been obliged to purchase their right of tenancy from the Indians claiming it. Except at Barclay Sound, I do not think it would be wisdom to interfere with this as it would necessitate a considerable number of resident Government Agents to enforce a change in their native laws and regulations, and really the time for ensuring such a step necessary seems as remote as it did fifty years ago. The impression I have formed from visiting them convince me that, generally speaking, it would be in the interest of peace and good government to allot reserves upon the Coast as the steps may be from time to time necessitated by the influx of white settlers or the establishment of Missionary centres. In this way it could be managed without the great expense of a separate commission.

As

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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As

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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As the Provincial Government are charged with the cost of maintaining peace they would be glad, I imagine, to allow the officer acting for the Hon Supt General to allot reserves or small fishery streams whenever occasion required it, and the demands for this would be so slow that it is not likely an expensive Commission for the purpose would become necessary. At the present time I think reserves should be made at Alberni, where there is considerable farming land and already some eight or nine white settlers. At Knights Inlet and the Nass where so many Indians congregate for obtaining their annual supply of "Small fish oil," and the village sites at Simpson and Kella-Kahtla ought to be secured to the Indians having property upon them. All the remaining points on the extensive Coast line could be attended to as occasion required, because there are no white men to interfere with the Indians and not likely to be pending the development here and there of some Mining, Fishery or Manufacturing industry. The Coast ought not to be compared with the Interior in respect to the necessity of a general and

immediate

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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immediate allotment of Reserves. For the requirements of the one are entirely dissimilar from those of the other. In the latter the Indians depend upon a-
-gricultural pursuits and require pro-
-tection from encroachments of White Settlers.

Upon the former, the Natives will never take to pastoral vocations and, with the exception above noted, there are no im-
-mediate prospects of difficulty with whites who as yet have not been attracted to settle amongst them.

Moreover, apart from keeping the peace, the expense of substituting our own regulations in lieu of theirs would be greater than the necessities of the Country require at least for the present. Indian tribes all over the Coast claim hereditary rights to certain places, perhaps a hundred miles or more from where they reside.

To adjust all of these at once sa-
-tisfactorily would, I opine, be an impossi-
-bility for any Commissioner however shrewd or far seeing and to do so before there are different and superior arrangements to enforce other than native regulations would pretty certainly give rise to trouble and be likely to originate unseen

difficulties

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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difficulties among a large population of uncivilized Indians who at present profess to have good hearts for the White people, and can be kept a peaceful and loyal community with comparatively little expense and the exercise of ordinary prudence and fair dealing.

There are ten thousand Indians on the Coast who have not a white settler amongst them. On the West Coast of Vancouver Island alone, peopled by nearly if not quite 4,000 Aths, there is not a single Magistrate nor Government official of any kind.

If the Settlement at Alberni be excepted, also the two R. C. Missionaries and two white traders, there is not a civilized inhabitant west of Barclay Sound.

The Indians are all heathens and live in the exercise of their own customs; and there is not a foot of land in this large extent of territory that is not owned or claimed in accordance with intertribal customs and recognition.

If a Commissioner were to go among them and change this system and tell the Indians what they were to have

and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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and what they were not, it is apparent that trouble would certainly arise unless we had our own regulations ready to be enforced and to supercede theirs.

I beg to append the letter of A. C. Anderson Esq: Fishery Agent, who accompanied me upon my visitation, and whose long successful experience among the Indians of British Columbia entitles his opinion to great consideration. Mr Anderson lived among the Coast Indians as Agent for the Hudson's Bay Company more than forty years ago, and selected Fort Simpson as a site for a Fort before there was any Indian settlement there whatever. He has paid longer and more continuous attention to the character of the British Columbia Indian than any other gentleman in the Province and the emanations of his pen upon this subject have afforded valuable and abundant material to the author and scientist for many years past.

With the exceptions I have noted, I think I have shown that it would be a large and needless expence and one of doubtful utility to proceed at once to define and allot <u>all</u> their reserves, especially in the wilds of the Country where the Indians are savage and uncivilized,

with

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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with no existing machinery of the Government to supercede their own time honored customs and regulations as to division of Territory. On the North West Coast there can be no doubt that the plan of forming Industrial Settlements as managed by Mr Duncan at Metlakahtla is by far the best. In Alaska, where the natives are kindred to ours near that locality, the American Government are endeavoring to procure efficient Missionaries who will carry out Mr Duncan's plans, and, instead of having sub Agents, to encourage any responsible Missionary Society to establish this system of Industrial schools. They have already begun one at Fort Wrangle under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Mission with very good prospects in view, and three or four others are now contemplated.

I think there can be very little doubt that a system which has so proved its own efficiency as to be copied by the United States Government should have further encouragement among ourselves. Should this view have your concurrence, it ought also, I imagine, to influence the proper selection of suitable reserves in appropriate localities, and it

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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is scarcely to be expected that an expensive Commission could remain long enough in one place to determine the best sites for future reservations or where industrial communities ought to be located.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, for instance, in my opinion, now afford a splendid field for an enterprising Missionary and an industrial Mission such as the one I have given especial reference to. The Hydas are quite equal to the Simpsheans, ambitious to enjoy the results of their reformation, and isolated as they are from local contamination with the vices of the whites, would become a most useful and orderly community with comparatively little difficulty. If encouraged in arts or manufactures they would make great progress, and with school assistance be self supporting.

. . . . . .

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sig) I. W. Powell M. D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,692 Pt. 4)

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Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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FILE NO. 16735

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT PLACGS OF INDIAN RESERVES WITHIN THE LAND GRANT TO THE MAN & N.W. RY. CO. AND ENCLOSING A MAP SHOWING THOSE RESERVES.

VOLUME

FROM

TO

REFERENCE

REFERRED TO	BY	REMARKS	DATE	DISPOSAL PA OR BF	DISPOSAL BY	DISPOSAL Date	For C.R. Use

#129832

FILE NO. 16735

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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MEMO.

Mail 16 2 83

No 16735

Department of Indian Affairs,

1884

Arthur F. Eden
Land Comr.
Man. & N. W. Ry Co.
Winnipeg
15
22 Nov

For tracing of all plans of Indian Reserves within the land grant to the Man & N. W. Ry Co. and enclosing a Map showing those Reserves as far as known to him.

22 Nov. Let to A. M. Burgess
26 Nov / Dec Let from Dept. Interior.
31 " " to — do —
— with enclosures
31 Dec Let to Ind. Commr
9/15 Jan Let from C Denedeg.
12 Feb. " to A. M. Burgess

ACTION.

14 July Let to A M Burgess

ACTION CONTINUED.

217/30

16735

BLACK

RECORDED

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

129832

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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Get file

Immediate

21/11/84

N. W. Burgess, Esq.
Deputy Minister
of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Nov 20th 1884.

Sir,

With reference to the letter of the 15th instant from Arthur F. Eden Land Comr of the C.P.R. Manitoba Land department, Manitoba & North Western Railway Co of Canada, requesting that he may be furnished with tracings of all the plans of the Indian Reserves within the land grant made to the Company; & referring to the instructions of the Minister of the Interior to me in the margin of the said letter to furnish the tracings asked for to your dept - I beg to inform you that it will be necessary in order to identify the Reserves, that tracings of the plans of which Mr Eden desires to have, that this dept be furnished with a map showing the lands included in the grant to the above Railway Company. On receipt of such map I shall immediately put the tracings in course of preparation.

to see in the margin of the

H

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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It may be necessary, however, to communicate with the ~~Office of the~~ Indian Comr for man of the N.W.T in respect to Reserves the plans of survey of which may not as yet have reached this Dept.

I have &c

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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M. Copy A 16907

No 8617

Schedule of Townships in which the odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the Government are reserved to meet the sale, under the terms of the Order in Council of the 15th March 1883, of 2,452,000 acres of land to the Portage Westbourne and North Western Railway Company.

Township	15	Range 16	West of First Meridian
	16	16	"
	17	16	"
	15	17	"
	16	17	"
	17	17	"
	15	18	"
	16	18	"
	17	18	"
	15	19	"
	16	19	"
	17	19	"
	15	20	"
	16	20	"
	17	20	"
	16	21	"
	17	21	"
	18	21	"
N½	16	22	"
	17	22	"
	18	22	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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	Township 17	Range 23	west of First Meridian
	18	23	"
	19	23	"
	20	23	"
North half of	17	24	"
	18	24	"
	19	24	"
	20	24	"
	21	24	"
North half of	17	25	"
	18	25	"
Fractional	19	25	"
Fractional	20	25	"
	21	25	"
Fractional	20	26	"
	21	26	"
	22	26	"
North half of	20	27	"
	21	27	"
	22	27	"
	23	27	"
	21	28	"
	22	28	"
	21	29	"
	22	29	"
	19	30	"
	20	30	"
	21	30	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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	Township 22	Range 30	West of First Meridian
	23	30	"
	24	30	"
	25	30	"
	26	30	"
	27	30	"
	28	30	"
	29	30	"
	30	30	"
Fractional	31	30	"
	32	30	"
	33	30	"
	34	30	"
	19	31	"
	20	31	"
	21	31	"
	22	31	"
	23	31	"
	24	31	"
	25	31	"
	26	31	"
	27	31	"
	28	31	"
Fractional	29	31	"
Fractional	30	31	"
Fractional	31	31	"
	32	31	"
	33	31	"
	34	31	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

	Township 19	Range 32	West of First Meridian
	20	32	"
	21	32	"
	22	32	"
	23	32	"
	24	32	"
	25	32	"
	26	32	"
	27	32	"
	28	32	"
Fractional	29	32	"
	30	32	"
	31	32	"
	32	32	"
	33	32	"
	34	32	"
	19	33	"
	20	33	"
	21	33	"
	22	33	"
	23	33	"
	24	33	"
	25	33	"
	26	33	"
	27	33	"
	28	33	"
	29	33	"
	30	33	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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	Township 22	Range 1	West of Second Meridian
	23	1	"
	24	1	"
Fractional	31	1	"
	32	1	"
	33	1	"
	34	1	"
	24	2	"
	28	2	"
	29	2	"
	30	2	"
Fractional	31	2	"
	32	2	"
	33	2	"
	34	2	"
	24	3	"
	28	3	"
	29	3	"
	30	3	"
Fractional	31	3	"
	32	3	"
	33	3	"
	34	3	"
	24	4	"
	25	4	"
	27	4	"
	28	4	"
	29	4	"
	30	4	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Fractional	Township	31	Range 4	West of second Meridian
		32	4	"
		33	4	"
		34	4	"
		22	5	"
		23	5	"
		24	5	"
		25	5	"
		27	5	"
		28	5	"
		29	5	"
		30	5	"
Fractional		31	5	"
		32	5	"
		33	5	"
		34	5	"
		25	6	"
		26	6	"
		27	6	"
		28	6	"
		29	6	"
		30	6	"
Fractional		31	6	"
		32	6	"
		33	6	"
		34	6	"
		25	7	"
		26	7	"
		27	7	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

	Township 28	Range 7	West of second Meridian
	29	7	"
	30	7	"
Fractional	31	7	"
	32	7	"
	33	7	"
	34	7	"
	24	8	"
	25	8	"
	26	8	"
	27	8	"
	28	8	"
	29	8	"
	30	8	"
Fractional	31	8	"
	32	8	"
	33	8	"
	34	8	"
	24	9	"
	25	9	"
	27	9	"
	28	9	"
	29	9	"
	30	9	"
Fractional	31	9	"
	32	9	"
	33	9	"
	34	9	"
Fractional	24	10	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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	Township 25	Range 10	West of second Meridian
	27	10	"
	28	10	"
	29	10	"
	30	10	"
Fractional	31	10	"
	33	10	"
	34	10	"
	26	11	"
	27	11	"
	28	11	"
	29	11	"
	30	11	"
Fractional	31	11	"
North half of	33	11	"
	34	11	"
	36	11	"
	37	11	"
	26	12	"
	27	12	"
	28	12	"
	29	12	"
	30	12	"
Fractional	31	12	"
	32	12	"
Fractional	33	12	"
	34	12	"
	36	12	"
	37	12	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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Fractional	Township	27A	Range 13	West of second Meridian
		29	13	"
		30	13	"
Fractional		31	13	"
south half of		32	13	"
		34	13	"
		36	13	"
		37	13	"
Fractional		27A	14	"
	Township	29	Range 14	West of second Meridian
		30	14	"
Fractional		31	14	"
		32	14	"
North half of		33	14	"
Fractional		34	14	"
		35	14	"
		36	14	"
		37	14	"
Fractional		27A	15	"
		30	15	"
Fractional		31	15	"
		32	15	"
		33	15	"
South half of		35	15	"
		28	16	"
Fractional		29	16	"
		30	16	"
Fractional		31	16	"
		32	16	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

16907

	Township 33	Range 16	West of second Meridian
South half of	35	16	"
	23	17	"
	24	17	"
	25	17	"
Fractional	26	17	"
	27	17	"
	28	17	"
	31	17	"
	32	17	"
	22	18	"
	23	18	"
	24	18	"
	25	18	"
	26	18	"
	27	18	"
	28	18	"
	21	19	"
	22	19	"
	23	19	"
	26	19	"
	27	19	"
	28	19	"
	23	20	"
	24	20	"
	25	20	"
	26	20	"
	27	20	"
	28	20	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

North half of	Township	23	Range 21	West of second Meridian
		27	21	"
North half of		23	22	"
North half of		23	23	"
		25	13	West of Third Meridian
		19	14	"
		20	14	"
		24	14	"
		25	14	"
		19	15	"
		20	15	"
		21	15	"
		22	15	"
		23	15	"
		24	15	"
		25	15	"
		18	16	"
		19	16	"
		20	16	"
		21	16	"
		22	16	"
		23	16	"
		24	16	"
		25	16	"

Containing in all 2,752,000 acres more or less

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

B. 16907

Schedule of Reserved Townships, from which to draw, if necessary, the balance of the land to meet the sale, under the terms of the Order in Council of the 15th March 1883, to the Portage Westbourne and North Western Railway Company.

Township	18	Range 17	West of Third Meridian
	19	17	"
	20	17	"
	21	17	"
	22	17	"
	23	17	"
	24	17	"
	25	17	"
	17	18	"
	18	18	"
	19	18	"
	20	18	"
	21	18	"
	22	18	"
	23	18	"
	24	18	"
	25	18	"
	17	19	"
	18	19	"
	19	19	"

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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16907

Township 20 Range 19 West of Third Meridian
21 19 "
22 19 "
23 19 "
24 19 "
25 19 "

containing in all 250.000 acres, more or less.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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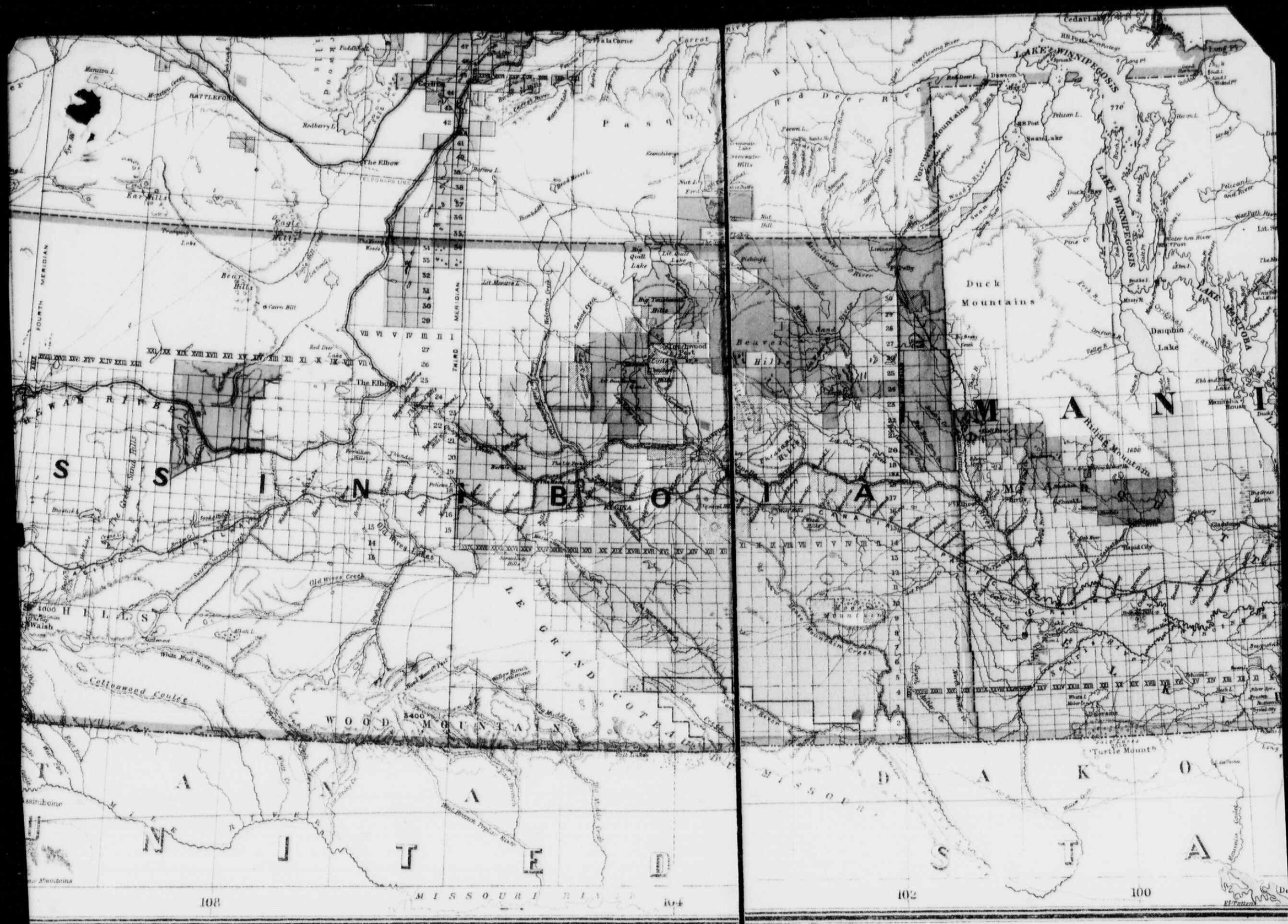
CANADA


Cedar Lake
Long Pt
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
Red Deer River
Dawson
Pelican L.
Swan Lake
Duck Mountains
Porcupine Mountains
Pelican Lake
Dauphin Lake
LAKE MANITOBA
Riding Mountain
Turtle Mount.
Rapid City
Birtle
Shoal Lake
Elkhorn
Minnedosa
Gladstone
Neepawa
Portage la Prairie
Carberry
Brandon
Souris River
Souris Plains
Souris Valley
Souris River Branch
Souris River Loop
Souris River Extension
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Souris River Extension Loop Branch

M.

No. 82084
on
38291.

16907

Ottawa 26th November 1884

Return

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, asking to be supplied with a map shewing the lands, the odd-numbered sections of which are reserved for The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company.

In reply I herewith enclose a map shewing these lands, also a schedule enumerating the townships comprising the proposed land grant to the said Railway Company.

two enclosures

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient Servant.

P. B. Douglas
for the Secretary.

L. Vankoughnet, Esq.
Deputy of the
Supt. General of
Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To Deputy Minister

Ottawa, 9th Dec 1884.

The Reserves within or adjacent to the tracts of land granted to the Manitoba and North Western Rwy. Co. appear to be — The Riding Mountain, Way-way-see-capo, Cote, Thee Key, Kee-see-kon Leech or Crescent Lake, Muskoequan, Little Black Bear — Star Blanket, Okanesse, Pee-peekesis, George Gordon, Day Star, The Poor Man, Yellow Quill, & Last Mountain. Only the Plans of two of these are in this Dept. I beg to hand you copies of them. (~~The~~

Of the remainder the Plans of the Riding Mountain, Cote, Day-star, The Poor Man, and Yellow Quill Reserves are in the Dept. of the Interior and probably that of the Last Mountain also as no record or information of any kind regarding this Reserve or even if there is a Reserve there at all is to be found in this Dept — there are no copies of any of these Plans in this Dept.

The Plans of Kee-see-kon's, Leech or Crescent Lake and Muskoequan's Reserves have

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEMORANDUM.

Department of Indian Affairs,

To

Ottawa, when 188

have been returned to Mr Nelson for correction.

The Plans and Field Notes of the Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okanesse, and Peepeekesis Reserves and also of three Assiniboine Reserves were returned to Mr Galt on 23rd Jan 1882 to be examined and certified by Mr Dewdney; it does not appear that they ~~were~~ have been again sent to this Department.

The Land Commr. for the Man. & N. W. Ry Co. states he has a copy of "The Key" Reserve.

Saml Bray

Mr Stewart
Please send me
file now

No. of file?

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

16.735

A.M. Burgess, Esqre.
Deputy Minister
of the Interior.
Ottawa.

Dec. 31 '84.

Sir,

I have the honor to ack: the rect. of your letter of the 26 ult.; and in compliance with the request made ~~by the letter from~~ by Mr. Arthur F. Eden, Land Comr. of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Co. in his letter of the 15 ult. retd. herewith, I have the honor to enclose tracings of of the Plans of George Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Treaty No. 4 and of Way-way-ee-Cappos Reserve, Bird Tail Creek, Treaty No. 2.

With regard to the other tracings asked for, the ~~following~~ of the following Reserves Plans are in your Department viz:

Riding Mountain

Cote

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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Cote
Day Star
The Poor Man
Yellow Quill; and
probably the Plan of
the Last Mountain Reserve.
The Plans of
the ~~[illegible]~~ remaining Reserves
having been returned
to ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Indian Comr.
Dewdney for correction &c,
he has been requested
to return them to
this Dept. with as little
delay as possible viz:-
✓ Little Black Bear
✓ Star Blanket
✓ Okanesse
✓ Pee-pee-kesis
Assiniboine (three)
Muskoequam
Kee-see-kows.
Leech or Crescent Lake.
On receipt of the same
Copies thereof will be
made & forwarded to you
for Mr Eden

The Honble.
E. Dewdney
Indn Comr. for Man & N.W.T.
Regina, N.W.T.
Dec. 31 1884

Sir,
I have the honor
to

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)
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CANADA

to request that you will be good enough to transmit to the Dept. with the least possible delay the undermentd. ~~Maps~~ Plans and Field Notes which were retd. to you for correction &c on the dates also below mentioned viz:-

Muskoequan 26 Aug: 84, File No 12534
Kee-see-kowse 9 " 10.525
Leech or Crescent Lake 24 Nov: 84. 505;

also Mr. D. L. S. Patricks Plans & Field notes of survey of the Reserves of Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okanesse, Pee-pee kesis and three Assumboine - In a letter from Mr. Galt of the 9th Decr. 1882 (No 10.503) the Dept. was advised that Mr. Patricks Plans &c were in the hands of Mr. Nelson who was then at Ottawa; and Mr. Nelson was on the 28 of the same month written to respecting the same; but the Dept. has not yet received them.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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In your reply refer to

No. 202

17763

Office of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

North-West Territories,

Regina, Jan 9 1885

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JAN 15 1885

W.L. Ann
30-Aug 85
Appr Ans
20 Maps the necessary
RJ
15 Jan 84

Sir,

Referring to your letter no 16.735 of the 31st ultimo I have the honor to forward herewith Mr D. L. S. Patrick's plans and field notes of survey of the Reserves of Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okanese, Peapeekeesis and O'Soup, together with the field notes of the Assiniboine Reserve at the head of Cypress Hills; The plan of the latter is not at present in the hands of Mr D. L. S. Nelson, but I would draw your attention to the fact that as this reserve has long ago passed into the hands

5

The Right Hon
Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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hands of the Syndicate and others the records of the survey are of little importance.

The other plans and field-notes required will be forwarded as soon as they are complete; Mr Nelson is giving his best attention to them now.

That gentleman was in the field the greater part of last year and, as you are aware, the work of preparing the plans and notes such as we desire, requires both time and appliances, which when away from headquarters he finds it hard to obtain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obed^{t} serv^{t}
L Dewdney
Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,735)

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CANADA

Indian Affairs
Black Series

(RG 10, Volume 3700)

File 16,686		Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the complaints of the Nass Indians that white men are encroaching upon their villages (map, clippings). 1879 - 1886
File 16,692	1	Report of Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner, regarding his visits to the various Indian reserves in the Edmonton Agency. 1884
File 16,692	2	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the various Indian tribes on the British Columbia coast including a report by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner and a report by Superintendent Israel Wood Powell on the Aht Indians (maps, clippings). 1879 - 1880
File 16,692	3	Northwest Coast Agency - Correspondence regarding the allottment of Reserves in British Columbia. 1880
File 16,692	4	Northwest Coast Agency - A report on the Ahts Indian tribe prepared by Israel Wood Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. 1879
File 16,735		Northwest Territories and Manitoba - A schedule of townships in which the odd-numbered sections, at the disposal of the Government, are reserved to meet the sale under the terms of the Order in Council of the 15th of March, 1883 of 2,752,000 acres of land to the Portage, Westbourne and North Western Railway Company (map). 1884 - 1885
File 16,744		Berens River Agency - Correspondence regarding accounts submitted for material used in the construction of the Black River Reserve School. 1884

2....

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

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CANADA

MEMO.

Reply 22-11-84
Mailed 26-11-84

No 16744

Department of Indian Affairs,
1884

E. McColl
Insp. I. A.
13/8/84

Enclosing 3 accounts in connection with the completion of the School houses on Black River Reserve.

29 Nov. Letter to Insp. Dept (Q)
4/9 Dec. Ltr from E. McColl.

ACTION.

125/6

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

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Copy.

16744

Winnipeg 30th Oct 1884.

Sir.

I have this day forwarded to your address by David Prince. the following articles for the completion of the new school-house on the Black River Reserve viz:—

1 stove (36 inches) 15 stove pipes. 2 elbows. 4 double windows 8x10. 1 door. 1 lock. 1 pr. hinges with screws for door. 15 lbs 3dy nails. 60 lbs. 10dy nails. 1 lb black Paint ½ Gal boiled linseed oil. for black board. 1 paint brush and 2 sacks flour. 50 lbs Bacon and 5 lbs Tea.

I have also authorized the Hudson Bay Company to instruct Factor McKenzie of Fort Alexander to supply shingles and lumber for the completion of the school house now in course of erection on your reserve upon your sending Indians of the Band with suitable boats at their own expense for the same. I have further to inform you that the articles forwarded you by your teacher Mr David Prince are supplied to enable you to

Jack Henry.
Councellor.
Black River Reserve
Lake Winnipeg.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

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to finish your school-house, and you will be held responsible to the Department for putting them into the new school-house as herein directed. You will confer with the Chief and other Councillor who will render you every assistance possible, with the help of the rest of the Band in completing the school-house for occupation at the earliest possible date. The provisions supplied viz:— 2 sacks flour, 50lbs. Bacon and 5lbs Tea, are entrusted to you to distribute to the workmen in daily rations, while they are employed at the building.

You may give a certain quantity of these provisions to those Indians who will go to Fort Alexander for the shingles and lumber, for food on the journey.

The Black board will require to be 3 feet wide by 8 feet in length. You will also require to make suitable seats with proper backs to them and desks, for all the pupils within your reserve, a stand and desk for the Teacher will

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

will also be necessary to be made.
You will have the building properly floored, ceiled and roofed. If any of the shingles, nails, lumber &c of those supplied are in excess of those required, you will keep them safely for future use of the building. If these provisions and other supplies or any part of them are misapplied or appropriated for other purposes than for those mentioned herein, both yourself and other members of the band who may have done so, will be held accountable for the same, and the value of the articles so misapplied will be deducted from their annuities at the next annual payments
I have in conclusion to impress upon you all the necessity of attending to these instructions without delay, and to have all the children of school age to attend school regularly without fail, for it is useless for the Government to be endeavouring to promote your interests.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

interests, unless you show your willing-
-ness to do something for yourselves by
promptly attending to the above.

I am, Sir.

Your obedt. servant

/sgd/. E McColl

I. I. A.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy.

4137½

16744

Winnipeg 30th Oct '84

Sir

I beg to request that you will kindly instruct your Agent at Fort Alexander to supply the Black River Indians with four thousand (4000) shingles and the balance of forty dollars in lumber, on their applying to him for the same, but in no case to exceed the sum of $40.00 for both lumber and shingles and send the account to this office for payment, the same to be properly vouchered for by the Indians who receive the same

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant

Sgd. E McColl.

Inspr of Ind. Agencies

W. H. Adams Esq.

Hudson's Bay Coy.

Winnipeg.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

In your reply refer to No. 9137/2 also the date of this letter.

Manitoba Superintendency.

Office of the Inspector.

16744

Winnipeg, 13th Nov 1884

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for payment three accounts in duplicate, from the following parties Viz:- Jas H Ashdown for the sum of fourteen 25/100 dollars. $14.25
E & C Survey & Co for the sum of seventeen 67/100 dollars. $17.67
and the Hudsons Bay Company for the sum of twenty - 40/100 dollars. $20.40
The first two mentioned accounts are for articles supplied for the completion of the School house on the Black River Reserve. Treaty No 5. and the latter is for 2 sacks flour, 50 lbs bacon and 5 lbs tea, furnished for the Indians, as provisions while finishing the building. and 1 sack flour 25 lbs bacon and 1 lb tea, supplied Mr David Bruce, for freighting the above mentioned articles from here. 52.32

The Right Honble
The Superintendent
of Indian affairs
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

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16744

here to Black River.

I also enclose for your information copies of my letters of the 30th Ultimo addressed to Mr W H Adams manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's store here, and Jack Harry, Councillor of the Black River Band, in the matter.

2

I was obliged to resort to this course in completing the above mentioned School house, as the agent failed to get anyone to undertake its completion

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Eric Coll
Insp^r of Ind. Agencies

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,744)

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File 16,760	Battleford Agency - Correspondence regarding the request for additional pay by G. M. Dickieson for services performed as Acting Indian Superintendent. 1879
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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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CANADA

MEMO.

File away

Put up the papers
please as mentioned
for
Sec

No. 16,760

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

M. G. Dickieson

Submitting that he is entitled to some recompensation for his services while Acting Indian Supt in the North West.

ACTION.

Pers

17 Nov. Ltr. to Dickieson

ACTION CONTINUED.

BLACK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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CANADA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT CANADA

11800

16.760

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
BRANCH

Ottawa 25th October 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor respectfully to submit the following for your consideration.

1. That under instructions from the head office I have been acting as Indian Superintendent at Battleford from the 1st. April until the 22nd ultimo, having continued to act in that capacity at Mr Dewdney's request after his arrival.

2. You are well aware of the arduous nature of the duties and the heavy responsibilities which have devolved upon me on account of the very large number of Indians who were in an extremely destitute condition last summer who had to be dealt with from day

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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day to day and provided with the means of preventing them from starving. That I succeeded in meeting their wants at a Comparatively small expense to the Government will I think be conceded by any one who is acquainted with the Circumstances of the case.

B. The amount of office work done by me may be judged from the fact that I filled over 100 pages of a letter Copying book per month while I gather from your last annual report that in the Indian Branch of the Department in the head office some 400 pages are used in the same time. Besides the correspondence shewn in the letter book a very large amount of office work was necessary as

you

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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you are doubtless aware. To perform the duties entrusted to Mr Orde, who succeeded me at Battleford, and who would not have more than one-third of the labor I had to perform, Mr Dewdney deemed it advisable to procure the services of a clerk to assist him.

4. A house was rented by Mr Dewney for Mr Orde to be used as an office and residence, an expense which was saved while I was at Battleford.

5. I believe the general rule of the service has been that an officer already holding an appointment when called upon to discharge the duties of another

officer

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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office absent either from illness or any other cause shall receive in addition to his own salary one half the full salary attached to the office the duties of which he temporarily discharges.

I have respectfully to request that you will be good enough to take these representations into consideration and deal with them as you deem best.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedt servant,
W. G. Dickieson

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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CANADA

Ref: 16760

Department of the Interior.
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 11th November
1879.

Memorandum.

In view of the facts stated in Mr. McD. Dickieson's letter of the 25th ultimo, placed herewith, and which the undersigned has reason to know are as stated, he respectfully recommends that Mr. Dickieson be allowed payment during the period he was charged with the extra services and additional responsibility imposed upon him through the retirement of the Hon: Mr. Laird, at the rate of one-half the salary paid Mr. Laird as Indian Superintendent the said salary being one thousand dollars per Annum

D. Vankoughnet
Deputy Supt-General
of Indian Affairs

The Right Honorable
Sir John. A. Macdonald KCB
Supt. Gen: of Ind. Affairs.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

16760

M.G. Dickieson Esq
Finance Dept
Ottawa

13/11/79

Nov 17 79

Sir/

I beg to ack the rect of your letter of the 25 ulto. applying for extra compensation in consideration of the additional responsibility and duties imposed upon you when acting as Ind Supt at Battleford from the 1st of April last until the 22 of Sept. bill Hon D. Laird resigned. –

I have to inform you that the Right Hon the S.G. of I.A. has sanctioned the payment to you for said extra services & additional responsibility ~~namely~~ during the above specified time at the rate of 1/2 the salary paid ~~the~~ your predecessor ~~Hon. Mr Laird as Ind. Supt.~~ viz $5.00 per annum.

A cheque for the same will be prepared and handed to you

Apl May June July & Augt 5 mo

12 | 500.00
41.66 2/3 p.mo
5
208.33 1/3
30.72
$ 239 05

41.66 2/3
22
8332
8332 14
30 | 921.66 (30 7/2
90
216
210
66
60

22/30

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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by the accountant on application therefor.

Thanks

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,760)

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Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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CANADA

MEMO.

Rec'd 15-7-91

ACTION.

ACTION CONTINUED.

No. 16,798

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879....

John B. Smith
W. A. Rutherford
and Others

Petition from certain settlers in the Vicinity of Ft Macleod that they may be re-emburged for their Cattle which were Killed by Indians

17 Nov. Let to Mr Smith from Dy Min. Letter Book 353

23/11/79 Let from Edwin Allen

17/12/79 " Geo H. Young

26 March 80 " Copy do Let to John Smith & Edwin Allen

BLACK

116/37

129832

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
RECORDS CENTRE

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Capell

18,700

Fort Walsh
Sept 17th 1879

01772

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
FEB
13
18
BRANCH

Sir

I am directed by the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. and in reply am to inform you that if your agent lays an information against any person or persons for killing your cattle, it will be attended to in the usual course. I am further to say that you must judge for yourself about the removal of your cattle.

Similar complaints have been laid before the Commissioner and in cases where guilt could be brought home to the parties they have been apprehended and tried for the offence. In conclusion I am to say that it impossible for the Police to act as herders for private parties owning cattle in the Country

I remain
Sir
Your obedt Servant
(Sgd) E Dalrymple Clark
Supt & Adjutant

Edgar Allen Esqr
Fort McLeod.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~16.797~~ 16.798

11892

Fort Macleod
North West Territory
October 2nd 1879

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 7
1879
BRANCH

Honorable Sir

We the undersigned. the Inhabitants in the Vicinity of Fort Macleod, aware of the deep interest Her Majesty the Queen takes in the welfare of all Her Subjects, and the unequivocal protection of life and property afforded by the British flag to all those under its dominion - That Canada claims Great Britain to be her Mother Country, and that We are part and parcel thereof - humbly Submit to your serious consideration - the following statistics - and as British Subjects and Canadians claim the fullest Satisfaction for our wrongs, The deplorable Condition of Her Majesty's Indian Subjects ever since last winter in that portion of the N. W. Territory called the "Bow River District" has caused them to commit many and serious depredations on property pertaining to White Settlers

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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in said district - and we have seen the victims, but can obtain no names here. We the undersigned can testify that we have lost upwards of 400 head of cattle all killed by starving Indians. We do not for a moment attach any blame to the Indians, who were compelled to this by the direst want - Buffalo their only support - hitherto for - suddenly disappeared from the country, and no provisions whatsoever had been made to supply their absence The consequence of this has been the Indians killed great numbers of our cattle and when we appeal to the authorities of the country for redress or protection, we are told that the country is not open to settlement that we are only squatters, and consequently must take our own chances. We are now under the necessity of driving our cattle to the American side of the line until such time as the Indian question is settled. Moreover we ask the Canadian government whether we can recive any indemnity for our heavy loses or whether after paying

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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CANADA

16,798

heavy taxes to bring our cattle into the Country, and going to great pains to make homes for ourselves and families we must abide by our losses under the plea that we are only Squatters

Your humble Servants

Jno. B. Smith
W. A. Rutherford
Saml. A. Livingston
H. Taylor
John Glenn
W. H. Olive
R. K. Kenefick
N. Shearer
G. F. Wachter
J. W. Bell
H. Olson
E. H. Maunsell
G. W. Maunsell
John J. Miller
O. H. Morgan & Co

To the Hon
The Minister of the Interior
Parliament House
Ottowa
Canada

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

18,700

Wood Mountain
Dec 1st 1879.

72

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
FEB
13
18
BRANCH

Hon. the Minister of the Interior
Ottawa, Canada

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that during the months of June and July last I had several cattle killed by the Blood and Blackfeet Indians on my ranch 45 miles east of Fort Walsh. My agent reported the matter to Sub Inspector Antrobus of the Mounted Police who happened to be passing. Some of the indians tendered my agent an old Bow and Arrows as payment for same and Mr Antrobus told him he should have accepted them. I reported the matter of the first cattle killed (3 Head) in June to Col Macleod, he informed me that if I laid a complaint in the usual course against the individual indian who killed my cattle that I could proceed against him according to law, I had neither time nor money to spend in ferreting out the perpetrators and have nothing to gain in the end except the vague chance of seeing the persons punished.

Again in July I had (14) twelve head of my best milk Cows killed, on same being reported to me I wrote the

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CANADA

the Officer commanding at Fort Walsh to inform my agent what protection I might expect for my cattle.

The commanding officer awaited the return of Cal Macleod who had the original of the attached letter forwarded me, this letter will speak for itself and shew you the amount of interest taken by the Police in the protection of private property in this country.

I understand the duty of a Police Force is to acquire into and ferret out the perpetrators of all breaches of law but in this case you will find that no enquiries what-ever have been made, I am alarmed that the Blockfeet and Blood indians may kill more of my cattle before spring and for this reason I notify you of the foregoing occurrences, also to see what remuneration I may expect for the loss of those already killed.

On the American side of the line where indians kill cattle belonging to private parties the value of the number thus killed is paid to the owners and amount deducted from the annuities of the tribe.

Under the present system of affairs in the country stockmen are driving their cattle back of Montana ~~and~~ as near as I can learn over

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over Eight hundred head of cattle have been killed in the Macleod district and a gentleman informed me recently that he met between "Sun Dance" and Fort Macleod a band containing seven hundred head being driven from the to the other side of the river.

I would have reported this matter some months ago to you but I wish to be a friend of mine and to look for advice and be informed me to make my complaint direct to the Department of the interior. In conclusion I would beg you inform me what remuneration I may expect for the loss of those cattle already killed and to know what protection the Canadian Government will grant to Stock Breeders. If ever we have a famine in this country between the whites and Indians you will find that killing cattle will be one of the principal reasons

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servt
Edwin Allen

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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CANADA

List of Stockmen met at Camp
Monday the 13 October 1879.

3.627

		Horses	Cattle	
James	Armstrong	104	450	Am American
Holmes	Aiken	90.	150	" "
C. H.	Hagan	82.	0	" "
Edmond	Maxwell	2.	70.	Prince Edmond Island
John	Miller	10.	50.	Ireland

The first three (3) are Montana Men who have been here for (4) four years.

The family of fifth have been here about 10 Months

The Claim to have had Killed by Indians 1/2 of their Stock of Cattle. People here think that a few cattle were Killed but nothing like the amount represented.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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CANADA

19.627

Fort McLeod
October 19th 1879

Sir

I have the honour in relation to the cattle or said to have been killed belonging to Stockmen in this vicinity and about which I wrote from the other day to further report that from casual conversations I should think that Olsen lost about 100 Head - Armstrong a few less - Maunsell would appear to be in bad favour with the Indians on account of his closeness as regards food or when they were first of all suffering for food. The Indians therefore have treated his Stock worse than that of other men in same place, have driven away his horses broken into his house several times and done other things to annoy him. Cattle have been killed within 200 yds of the Fort by the Indians and Calves have been taken from the Stock yards or corralls by them, the general feeling here outside the Police is one of alarm.

I have the honor to be Sir
Most Respectfully Your
Gov. H. Young

The
Hon Minister of Customs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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File with previous corr. respondence in re Spurley [illegible]

Fort McLeod 19.627

17th October 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN
MAR 26 1880
BRANCH

Sir

After some consideration I have taken the liberty of writing you personally in reference to a subject which was brought to my notice on the plains while on the road here.

On the evening of Sunday the 13th October I camped at a small lake about 100 Miles from this place and met there a party of stockmen camped with their horses and cattle. The unusual sight of the large camp in that wild spot lead me to make enquiries from them as to their destination &c. They informed me that they had left the neighbourhood of McLeod on account of the Indians who had been killing their cattle &c. They had complained to the Authorities about it but could get no protection and were informed that as the country was not open for settlement, they as Squatters must take all risks. They then decided upon moving into Montana for protection.

Hon
The Minister of Customs
Ottawa
Ont.

They were very bitter in speaking of the treatment they had received and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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and I presume exaggerated a little. One of the party was a Jerry Irishman about 10 Months in the country, he seemed very much disappointed and spoke of making the situation public. I thought that possibly that might not be desirable so I advised him to write for himself and part to some of the Ministers. He said that would be useless as he was not known to any of them. I then advised him to write a letter stating the case and address it to the Provincial Secretary which he promised to do. I took that step thinking that for myself the affair to take that course, to have it published by all the papers of the Land, some of them only too glad for such news. I do not think that I owned have continued but I know that the Government were now at work trying to induce English farmers to emigrate and such a report as the one referred to coming from an Old Countryman owned do a great deal of harm.

The people here speak of these men as to scared out and make little of their actual loss.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your Obed Servant
W. M. Jerry

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

16.798,

Department of the Interior
Indian Branch.
Ottawa, 1st March
1880

Memorandum,

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith:

1. A Petition dated the 2nd of October last from certain Settlers in the vicinity of Ft. Macleod praying that they may be paid the value of cattle killed by the Indians.

2. A letter from Mr. Edwin Allen, of Wood Mountains, making a similar request in respect to some of his cattle alleged to have been killed by Indians

Inasmuch as the subject matter of these

The Right Honble
Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B.
Supt General
of Ind Affairs.

The Indian Dept Cannot hold itself responsible for Cattle or other property taken or discharge by the Indians Grant

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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these papers involves a question of State policy, the undersigned does not think it proper to make any recommendations in respect to the same in the absence of any instructions from the Superintendent General to him to do so.

L. Vankoughnet

Dep^y Sup Genl
of Ind Affairs

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,798)

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CANADA

16.798

Messrs. John B Smith, W.A.
Rutherford & others
Fort Macleod
N.W.T.

1.4.80

April 3 80

Gentlemen.

In reply to your letter of the 2 of October last relative to cattle alleged by you to have been killed by Indians in the vicinity of Ft Macleod I am directed by the Right Hon the S.G. of I.A. to inform you that the Indian Dept cannot hold itself responsible for cattle & property stolen and destroyed by Indians.

Tamk

Mr. McNeil
write similar
letter to Mr. Allen
Wood Mountain N.W.T.
in reply this letter of
1 Dec. 1879.
AK

Edwin Allen, Esq
Wood Mountain
N.W.T.

April 3rd 1880.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 1st Dec. last, relative (same as letter above)

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File 16,760	Battleford Agency - Correspondence regarding the request for additional pay by G. M. Dickieson for services performed as Acting Indian Superintendent. 1879
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16969

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 3 1884

Yonaspin 14/12/84
3 Dec

Battleford 13th Nov 1884

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I neglected to attach the specimen of the boys of the Industrial Schools handwriting to my Annual report - as mentioned in said report I herewith enclose it

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

S. P. Wadsworth

Inspt. in Agricultural &c

L Vankoughnet Esq
Deputy of the Sup General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,969)

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16969

Battleford Industrial School.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 3 1904

My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments:

John Ahenakew.
Age 14 years.

For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee:

Isaac Whatanee
Age 12 years

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart

Thomas Whatanee
Age 14 years

So shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of god and man.

Albert Tutanow
Age 17 years

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.

John Bird.
Age 11 years

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,969)

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16969

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart and lean not unto thine own understanding

Jack Wyed
Age 17 years

Be not wide in thine own eyes fear the Lord and depart from evil

Edward
Age 15 years

It shall be health to thy navel and marrow to thy bones

Alexander
Age 15 years

Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the firstfruits of all thine increase:

Charlie

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,969)

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CANADA

Divide £ 684 " s 7 " d 6 by £ 76 " s 0 " d 10

16969

20
12687
12
152250

20
1520
12
18250

18250)152250(8
146000
6250

How many dollars and cents in.

£ s d
25 " 6 " 3
4 20 4
100 120 12
5
14)60(5
60

100
1 " 20
5
101 " 25

25/100 1,20 5
101.25

Find the G. C. M. of 1216 and 424.

424)1216(2
848
368)424(1
368
56)368(6
336
32)56(1
32
24)32(1
24
8)24(3
24

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 16,969)

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File 16,760 — Battleford Agency - Correspondence regarding the request for additional pay by G. M. Dickieson for services performed as Acting Indian Superintendent. 1879

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File 16,969 — Battleford Agency - A specimen of handwriting of boys of the Battleford Industrial School. 1884

File 17,027 — The Pas Agency - Correspondence, memoranda and reports regarding the complaints of the Indians living within Treaty #5 who have not received their supplies of cattle and agricultural implements. 1879 - 1880

File 17,071 — Northwest Coast Agency - Corresponding the bad conduct of Stephen Redgrave, a white man, while residing on the Nass Indian Reserve. 1879 - 1880

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 17,027)

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FILE NO. 17027

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

VOLUME

SUBJECT CUMBERLAND HOUSE FROM / TO N.W.T. INDIAN MATTERS IN GENERAL

BLACK FILE NO. 17027

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For Records Use

1A 1-102

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

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INSIDE (Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Blue Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Indian Affairs, (RG 10, Volume 3700, File 17,027)

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MEMO.

No. 17,027

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

1879

C. J. Brydges

8/Sept

Relating to complaints made by the Indians of Cumberland House.

11/Sept

On Indian matters, in general, in the North West Territories.

ACTION.

1/1-11

ACTION CONTINUED.

15 Oct Let to C. McColl
24/Oct " from do w encls
31/Oct " to do
4 Nov. " Memo to Supt. G. I. A
" " Let to C. J. Brydges w encl
" " Let to Graham
2/Dec Com Let from do

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1

The "Pas"
9 Sept 1879

I met here the chief and 4 councillors who desired to state their wishes to the Government

The Revd. Mr. Cochran, Episcopal Cree Minister, acted as Interpreter.

They wished it to be understood that they were not complaining of the agents that had been sent to them, but simply desired to state facts.

They were very much pleased with Mr McKay who spoke their language & hoped he would be continued.

They had had a different agent every year, who never visited them except on the day on which the treaty money was paid to them

They represent between 150 and 200 families.

They have at present 3 councillors here, and one at Birch river, 30 miles distant. They ask the Government to appoint another at Pas Mountain, 70 miles distant, and they suggest Kisawanees.

They ~~are~~ have been paid 1 year less than the Indians at Grand Rapids & Norway house, & would like, if they are entitled to it, to be paid (Probably this arises from their adhesion being given a year later than the others)

They received no cattle yet altho' promised 1 bull, 2 oxen & 4 cows. They

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are very much wanted

They have not sufficient farming implements - Prairie breaking ploughs are of no use, as the ground here is rocky. They want 10 more ploughs - and hoes which are very useful but very scarce. Would like hand mills at Birch river or Pas Mountain for their wheat & barley - Want seed potatoes for 3 years after which they could supply themselves. Their grindstone is worn out and they would like another.

They ask for assistance in the shape of food during seeding time, and the Chief asks for food in winter when he travels amongst his tribe.

The supplies given them are good in quality but badly damaged by exposure - Loss of flour from this cause upwards of 10 per cent. I saw the bags & their statement was quite correct. They were just the same as at Cumberland. I saw here the contractor Mays. He brought all the flour from Grand Rapids in an open York boat, and had no tarpaulins to cover the freight when it rained.

They ask for some simple medicines & surgical instruments to be placed, for their use, either at the Hudsons Bay fort or at the mission -

Their reserves have not yet been surveyed.

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In the treaty they are promised one school. When Howard, the Govt agent, got them a adhesion in 1867, he promised they should have 4 schools - None have been opened yet - no books supplied - or any teacher sent near them. There are now 100 children of school age at the Pas - 60 at the Eddy 4 miles off - 30 at Birch river 30 miles away - and 50 at Pas Mountain 70 miles off. They have themselves built a school house at Eddy but it has not been opened for want of a teacher - There is a school here, supported by the Church Missionary Society of England, at which the Revd. W Cochran, is now teaching 55 children. They are very anxious that the schools should be opened and their children taught.

Moose Lake
10 Sept 1879

I had an interview with the Chief here, representing about 60 families -

Their reserve has been surveyed. They were promised 7 cattle, like the others, and got one ox last year, which alone is of no use, and has not therefore been taken from the fort.

Their flour was delivered in pits the same condition as at the other places.

They want more ploughs and hoes - especially the latter - They also want

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more axes -

They live entirely by hunting & fishing but most of them are planting potatoes every year.

They are beginning to build houses for themselves - Would like a carpenter to be sent to them to shew them how to build - They ask for some common window frames and doors to be given to them, and some hinges, latches & a few articles of that kind.

C. F. Ridge

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