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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FOR

1872 & 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1873.

1873
(68)

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873; For a Copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, for 1872-73, with any subsequent Correspondence concerning the Indian Affairs of the said Province.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
7th May, 1873.

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, in compliance with the Address of the 28th ult., from the House of Commons, "a Copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, for 1872-73;" and also, copies of "any subsequent correspondence which has been received at or despatched from this Office, "concerning the Indian Affairs of that Province."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State for Canada, &c. &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, January 13, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report upon the native tribes of this Province, together with the accompanying map, shewing their geographical division according to dialect, which will be delivered to you by Mr. McLennan, of the Canadian Pacific R. R. Survey Corps.

The limited time which has intervened since I assumed the duties of my office has prevented me, perhaps, from entering more fully into details respecting many important subjects of the Report, but I trust it will be found sufficient, as a basis upon which to inaugurate some wise policy for the future government of British Columbia Indians.

Application has been made to me for a grant of five hundred dollars, to be presented to the Indians of Fraser River in prizes, at the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday at New Westminster, 1873. This has heretofore been the custom of the Colonial Government, and I shall be glad to have instructions as to its continuance or otherwise.

I have refrained from proposing any other money grants, as they will quite depend upon what the future treatment of our Indians is to be, and which, I need not add, a personal explanation in connection with my Report would much facilitate. If consistent with your own duties to afford this by an early visit to our Province, it will, no doubt, be attended with much benefit, and it will give me great pleasure to extend to you a hearty welcome.

Immediate action is very desirable, as soon as practicable, in locating Reservation lands for Indians in those portions of the Province where white settlers are now anxious to pre-empt homesteads. The Local Government at present frequently urge this upon me, with a view of withdrawing reserves which have been put upon land in order to allow Indian Reservations to be made previous to white settlement.

I have the honor further to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, authorizing a credit in favour of this Agency of fifteen hundred dollars; and, in my next letter, I will enclose vouchers for any payments made from that sum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

William Spragge, Esq., D. S. I. A.,
Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, January 11th, 1873.

SIR,—In submitting my first Report upon the native tribes of British Columbia, agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to state that the short period which has intervened from the date of my appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Province, the lateness of the season, with the consequent difficulty of obtaining the required material, have precluded me from accompanying it with very desirable statistics in respect to the *precise* number of our Indian population,—only to be obtained by a careful census, which, I need not add, will be a work of time; in respect to the vast interior and extensive coast-line of the main land and adjacent islands, all inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, speaking a variety of different languages.

In order to convey some systematic idea of the native tribes of this Province, I have made for the purposes of this Report a geographical division of the several nationalities of Indians using entirely different dialects, and which you will find more particularly exemplified and shown in the map of the Province transmitted herewith. Generally, the generic name of the principal or chief tribe of any nation is that by which such nation is distinguished. The Chinook jargon, usually alluded to as the common language of the coast, and which, according to a celebrated author, "does not baffle all attempts at its mastery," is very little used or understood by natives outside of white settlements, and is generally (I think justly too) despised by them, as being far inferior in every way to their own tongue.

COWICHAN NATION.

Beginning at Victoria, the capital of the Province, the nation of "Cowichan" includes a large number of semi-civilized tribes, extending eastward to Beechy Bay, on the Straits of Fuca, and on the east coast northwards to Baynes Sound, Vancouver's Island; on the main land, from the mouth of Fraser River to Yale; and northwards to Bute Inlet, including all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. Southwards, the Cllallum tribes of the Territory of Washington, United States, at one time very powerful and numerous, also use the dialect of the Cowichans.

These tribes are in a much better condition than many others in the Province, and for many years have had Roman Catholic missions established among them, and for the last eight or ten years missions under the Anglican and Wesleyan Churches. They have made considerable progress in agriculture, and many of them, especially on the Fraser River, speak the English language well, and some of them can even read and write. They are most useful aids to the settler, and as a general thing very good workers; and with the scarcity and high price of white labour, their presence seems almost essential to the development of this magnificent part of the Province.

In November, I visited Cowichan, Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of attending an Indian Industrial Exhibition, inaugurated some three or four years ago for the benefit of the tribes of this portion of the nationality. I observed some very good samples of wheat and root crops; but the exhibition of needle, crochet, and knitted work, by the native women, was both surprising and most creditable. There was a lively competition

for the prizes, which consisted of agricultural implements, seed grain, calico, cotton, woollen goods, yarn, etc., and much interest was manifested in the conduct of the Exhibition generally.

I afterwards addressed the Indians, congratulating them on this evidence of thrift and industry which I had witnessed, and assured them of my warm co-operation in all future efforts of the kind. Great satisfaction was expressed on their part, and three hearty cheers for Her Majesty terminated the colloquy. These Indians were all well dressed and well behaved, the women of the tribe especially being remarkably clean and neat in appearance.

They have a beautiful reserve, containing some twenty-seven hundred acres of land, the garden plot of the district, but have made but little use, comparatively, of it. The burden of their complaint is the necessity of proper allotment of the land among themselves, and the constant dread of having some portion of it taken away from them. Crime is not uncommon among them, and numbers of the tribe have been executed from time to time for the most atrocious murders.

The Cowichans include many tribes, and number probably some seven thousand in population.

COMOX NATIONALITY.

Further north, on the east coast of Vancouver Island and adjoining the Cowichans, the *Comox nation* is the smallest in the Province, and composed of two tribes numbering about one hundred. Originally, the Comox were driven from Valdez Island by the warlike Euclataws, and were hospitably entertained by the Pumlahts or Puntledges, then residing at Comox, and of the same general family of the Cowichans.

The larger tribe has gradually absorbed the smaller, almost decimated by war and disease.

The Comox dialect is quite different from any other in the Province, and I am told by an intelligent informant is very similar to that spoken by the Umpquaws in California. The Anglican Church has a mission among them, but as yet very little can be said of their social or moral progress. Fish of all kinds are most abundant here, and constitute their chief article of diet. Game—such as bear, elk, deer, mink, marten, beaver, wolverine, otter, &c., is as yet easily procured in this district. They number two tribes, with a population of one hundred.

ALIT NATION.

The nation of Alits inhabit the west coast of Vancouver Island, from Woody Point south to Port San Juan, at the entrance of Fuca Straits. I believe one tribe of this nation—the Markah or Classets—live south of the Straits, at Cape Flattery, United States. They are a nation of savages, and are without the civilizing influences of any Christian mission. Quite a large trade in furs and oil is carried on with them, which I am informed last year amounted to $75,000.

They have suffered greatly from bloody internecine wars, and have committed, from time to time, the most cruel atrocities upon white traders and luckless merchantmen shipwrecked upon their coast. Punishment has, no doubt, followed some of these crimes, but the great difficulty of securing the real perpetrators has more often led to their escape. A notable instance of this kind occurred in 1864, when, in consequence of the murder of the captain and crew of a trading sloop, Admiral Denman, with two or three of Her Majesty's ships of war, proceeded to Klaoquhat Sound to demand the murderers from their tribe, the Ahousahts. On this occasion, notwithstanding all their villages were shelled, numberless canoes destroyed, and some of the Indians killed, the guilty chief still defied capture. The Admiral gave the tribe a month in which to deliver him, promising to return in that time, if they failed to comply. Fortunately for the chief, but unfortunately for the execution of the law, the fleet never returned. The chief enjoys his liberty, and the tribe to this day consider themselves to have been victorious on that

occasion. A wholesome dread, however, of Her Majesty's war ships was firmly established.

No reservations of land have as yet been made for the Alit tribes, and they consequently claim all the land on the coast. A portion of land at Alberin was purchased from the Seshahts by Messrs. Anderson & Co., who subsequently pre-empted it under the Colonial law; and complaint is now made to me by the agents of that Company on account of recent threats on the part of the Seshahts to drive them off.

Should it be the intention of the Militia Department to establish posts anywhere in British Columbia, there is no place where it would be attended with so much satisfaction and general utility as at Alberin, the centre of the Alit nation. The prestige and moral force of such an establishment would be felt by all coast tribes of the Province, and be productive of good alike to the Indian and settler.

The Alit nation number twenty tribes, the population of which is estimated at three thousand, or three thousand five hundred.

QUACKEWLTH NATION.

The Quackewlth or Quakule nation extends from Woody Point, on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, to Point Day, Millbank Sound, and south to Loughborough's Canal, on the main land, and on the east coast of Vancouver's Island to the country inhabited by the Comox tribes, including all the intervening inlets. The Quackewlths partake of the general characteristics of the savage tribes of the coast, and are not more enlightened as to the right and wrong than the Alit nation just described.

The first murder of a white man in the country was by members of one of these tribes (the Newitte or Clatilseaquilla), and the first expedition of white men against Indians was undertaken by the crew of Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, during the administration of Governor Blanchard. Their population is estimated at about two thousand, and the number of tribes sixteen or seventeen. The sub-tribes, called Euclataws, are classed with this nationality, and number about fifteen hundred additional.

BELLA COOLA AND MILLBANK NATIONS.

These nationalities seemingly have no affinity in dialect with either the Tsimpshean or Quackewlths.

They inhabit the country and inlet about Bentinck Arm and Dean's Canal and Millbank Sound, as far north as Carter's Bay. They consist of eleven tribes, and a population of about two thousand.

TSIMPSHEAN NATION.

The Tsimpshean nation occupies the sea coast of British Columbia, north of the Millbanks, and inland up the Nass and Skeena Rivers to the vicinity of Babnie Lake, where they trade with the Tahelies and Siccanies, the adjoining interior bands. This nationality consists of about twenty-five tribes, and a population roughly estimated at five thousand.

HYDAH NATION.

The Hydahs inhabit the Queen Charlotte group of islands. Two tribes of this nation (the Kygahine and Chatseenie) live in Alaska, on the southern islands of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

The Hydahs include some ten tribes, numbering about twenty-five hundred.

TAHELIE AND SICCANIE NATIONS.

The Takalie or Tahelie nation (signifying people who go upon water, from the fact that they used to go from one village to another in canoes,) embraces with the Siccanies all the interior tribes north of a line from Bentinck Arm, by way of Chilcoatin, to Athabasco Pass or Boat Encampment.

The Siccanies are not very numerous, but have a dialect quite different from the Takalies. They occupy the region of Peace River north of Fort McLeod. The general condition of these Indians is wretched, and their local, social, and moral character extremely low. An occasional visit from one of the Roman Catholic missionaries is the only Christian teaching they have had. One of their chief characteristics is treachery; and it was a tribe of the Takalies (the Chilcoatins) who, in 1863, massacred all but two or three of the late Mr. Waddington's party, who were employed at the time in constructing a trail through the Chilcoatin plains to Carriboo. From sixteen to twenty thousand pounds sterling were expended by the Government (and even then without *complete* success) in the endeavour to bring the guilty parties to justice. They live upon fish and game, and know nothing whatever of agriculture. Among the fish, easily obtained, are whitefish, trout, carp, sturgeon, salmon, &c.; of game—besides wild fowl—moose, carriboo, bear, beaver, fox, mink, marten, lynx, otter, fisher, wolf, wolverine, musquash, &c., are procured with facility. They have particular places for hunting and fishing peculiar to and claimed by each tribe. The boundaries of these localities cannot be transgressed without tribal consent, obtained by purchase or otherwise. There are as yet no reservations of land made for them, and the early prospective development of that part of the Province, together with the future welfare of these Indians, render the immediate selection of their lands imperative. They number a population of some fifteen hundred.

SHUSWHAP NATION.

The territory south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Chilcoatin River to Boat Encampment, Columbia River, with the exception of the Fraser River region below Alexandra Bar, is inhabited by a comparatively superior race of Indians, the Shuswhapmouch or Shuswhaps; though of a nomadic disposition, they are industrious, and many of them have accumulated considerable wealth by packing and boating for the whites.

Being of a religious turn of mind, successful missions have been established among them:—at Okanagan and William's Lake by the Roman Catholic, and at Lytton by the Anglican Churches.

Their prospects in agriculture are most favourable; and in addition to the favourite product of the natives generally—potatoes—they have, without much encouragement, produced cereals of all kinds in considerable quantity.

Notwithstanding their prominent vices, gambling and prostitution, they are beyond the average of other Indians in honesty and trustworthiness. They are also more prone to habits of economy and a desire to acquire wealth, many of them indeed being shrewd usurers. An old settler among these Indians told me, that the only objection he has to borrow money from one of them, is, not only the amazing regularity with which he comes for interest, but the desire he manifests at each time to see the principal as well.

There are some good reservations of land among the Shuswhaps; but without allotment, or indeed any Government superintendence, they are at the present unsatisfactory to all concerned. They possess considerable stock, and obtain all kinds of fish and game with facility.

I have no doubt but these Indians would benefit immensely by judicious efforts to promote their educational and agricultural interests. They number about two thousand five hundred.

KOOTENAY NATION.

The Kootenay Indians are a small tribe of some three or four hundred, who are located on the Kootenay, D'Oreille and Columbia Rivers, in the Kootenay District, and seemingly have no affiliation by language to any other nation. They are a most warlike band, living principally by the chase, but of a friendly disposition towards the white settlers. The tribe possesses some three or four hundred head of cattle, and some twenty-five hundred horses.

There are no *reservations* in this district, but the Indians generally cultivate small patches of land, and already imitate the whites successfully in growing roots and vegetables. They procure salmon and other fish in the Columbia and Penn D'Oreille Rivers, and obtain all varieties of game, including buffalo. In their general condition and character they are not inferior to the Shuswhaps, with more careful internal organization, and I believe less of their vices. I am informed by the Adjutant-General, who visited this locality during the present year, that they are frequently exposed to horse stealing raids from the Blackfeet Indians; and in their efforts to retaliate, "the south-eastern part of the district is frequently rendered unsafe."

A detachment of soldiers, stationed somewhere near Tobacco Plain, he considers would not only put a stop to this warfare, but promote and secure the peace and development of the district.

The Kootenays barter chiefly in cattle, horses, blankets, fire-arms, &c., with Stoney and Blackfeet Indians, and consume from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars' worth of flour and other articles purchased from the whites annually.

The Roman Catholic are the only missionaries who visit the natives, and they have exercised much beneficial influence in controlling and christianizing them.

GENERAL CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF THE INTERIOR AND COAST INDIANS.

If we except the Takalies and Siccanies, and many tribes of the Cowichans on the coast, the interior Indians are far superior in general character and condition to those of the coast. The coast tribes retain many of their barbarous customs, the existence of which totally unfits them for the higher life of civilization, and, morally speaking, are most degraded. Being both thievish and licentious, their corruption and depravity under the present system is promoted by the lower grades of the white race, with whom they are mostly brought into contact. The charge of cannibalism, as a characteristic of the coast tribes, I think is without foundation in respect to its true form, but has probably arisen from the fact of slaves being sacrificed and devoured at the great medicine feasts, held by the Tsimpsheans, Quackewlths, and occasionally by the Bella Coolas. Slavery exists among these tribes at the present time, but I believe the custom of sacrificing them for the purpose just mentioned has generally fallen into disuetude.

The mental capacity, however, of the coast Indians is very great; and where education has been attempted with any kind of system, as at Metlakathlah, the results have been not only surprising, but highly satisfactory.

The native mechanical genius of these tribes is wonderful, and a great incentive to the future establishment of Industrial schools.

Guns are stocked, mainsprings forged, and household furniture manufactured by them with facility and elegance. They are splendid carvers in wood, metal, and slate, and the jewellery fashioned from an ordinary gold or silver coin by them would do credit to first-class artists. The superb canoes made by the Hydahs and Alits are perfections of design and accurate workmanship; and it might be added, that the lines of the first clipper built by an eminent ship-builder of Boston were taken from a Nootka canoe.

The women of the coast tribes are depraved and corrupt—virtue being almost unknown and unappreciated by them. The young girls of the northern tribes, especially the Quackewlths, are sent down regularly to Victoria and various places on Puget Sound for the purpose of prostitution. After a sojourn of three months, they return with canoe loads of whiskey and other proceeds of their ill-gotten gains, which are given over to the chiefs and their tribal relations. The disease and drunkenness consequent upon this disgraceful mode of life causes the large decrease in the population of these tribes.

The women also practice abortion and infanticide: among some of the nationalities, the proportion of female children destroyed in this way is probably fifty or sixty per cent.

In appearance, the general characteristics of the natives of British Columbia do not differ very much.

The salmon-eaters of the southern coast are shorter, with broader and darker features than the Indians of the interior. Those living near lakes and streams, who diet on both fish and flesh, are much better featured, with more handsome stature. The Indians living north, especially the Hydahs, are tall, good-looking, with fair complexions and almond-shaped eyes. They are shrewd traders, and decidedly intelligent.

The Shuswhaps and Kootenays are superior in condition and general character to any of the other nationalities in the Province, and will, no doubt, improve and profit much, almost immediately, by a liberal and enlightened Indian policy. They take well to agriculture, and are industrious in any pursuit which gives a prospect of profit. To show the importance of their trade, I quote the following item of the *British Colonist* newspaper of November 26th, 1872 :—

"INDIAN GOLD MINING.—From $15,000 to $20,000 are annually contributed to the wealth of the Province by the mining on the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, which is carried on almost exclusively by the natives at low water. Wherever a bar has collected some gold, a batch of Indians may be seen, during the coldest weather, rocking their cradles and saving the precious ore. The native trade is at least seventy-five per cent. of the whole trade of the interior."

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

The policy of the late Colonial Government, inaugurated by Governor Douglas in 1858, was to treat Indians as British subjects; and it had the effect, in a great measure, of doing away with their customary internal organization.

The former hereditary chieftain, alike powerful in war and peace, is now the possessor of merely nominal influence and authority; and the birthright, unless accompanied by wealth, gift of oratory, or some very superior trait of character, is a poor inheritance. The distant interior tribes pay much more attention to the internal organization, especially those controlled and influenced by Roman Catholic missionaries; and their chief has not only his sub-chiefs, but officers of a lower grade, who are empowered to execute his orders in every particular.

Chiefship is hereditary, descending in both male and female line.

I believe nearly if not quite all the nationalties favour nepotism in this respect, and a chief's sister's son is the heir presumptive. Should the line of succession fail, or the succeeding heir not have any of the qualities appertaining to a chief, the whole tribe assembles and elects a man of their choice to assume that dignity. Chiefship is generally maintained by a system of free donations, or "patlatches;" and the more a chief can donate or "patlatch," the greater his power and popularity. To accumulate food, blankets, &c. &c., for this purpose, a chief will often not only deprive himself of the necessaries of life, but allow his family to suffer from want, practising meantime the most rigid and miserly economy.

The custom of holding these free-gift festivals is quite common among the coast tribes. The presents generally consist of blankets purchased for the occasion, or preserved from former "patlatches;" and it is expected that they will be returned by some equivalent at a future gathering. The person who gives away or wantonly destroys the greatest amount of property acquires much praise, and frequently obtains the highest tribal rank.

"Patlatches," no doubt, not only retard civilizing influences, but encourage idleness among the less worthy members of a tribe, and will, I trust, by wise administration become obsolete in time.

N. B.—Among Northers, there is a system of heraldry or crest, which is rigidly respected.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage among these Indians is effected simply by purchase or some presentation to the relatives of the girl on the part of the suitor. Polygamy is permitted by all the bands, but is only resorted to where financially convenient.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

Beyond practising sorcery and the most arrant witchcraft, the Indians generally have no system of medical or surgical treatment among them, and though subject to phthisis, pneumonia, scrofula, syphilis, &c., nothing has been heretofore done for them by the Government in respect to any humane or proper system of treatment. The missionaries and some of the old settlers have been in the habit of keeping a few medicines for them, and have occasionally, when application has been made for it, received a small allowance from the Government Charity Fund for this purpose.

A feeling of humanity alone suggests the establishment of a dispensary supplied with medicine, vaccine, and a few surgical appliances and instruments, in different parts of the Province, where it would be most useful, and where any one could be found capable of taking charge of it. The erection of one or two small and inexpensive hospitals in the most populous Indian centres, would also, I feel assured, be highly beneficial.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Very little progress has been made as yet in educating the Indians of this Province. So far all efforts in this way have been confined exclusively to missionaries, and they have received no local aid whatever for this purpose.

Without any system of union among those of different persuasions or joint co-operation, it cannot be said that the labor of educating the Indians under these circumstances has been attended with much practical success.

The Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan Churches have schools established at their several missions in the Province, but apart from the want of effective pecuniary aid, the supineness of Indians in allowing their children to attend has very greatly obstructed their efforts. The promotion of industrial habits I regard as a necessary adjunct not only to their seculiar but religious instruction, and I believe the different missions of British Columbia would be glad, if sufficiently aided, to establish industrial schools under proper Government inspection, as being the most successful mode of obtaining the future welfare and happiness of the Indian. I am informed that the industrial school established on the north-west coast of British Columbia, at Metlakathlah (already alluded to), under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, has been attended with the most signal success, not only in elevating the moral and social states of the Indians concerned, but in being a source of pecuniary profit to them.

No doubt a number of such schools in different parts of the Province, with some similar or approximate mode in their conduct, would be of incalculable benefit in making the rising generation of the native race good citizens and useful members of society.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The nomadic character of the coast tribes is the greatest obstacle to the development of their agricultural interests, as the season of the year most necessary for cultivation is taken up in wandering from one place to another in search of their winter supply of fish, berries, roots, &c., &c.

But, a policy calculated to wean them gradually from their migratory habits, by locating appropriate reservations, and regulating existing ones (which they much desire), will no doubt encourage their interests in this subject. The agricultural prospects of the interior tribes, as the Shuswhaps and Kootenays, are much more flattering, and a supply of the best seed grain, agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c., furnished them at the mere cost of these articles (and for which I am generally informed they would gladly pay), would, no doubt, greatly stimulate them to renewed and more successful exertions.

Among the Shuswhaps many of the reserves require irrigation, which a little assistance in the way of a loan to the industrious and honest, under certain restrictions, would easily accomplish.

Among the Siccanies, the Babines and Carriers, the summer frosts which open prevail in these high latitudes, are a great drawback to all farming operations. (For Indian Reserves, vide Appendix A.)

TREATMENT OF INDIANS BY PAST COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Perhaps the system of treatment of Indians inaugurated by the first Colonial Government of Vancouver Island, and carried out by succeeding Governments, cannot be better described than by quoting the following exurpt from the speech of Governor Douglas, delivered at the opening of the first Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, in 1856, notable from the fact of being that in which representative institutions were first granted to the Colony :—

"The Colony has been again visited this year by a large party of northern Indians, and their presence has excited in our minds a not unreasonable degree of alarm.

"I shall continue to conciliate the good will of the native Indian tribes by treating them with justice and forbearance, and by rigidly protecting their civil and agrarian rights.

"We know, from our own experience, that the friendship of the natives is at all times useful, while it is no less certain that their enmity may become more disastrous than any other calamity to which the Colony is liable."

Again, at the opening of the first Legislative Council, on the mainland at New Westminister, in January, 1864, the same gentleman, after alluding to some other matters, said :—

"The native Indian tribes are quiet and well disposed, the plan of forming reserves of land, embracing the village sites, cultivated fields, and favorite places of resort of the several tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachment of settlers, and forever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbances, has been productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the natives.

"The areas thus partially defined and set apart in no case exceed the proportion of *ten acres for each family* concerned, and are to be held as the joint and common property of the several tribes, being intended for their exclusive use and benefit, and especially as a provision for the aged, the helpless, and the infirm.

"The Indians themselves have no power to sell or alienate these lands, as the title will continue in the Crown and be hereafter conveyed to trustees, and by that means secured to the several tribes as a perpetual possession.

"That measure is not intended to interfere with the private rights of individuals of the native tribes, or to incapacitate them, as such, from holding land ; on the contrary, they have precisely the same rights of acquiring and possessing land in their individual capacity, either by purchase or by occupation under the Pre-emption Law, as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects ; provided they in all respects comply with the legal condition of tenure by which land is held in this Colony.

"I have been influenced in taking these steps by the desire of averting evils pregnant with dangers to the peace and safety of the Colony, and of confirming by these acts of justice and humanity the fidelity and attachment of the native tribes to Her Majesty's rule."

It will therefore be observed that beyond giving Indians the protection of the law, and reserving certain lands for them in the settled portion of the Province, which, I have previously stated, have never been regulated by allotment or indeed any superintendence whatever, no particular Indian policy has ever been adopted. Money payments by the Government, on account of the native race, have been restricted to expenses incurred by Indian outrages (in one case, as already stated, from £16,000 to £18,000), and no efforts have been put forth with a view to civilizing them, it having been considered that the best mode of treatment was "to let them alone.

Under such a policy, I believe it was mainly owning to the kindness, well known tact and firmness with which its author, Sir James Douglas, was accustomed to treat Indians, that more trouble was not at that time experienced with them.

Naturally they have had little experience in the virtues of the good, but have participated freely in the vices of the bad with whom they have been mostly associated.

PRESENT OBSTACLES TO INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Among the greatest obstacles in the way of elevating the Indian there is none more potent than the present *illicit whiskey traffic*, with a view to removing which, the following prohibitory Act was passed and made law. An ordinance to assimilate and amend the law prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicating liquor to Indians, 2nd April, 1867. Whereas it is expedient to assimilate the law prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicating liquor to Indians in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia, and to amend the same, be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. "The Indian Liquor Act, 1860," of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and "The Indian Liquor Ordinance, 1865," of the Colony of British Columbia, are hereby repealed ; Provide, however, that such repeal shall not have the effect of reviving any Proclamations, Ordinances or Acts respectively repealed by the said Act or Ordinance hereby repealed or either of them ; and, Provided also, that all liabilities and penalties imposed and accruing due under the said repealed Act or Ordinance, or either of them, and all remedies and punishments for recovering and enforcing the same shall, still, notwithstanding such repeal, remain in full force and effect, and be capable of being enforced and inflicted as if such Act and Ordinance were still in force, but not further or otherwise.

2. Any person selling, bartering or giving, or attempting to sell, barter or give, intoxicating liquor to any Indian of the continent of North America, or of the islands adjacent thereto, shall be liable on conviction for each such offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

3. Any person found in possession of any intoxicating liquor of any description in any house, tent, or place of abode of any Indian, is liable under this Ordinance to be deemed *prima facie* to be in such house, tent, or place of abode, for the purpose of giving such intoxicating liquors to Indians, and shall upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

4. When it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the convicting justice that the person charged has been before convicted under this Ordinance, or either of the Act or Ordinance hereby repealed, the justice may, on conviction, commit such offender to prison for a term not exceeding twelve months with hard labour, without the option of a fine, should such justice see fit to do so.

5. In any case where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the convicting justice that the offender has not attained the age of sixteen years, the justice may order such offender to be once or twice privately whipped, in lieu of or in addition to the aforesaid penalties, at the discretion of the justice.

6. Any person holding any wholesale or retail liquor license in the Colony, who shall be convicted under this Ordinance, shall, at the discretion of the convicting justice, be liable to the forfeiture of his license, in addition to the other penalties, and shall not be entitled to a renewal of such license in any part of the Colony for a term of two years from the date of such conviction.

7. When it shall be proved before any justice that any vessel, boat, canoe, or conveyance of any description, whether on the coast of British Columbia, or on any river, or lake, or stream, in the Colony, is employed in carrying intoxicating liquor to be supplied to any Indian or Indians, such vessel, boat, or canoe or conveyance so employed shall be declared forfeited ; and every person engaged in the conveyance, sale, or distribution of such liquor, in manner aforesaid, on board of such vessel, boat, canoe, or con-

veyance so employed shall be liable to all the penalties provided for under this Ordinance for persons convicted of selling liquor to Indians.

8. It shall be lawful, nevertheless, for any justice before whom any charge is brought under this Ordinance, notwithstanding anything herein contained to the contrary, to acquit any person who has given intoxicating liquor to Indians medicinally, or under such other circumstances as may appear justifiable.

9. Any person giving information leading to the conviction of any person under this Ordinance, shall be entitled to receive one-third of any pecuniary penalty inflicted under this Ordnance, at the discretion of the convicting justice.

10. It shall be lawful for any Officer of Customs, or for any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, or any other officer specially appointed by the Governor for that purpose, or for any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on full pay, at his discretion to rummage and search for fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquor, any ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel suspected of containing intoxicating liquor for the use of Indians, and upon reasonable ground in that behalf, to detain and seize the same, and bring her, for the purpose of investigation and adjudication, to any convenient port or place within the said colony, and every master of a ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel having on board his ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel any fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquors not satisfactorily accounted for, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and all such last mentioned fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquors shall be forfeited.

11. No ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel having fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors on board shall leave any port in the Colony of British Columbia for any part of the coast of the said colony, or for any port or place on the coast of Russian America, or to the northward thereof, without the master of such ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel making a declaration, in the form marked 1 in the schedule to this Ordinance, setting forth the quantities, description, and destination of such liquors as aforesaid as may be on board, and obtaining from the Officers of Customs, at the port of departure, a permit to carry such liquors, which permit may be in the form marked 2 in the said schedule. It shall be lawful, however, for the Governor to exempt any vessel from the operation of this section of this Ordinance, whenever the circumstances shall be such as, in the opinion of such Governor, to render such exemption expedient and desirable.

12. Every person obstructing any Officer of Customs, or of Her Majesty's Navy on full pay, or any Peace Officer, or other officer specially appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance, or any person lawfully acting under their or any of their orders respectively, in pursuance of the powers given under this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars.

13. Whenever any penalty is imposed for any offence under this Ordinance, the same may, unless otherwise provided, be recovered and inflicted by way of summary proceedings before any single Justice of the Peace, and every such penalty may, with costs of conviction, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any offender; and in case such goods and chattels shall prove insufficient to satisfy such penalty and costs, then by imprisonment of such person so offending for any term not exceeding twelve calendar months.

14. In the construction of this Ordinance, the word "Governor" shall be held to mean the Governor of this colony or other the officer administering the Government of this colony for the time being; and whenever in this Ordinance in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the masculine gender or singular number is used, the same shall be understood to include and be applicable to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing unless it otherwise be provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

15. In case of any summary conviction under this Ordinance no warrant of commitment upon a conviction shall be held to be invalid by reason of any defect therein, if

it be therein alleged that the person offending has been convicted, and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.

16. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Liquor Ordinance 1867."

Among the Coast Indians especially, the above law has been and is violated with impunity by the unscrupulous classes of the community, and it has been debated with much force and argument in political circles whether it might not be prudent to legalize this nefarious traffic under certain restrictions, since its suppression under the present law would seem impossible. Under existing regulations a most vile compound is manufactured, principally in Victoria, which is not only freely retailed, but cargoes of it, both by canoe and the ordinary coasting sloop, are obtained and despatched with the greatest facility.

It has been urged that the inability of the Indian to procure good liquors at a moderate rate, tempts him to pay a most exhorbitant price for this wretched substitute. The very large profits resulting from such a trade, induce the principal offenders to engage in its manufacture, while the inadequate means employed by the Government for detection generally allow the minor agents to retail it without punishment. The direct effect upon the Savage is most untoward and disastrous, producing wild riot, fierceness, rage, and the most frantic excitement.

During periods of intoxication, murder, and rapine are rampant among them—horrifying even the participants when the poisonous effects have passed off, and when thy are cognizant for the first time perhaps of having committed some bloody crime. The most depressing languor, sorrow and despair rapidly follow, and infirmity, disease and death soon sweep off the victim. Under the present system, apart from the multiplication of difficulties in governing the native tribes, their decimation and utter extinction is only a matter of time, and before advocating its abrogation, I think the attempt should be made to inforce the provisions of the law—especially since all intended reforms in respect to the civilization of Indians are dependent upon this—the most important one being effected first.

In pursuance of this object, the Superintendent should be invested (ex-officio) with the powers of a Magistrate and Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs.

The employment of two or three detectives, and an occasional "search" for what is known as Indian Liquor, would disclose some of the large stores of it in possession of the principal parties concerned in its manufacture.

A small steamer to be used as a Revenue Cutter is an absolute necessity, not only for the purpose of visiting the numerous Coast Tribes, but would be most effectual in overhauling craft suspected of being engaged in this illicit trade; such a steamer might also be employed in supplying lighthouses, laying buoys, and much other work required by the Marine and Fishery Agent, the joint expense to be borne by the two Departments. Confiscation and fines would materially assist in diminishing the expense of enforcing the law by the Indian Department. In respect to the trial of these cases, as local influences have been known to interfere with the rigid administration of justice, discretionary power on the part of the Superintendent would enable him to transfer any case from the jurisdiction of one Magistrate to that of another.

In connection with the above subject, I have received the following communication from General Milroy, Superintendent of the Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington, complaining of our Indians who visit his Superintendency, and the want of authority to reach them, owing to their claiming to belong to British Columbia.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
OLYMPIA, NOV. 29TH, 1872.

Dr. J. W. Powell,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—During our personal interview at your residence, in Victoria, on the 27th ult., I spoke to you about Indians from Vancouver Island and other points in your superintendency, coming over and causing trouble among our Indians around Puget Sound, and on the southern side of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Since then I have visited many points in these localities and learned more about these matters, and desire more especially to call your attention to them in the hope that some efficient measure may be concerted between us, or our respective Governments, that will lead to measures that will give each of us the same power and control over all Indians who come into our respective Superintendencies from each other, as over those who are natives and resident. Both the Congress of the United States, and the Legislature of this Territory, have enacted stringent laws against the sale or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians, but, it has been held by our courts, that these laws are only applicable to Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and residents of the States or Territories, and hence, not applicable to Indians belonging to British Columbia or the British Provinces. These Indians come over and hire out in large numbers to the many Logging Camps and Saw Mills around the Sound; and having the same rights and privileges as white British Subjects, they purchase intoxicating liquors with the same impunity that it is sold to white citizens, and sell and give away the same to resident Indians, occasioning much intemperance, degradation, trouble and often bloodshed and murder.

Another fruitful source of evil and degredation, flowing from the free intercourse of the Indians of your Superintendency with this Territory is, that large numbers of Indian women come over with their husbands, parents and friends, and lay around our logging camps, saw mills, villages and towns, for prostitution; several large brothels at different points around the Sound are wholly supplied by Northern or British Columbia Indian women, and are having a most baneful influence upon both whites and Indians of their localities.

Doubtless the Indians of this Superintendency, cross over into British Columbia and occasion trouble and degradation among your Indians and whites, more or less, as your Indians do here.

In view of the evils that now exist on both sides, without any prescribed remedy, I respectfully suggest that an arrangement be made between us (or authority be obtained for making such arrangements if not now possessed), by which offending foreign Indians of both sides shall be arrested and sent home, and delivered to the Superintendent to whom they respectively belong, with the charges and proofs against them, to be dealt with as may be thought best, and that each Superintendent defray the expenses of the arrest, and bringing home of their respective Indians. I make this suggestion for your consideration, and will be pleased to here your views thereon.

The evils spoken of are growing and must be met.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient Servant,
R. N. MILROY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W.T.

In my reply, I considered that the fault rested in the law, or interpretation of it, which made any discrimination between the two Nationalities,—that on this side all are treated alike—and the man who sells whiskey to any Indian, American cr British, is equally subject to punishment. No doubt a very slight amendment of the American law would reach the difficulty the worthy Superintendent complains of. In regard, however, to the prostitution of our Indian women, I think the same principal should apply, but if not, I would gladly welcome any reciprocal arrangement by which we might assist each other in checking this gross evil. I have already alluded to the prostitution of native women carried on in Victoria, without any hinderance whatever, the suppression of which I consider quite possible, were they prevented from living in town for that purpose, and the Reservation for the Shoughees located elsewhere.

CONCUBINAGE.

The custom among the lower classes of white men in this Province, of purchasing Indian women (the Indian form of Marriage), and keeping them for a time, is another of the obstacles in the way of their social and moral advancement. After a short time the women, with the issue of their concubinage, is returned to her tribe to eke out a future miserable existence, and in this way a generation of half-breeds is growing up, for which provisions will have to be made, or suffer them to become a disgrace to society and trouble hereafter to the State.

I am not sure that the people who choose this way of living are not, "*ipso facto*," married "in the eye of the law;" but if not, it is a matter of great importance that the sooner they are made so, by the proper legal remedy, the better.

Previous to closing a Report, which (from the brief tenure of my Superintendency thus far) is to a certain extent imperfect; I may be permitted to call attention to the great value of Indians to the country as inhabitants. Being large consumers, they are large contributors to the general revenue. The exports from British Columbia of furs and fish oil, nearly if not all, obtained by Indians, from date of Union with the Dominion, 20th July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871, were:—

Furs—United Kingdom	$121,989
„ United States	78,418
Fish Oil—United Kingdom	16,850
„ United States	10,788
	$228,045

Export of cranberries varies according to favorable seasons. In 1869 it amounted to $10,790 00, in later years less. Of the imports, the Indians are of course the chief consumers.

By the very large quantities of fish, game, &c., with which they supply all the white settlements, the cost of living is materially reduced, and the poor or unfortunate are enabled at all times to prevent even a risk of hunger. The high price and scarcity of labor make the men invaluable aids to the settler and manufacturer, while the women often make excellent laundresses and general servants. I have no doubt that the Dominion survey parties, while exploring the wilds of British Columbia during the last two years for a practicable railway route, experienced what many an old pioneer trader or miner has heartily felt, *i.e.*, the great importance of the natives as expert boatmen and industrious packers. These considerations point to the great necessity of preventing, as far as possible, even in a financial point of view, the ruin and decimation of this class of our inhabitants now going on; but when added to this, the higher and holier purpose of elevating them from a savage and degraded state to the position of useful citizens, the duty of judicious administration in their behalf on the part of a wise and humane Government becomes imperative. Not by providing them, according to their own simple and primitive custom, with gifts which encourage a want of ambition and idleness, but

by measures calculated to improve their moral condition and promote their regular and systematic employment.

They soon understand how strong the arm of the Government is to punish their wrong doing, and none therefore, appreciate more, the ability of that power to protect them and redress their grievances.

Some five or six sub-agents, who will reside among the different nationalities, having as a chief duty, their instruction, improvement, and protection. Men who will acquire their respect and confidence, I regard as a necessary, in addition to the recommendations I have already had the honor of making.

Annual reports from such appointees, would not only furnish necessary statistics in respect to the several native tribes, but might convey much additional information of great use and profit to other departments of the Government.

I am well aware that innovations of whatever nature, must be most cautious and gradual to be even hereafter effective, but, I believe that a policy which is characterized by firmness, kindness, and justice—with the requisite power, independence of action and machinery, to make these virtues felt and appreciated by the Indians of British Columbia, will vastly contribute to their welfare and future happiness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. W. Powell,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, British Columbia.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RESERVATION OF LANDS, FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF INDIANS.

During the existence of British Columbia as a Colony, the power of reserving lands for the Indian Tribes was solely vested in the Governor, by virtue of his commission; after being made, the reserves were published in the "Gazette." Under the articles of agreement, by which British Columbia was united with the Dominion, it will be seen that the charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the union.

To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government, in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, on application of the Dominion Government, and in case of disagreement between the two Governments, respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following letter with accompanying schedule of existing reservations in the Province, from the chief Commissioner of lands and works, dated, October 16th, 1871, will explain the system hitherto pursued by the Colonial Government, in laying off and locating lands for the sole use and benefit of the native tribes :—

LANDS AND WORKS OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 16th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions under date of 5th September, to prepare tracings of the Indian Reserves existing in this Province, together with statistics of the natives generally. I have now to transmit herewith a series of tracings, lettered from A to Q inclusive, shewing all the Indian Reserves which have been surveyed, together with a schedule showing the locality, number of section, general description, acreage, name of tribe in whose favor each reserve has been made; also, an appendix one (1), shewing what portion of any particular reserve have been leased to white men, together with the terms of lease. Parts of the Soughees' Indian Reserve opposite to Victoria, have been so leased by Commissioners appointed by Sir James Douglas. These leases have all expired or been cancelled

A certain sum of money, nineteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-two cents is now lying in the treasury to the credit of this reserve, and is constantly increasing.

The leases shewn in the appendix were executed by me, in virtue of the authority of the late Governor, and are only binding so far as the Government may have the power. The rents shewn in the appendix are due from the date of each respective lease. I have no statistics as to the number of Indians in each tribe, and have no means of obtaining them. It would cost a great deal of time and money, and would involve a visit to each Indian village throughout the Province. There are, especially in Vancouver Island, a great many tribes which have no reserves marked out, either on plan, or on the ground.

The Land Ordinance (1870) under which alone lands can be acquired by intending settlers, specially exempts all Indian lands and settlements from its operation. It has

generally been the practice to lay out on the ground, the Indian reserves synchronously with the settlement of the district by the whites. This system has been found effectual, and far less costly than that of surveying the reserve altogether, as they are materially scattered, and often at great distances apart.

In the latter case, the posts and marks on the ground might become obliterated before the white men advanced; as the Indians, though tenacious of their rights in the lands, when once surveyed will not take the trouble to perpetuate these posts and marks, or to preserve them in any way.

Appendix two (2) shews the portions of land included in the Quamichan District (sheet B) which have been promised to certain settlers in the district, with the consent of the natives.

There are various missions established in different parts of the Province, but as they are chiefly located on lands taken up under the pre-emption laws, I have not reported them as existing, inasmuch as the Indians have no direct interest in the land.

The Metlakatlah Mission on the north-west coast of the Province, is established on lands specially reserved by the Government for the purposes and uses of the mission.

Other reserves can be made from time to time as may be found necessary.

No titles to lands held by the Indians have been issued.

The Executive has always exercised a general control and supervision over the Indians and their lands, and has always prevented them from alienating in any way, any portion of their reserves. No Indian reserves have been laid out on Vancouver Island on the west side, and none beyond Comox, on the east side. No Indian Reserves have been laid out on the coasts of the mainland beyond Burrard's Inlet.

The total area of land laid out on the ground for the use of the natives is 28,437 acres.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) B. W. PEARSE,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Surveyor General

SCHEDULE of all Indian Reserves surveyed in the Province of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT.

Sheet.	Locality and Short Description of Reserve.	Range.	Section.	Acreage.	Tribe to which Natives belongs.	Remarks.
A	Esquimalt District, Esquimalt Harbor	.....	XXV.	47		
	do Victoria Harbor	.....	CXIX.	112	Soughees	Part of this Reserve has been leased to white men.—See appendix to Report.
	Sooke District, mouth of Soke River, left bank	.....	VIII.	60	Sooke	
	North Saanich	IW.	15 N.	69	Tsaikum.	
	do	I, &c., IIW.	4 & 5, N.	315·02		
	South Saanich	I, &c., IIW.	7, 8 & 9, S.	494	Chanilp.	
	do	IW, &c., VIE.	6, 7 & 8, S.	727	Tetiahit.	
B	Cowichan District	I.	11 to 17 inclusive.		Quamichan.	
	do	II.	12 to 16 do		Clemclemaluts	*Vide* Appendix 2
	do	III.	14, 15 & 16, excluding 20 acres, P. Brennan.		Comiaken and Karmurtz.	
	Quamichan District	V.	15 & 16.			
	do	VI.	15 & 16.	2675	Somenoss.	
	do	VII.	N.-E. portion of 10, E. do 11, Sections 11 and 14.		Quamichan (part of).	
	do	VIII.	N. ½ Sections 10, 11, 13 and 17 inclusive.		Kokesailah.	
	Chemanus District	VII.	5	100	Halelths.	
	do	VIII.	E. part 6.	30		
	do large Island lying off mouth of Chemanus River	.....	.....	139 40	Penalahuts.	
	Nanaimo District, Reserve West side of Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indian Schools and Missions.
	do mouth of Nanaimo River, west side	.....	.....	131		
	do do east side	VI.	Sec. 1, part E. of River.	273	Nanaimo.	
	.....	VII.	1			
	Cranberry District	VII.	19 and 20, east of River.			

SCHEDULE OF Indian Reserves.—*Continued.*

Sheet.	District.	Short Description of Reserve.	Acres.	Name of Tribe.
C	New Westminster...	Burrard's Inlet, junction of 1st Narrows and Rapiland Creek	165	
	do	Burrard's Inlet	112.46	
D	do	do	37.45	
	do	do	37	
E	do	North side of Fraser's River, near mouth of Coquitlam River	1	
	do	Next Reserve, farther up Coquitlam River	18.40	
F	do	Coquitlam River, 200 yards from Fraser's River	6.50	
G	do	North arm of Fraser's River	342	Musqueam.
	do	West bank of Harrison's River	626	Chehalis.
H	do	Left bank Fraser's River, 1½ miles from Harrison's River	658	
I	do	Right bank of Fraser River	92	Whanock.
	do	Left bank do	96	
	do	do do	52	Matsque.
	do	do do	108	* Katzie.
	do	Sumass River near Chadsey's Slough	43	
	do	Upper Sumass River	440	
	do	Right bank Fraser River, near junction with Nicoamen Slough	32	Sumass.
	do	Nicoamen Slough	86	Clatuass.
	do	Junction of Harrison and Fraser River	330	Scowlitz.
	do	Right bank of Nicoamen Slough	109	Nicoamen.
	do	Left bank of Nicoamen Slough, at junction with Small Slough	73	Squeeam.
J	Yale	Left bank of Fraser River, about 10 miles below Hope	488.50	† Chamiel.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, about 20 miles below Hope	375	Cheeam.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, about 18 miles below Hope	369	Popkum.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, about 13 miles below Hope	380	Squalits.
K	do	Greenwood Island, opposite Hope	10	
L	do	Left bank Thompson's River, at junction with Fraser River just outside Town of Lytton	14	
	do	South-east of Town of Lytton	12	
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, 2 miles north of Town of Lytton	18	
M	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 20 miles above Lytton	111	Nicklepalm.
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 5 miles above Lytton	297	Stryem.
	do	Between 35 and 36 mile post on waggon road, Boothroyd's Flat	204.50	Shook.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, between 42 and 43 mile post on waggon road	40	Staujahaurig.
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 1½ miles below Lytton	100	Macaiya.
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 1½ miles above Lytton	30	Nehomeen.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River waggon road	58	Skopah.
	do	Right bank Yankee Flat, 2½ miles above Boston bar	205	Kopachicken.
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, Junction of Anderson River, 24 mile post	82	
	do	Left bank of Fraser River, between 16 and 17 mile post, Waggon Road	81	

* Katzie number about 125.

† The Yale or "Lehalchings" Indians extend from 5 miles above Yale to Sumaa's centre, Yale; they umber about 500.

SCHEDULE OF Indian Reserves.—*Concluded.*

Sheet.	District.	Short Description of Property.	Acres.	Name of Tribe.
M	Yale	Left bank of Fraser River, about ½ mile below Alexandra Bridge and same distance inland	19	
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, between 9, 10 mile post, on waggon road	110	Spuzzund.
	do	Left bank, 2 miles below Alexandra Bridge, about 1 mile inland	51	
N	do	Right bank Similkameen River, Vermillion Forks	21	
	do	Left bank Similkameen River, Vermillion Forks	342	
O	do	do do about half way between Princetown and Keremeons	1,028	
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 4 miles below Yale Albert Flat	163.50	
	do	Right bank of Fraser River, 7 miles below Hope	135	Skowall.
	do	Small Valley, about 1 mile from Spellumcheen River	200	Spellumcheen.
	do	Left bank of Spellumcheen River	18.50	do
	do	Junction of Nicolai and Thompson's River	30.50	Nicolai.
	do	Left Bank of Fraser River, between 67, 68 mile post waggon road	61	Nicomeen.
P	do	Deadman's Creek	575	
	do	Nicolai River, Junction of Frail, from Cook's Ferry to Savona's Ferry	918	
	do	Buonaparte River, between 113 and 114 mile post waggon road	471	
	do	Nicolai Lake, East bank	670	Buonaparte.
	do	do Lagoon side	60	
Q	do	Right bank Thompson's River, extending back to Lake	3,112	Shuswap.
	do	N. W. side of Little Lake, on trail to Adam's Lake	abt. 1,900	do
	do	East side Adam's Lake, mouth of Adams River	abt. 1,000	* Adam's Lake.
	do	Junction of North and South branch Thompson's River	6,000	Kamloops.

* These Indians have also 15 chain square on West side of Lake, about 12 miles from outlet of Adam' River.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE OF LEASES granted of portions of Soughees Indian Reserve, Esquimalt District.

Date.	Name of Lessees.	Description of Property.	Term.	Rental.	How Payable.
6th July, 1871.	Jane Sophia Bales	Lots 6 and 7—5.34 acres	7 years ...	$75 per annum ..	Half-yearly...
do .	William Dalby	Lot 13—1.52 acre	do ...	$40 per annum..	do ...
30th June, '71.	Patrick Everett.....	Lot 4 A—1 acre.	do ...	$25 per annum..	do ....
do	Jeremiah Nagle.....	Lot 5—3.08 acres	do ...	$77 per annum..	do ...
25th April, '64.	The Bishop of Columbia	Lot 51	21 years ..	$5 per annum...	* Yearly. ....

MEMORANDUM.—Dr. Ash held a lease of a lot on this reserve. He is now applying to the Governmen of the Dominion for another, or a renewal of the old one, which was forfeited for non-payment of the rent

* Indian Mission in connection with the Church of England.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE OF LEASES promised, being parts of the Indian Reserve at Cowichan, as shewn on sheet B.

Date.	To whom promised.	Description.
7th August, 1871....	Mrs. Williams by authority of the Governor	* E part of section 2, range II, Cowichan District.
	Harry Warriner	Lease of a portion of Cowichan Reserve of no use to Indians.
5th July, 1871	R. White.....	† E part of section 13, range 11, Cowichan District.

* Contents 500+2,000 links, 10 acres.
† 10 years at $5 per annum.

The quantity of land intended for each family was (as previously stated) in no case to exceed ten acres, and was to be held as the joint and common property of the several tribes.

No census of Indians has ever been taken, and no surveys of reservations, with a view of allotting to each family concerned, the proposed quantity of land, has ever been made. As a consequence, no system of cultivation has been pursued, and very little of the land comparatively utilized, though in many of the districts the choicest pieces have been so reserved. In consequence of a want of regulation in this respect, it has been too customary for the most powerful Indian to claim the greatest quantity; and instances have come to my knowledge of an individual member of a tribe claiming one, two, and three hundred acres, though making actual use of perhaps a fraction of an acre—widows, orphans, and the weak among them being wholly ignored.

No doubt, a properly organized system of allotting these lands and holding them in certain quantities open to pre-emption by any Indian, upon condition of improvement and giving the possessor full rights of ownership among members of his own tribe, would quiet prevalent apprehensions of encroachment, now so frequently indulged in by them. Some equable apportionment, I am free to add, would in any event be far more satisfactory to the different tribes concerned, and much more effectual in promoting their welfare, than the present system.

In prospect of the early settlement of more remote parts of the Province in which reservations have not as yet been made, as on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, the coast of the main land, and many parts of the interior, I consider it highly desirable, both for the safety of the white settlers and the satisfaction of the Indians, that such reserves should be made as soon as practicable. The plan pursued in the adjoining Territory of Washington—of gathering Indians upon large reservations—I do not think at all feasible nor politic in British Columbia.

The native tribes are ardently attached to their ancient village sites and places of birth and burial; and I opine their consent to our adoption of the American custom, in this respect, could not even be purchased. Indian lands, to be hereafter located and reserved, should not only include arable soil, but, where practicable, the village sites and favourite haunts of the natives. Salmon and other fisheries, from which they draw the principal portion of their food, should be set apart for them along the coast; and some regulations are necessary, at the mouths of the great rivers, whereby salmon will not be prevented from running up to spawn. I am informed that some three or four thousand interior Indians suffered greatly during the present year, owing to the absence of any system of this nature at the mouth of Fraser River. Reservations for interior tribes should also be larger than those on the coast, in order to afford future and ample stock-runs, of which they are now much in need.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

In respect to the cultivation of Indian lands, I may state that no system whatever has been hitherto followed.

With very few exceptions, from an eighth to two acres are the extent utilized by each family, and these consist of mere potato patches. They know nothing of the rotation of crops, and very little of the necessity of renewing seed. They possess no agricultural implements, and, except at some of the most forward Christian missions, do not attempt to raise grain of any kind. With a coast celebrated for abundant fisheries, interior lakes alike productive, and plenty of game among the mountains and woodland, the natives have neither the desire nor the necessity of paying much attention to agrarian pursuits.

The coast tribes, too, are very migratory in their character, leaving their villages in early spring after planting their potato patches. They wander during the summer months, collecting such articles of food as they are able to obtain for winter use, such as dried berries, kammass root, clams, &c. &c. At the beginning of autumn, they return, and devote a few weeks to the "catch" of salmon, now filling the bays and rivers.

Upon the "run" of this splendid fish depends the staple stock of provisions for the coming winter.

The objects to be obtained, by the almost necessary migratory habits, are gradually growing less, owing to the progress of white settlements in the Province; and it becomes a question of paramount importance, in view of the future, to encourage them to depend mainly for subsistence upon the cultivation and production of their lands. I believe the judicious distribution of seed grain, agricultural implements, &c., would be attended with the greatest benefit. Ingratitude being one of the general characteristics of the native race, I do not think the system of free gifts advisable; besides, the return of a "*quid pro quo*" would not only make these presentations more appreciated, but would beget a spirit of manly independence so essential to their civilization and happiness. Industrial exhibitions, with prizes of utility, should supplant the present "patlatches" (free donations) of molasses and biscuits; and the encouragement of Christian missions to organize and establish industrial schools, should succeed the present custom of allowing the coming generation of native children and half-breeds to become worthless and vagrants.

The most important Indian reserve in British Culumbia is the Soughees, in the suburbs of Victoria, which, though comparativeley useless in an agricultural point of view, is valuable on account of its proximity to the city. Some two or three thousand dollars have already accumulated from the portions of this land which have been leased, and in view of the prospective and important growth of Victoria, no d ubt a handsome sum could be realized by further rental or its absolute disposal. The land itself—being composed mostly of rock—is quite unfitted for cultivation, and at present, without any proper superintendence, is simply a disreputable rendezvous.

A reserve, procured a little farther from the city, for the Soughees (numbering about 120), and a regulation compelling all Indians coming to the place to camp upon it, or some adjoining one, during their sojourn, would materially assist in preventing prostitution, already referred to, and the illicit whiskey traffic at present carried on without any apparent or effective interference.

APPENDIX B.

STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOW IN FORCE, RELATING TO INDIANS.

1. Act to prevent the violation of Indian burial places, imposes a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars for removing anything from Indian graves; second offence —liable to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

2. Act for the admission of evidence in certain cases provides for the reception of Indian unsworn testimony. How such testimony shall be taken. Preliminary caution. Indian declaration of evidence. False declaration, perjury, &c. &c.

3. Act for prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians (already quoted).

4. Act to regulate Indian Reserves, and give certain powers to magistrates to settle disputes; also, to remove trespassers from said reserves.

APPENDIX C—D.

MEMORANDUM OF TREATIES MADE WITH INDIANS FOR PURCHASE OF THER LANDS.

I may state that the Colonial Government has never acknowledged, by any treaty, the pre-existing right of the Indian (as such) to the lands of the Province.

The Hudson's Bay Company previously, however, made several treaties with natives of Vancouver's Island, an abstract of which—although published last year in the able report on British Columbia, by Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.—is hereto appended, in order to complete the history of the past treatment of the Indian tribes of the Province.

No treaties have ever been made with natives of the main land.

MEMORANDUM OF TREATIES MADE WITH INDIAN TRIBES FOR PURCHASE OF THEIR LANDS.

I append hereto an abstract made by the authorities with the Indians, for the purchase of their Lands in order that the same might be thrown open to settlement by the whites.

These treaties embrace the country from Victoria to a few miles beyond Sooke Harbor, and from Victoria to North Saanich, also the lands around Nanaimo. The total area might probably be one-fortieth of the whole Island.

I am not aware of any similar treaties having been made with the natives of the mainland.

B. W. Pearse,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
and Surveyor General, British Columbin,

Return of Treaties made by Hudson's Bay Company with Indian Tribes, shewing Lands conveyed and sums paid.

Date.	Name of Tribe, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price Paid.
			£ s. d.
April 29, 1850.	"Teechamitsa," signed by Lee Sachasis and ten others.	The whole of the land situate and lying between Esquimalt Harbor and Point Albert, including the latter on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and extending backward from thence to the range of mountains on the Saanich arm, about ten miles distant	27 10 00
April 30, 1850.	"Kosampson," signed by Hookoowitz and twenty others.	The whole of the lands situated and lying between the Island of the Dead, on the arm or Inlet of Cameson and the head of said Inlet, embracing the land on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt beyond the Inlet, three miles of the Colquits valley and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake and the lands west of those objects	52 10 00

RETURN of Treaties made by Hudson's Bay Company with Indian Tribes, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Tribes, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price Paid.
			£ s. d.
April 30, 1850.	"Swengwhung," signed by Snawmich and twenty-nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead and the arm or Inlet of Camoson, where the Kosampson lands terminate, extending east to the Fountain Ridge and following it to its termination on the Straits of Fuca, in the bay immediately east of Clover Point, including all the country between that line and the Inlet of Camoson.....	75 00 00
April 30, 1850.	"Chilcowith," signed by Quasun and eleven others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Sandy Bay east of Clover-Point at the termination of the Swengwhung line to point Gonzales, and thence north to a line of equal extent passing through the north side of Minies plain..	30 00 00
April 30, 1850.	"Whyomilth," signed by Holwhalutstin and seventeen others.	The whole of the land situate and lying between the north-west corner of Esquimalt; say, from the Island inclusive at the mouth of the Sawmill Stream and the mountains lying due west and north of that point. This district being on the one side bounded by the lands of the Kechamitsa and on the other by the lands of the Kosampson family.....	45 00 00
April 30, 1850.	"Chekonein," signed by Chaythlum and twenty nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Point Gonzales and Mount Douglass, following the boundary line of the Chilcowitch and Kosampson families, the Canal de Haro and the Straits of Juan de Fuca east of Point Gonzales.	79 10 00
May 1, 1850 ..	"Kahyaahan," signed by Quoitetokayuum and another.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Point Albert and the Inlet of Whoyung on the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the snow covered mountains in the interior of the Island, so as to embrace the whole tract or district of Metchosin from the coast to these mountains	43 6 8
May 1, 1850...	"Chiatraytsun," signed by Alchaynook and two others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Inlet of Whoyung and the bay of Syusung, known as Sooke Inlet, and the snow covered mountains in the interior of the Island	45 10 00
May 1, 1850...	"Sooke," signed by Wansêla and 3 others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the bay Syusung or Sooke Inlet to the Three Rivers beyond Thloweeckar Point, Shirvingham, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and the snow covered mountains in the interior of Vancouver Island.....	48 6 8
Feb'y. 6, 1852.	"Saanich," signed by Whtsaymullet and nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Mount Douglass and Cowichan Head on the Canal de Haro, and extending thence to the line running through the centre of Vancouver Island north and south.....	41 13 4

RETURN of Treaties made by Hudson's Bay Company with Indian Tribes, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Tribes, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price Paid.
			£ s. d.
Feb'y 11, 1852.	"Saanich," signed by Hotutstun and others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying as follows, viz:—Commencing at Cowichan Head, and following the Coast of the Canal de Haro north-west, nearly to Saanich Point or Quanasung, from thence following the course of the Saanich arm to the point where it terminates, and from thence by a line across country to said Cowichan Head, the point of commencement, so as to include all the country and land between those boundaries.	.....
Feb'y 8, 1851.	"Queackars," signed by Wale and eleven others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.....	64 00 00
Feb'y 8, 1851.	"Quackewlths," signed by Wawattie and fifteen others.	The whole of the land situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.....	86 00 00
Dec. 23, 1854.	"Sarlequun," signed by Squoniston and 163 others.	Country extends from Commercial Inlet twelve miles up Nanaimo River	350 00 00

TWO OF THE TREATIES CONCLUDED WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Teechansitsa tribe, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the 29th day of April, 1850, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in 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 Esquimalt Harbour and Point Albert, including the latter on the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, and extending backward from thence to the range of mountains on the Saanach Arm, about ten miles distant. 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 own 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 twenty seven pounds ten shillings, sterling. In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Victoria, 29th April, 1850.

1. LEE SACHAISIS +
2. HAYLAY KANE +
3. PEE SHAYMOOT +
4. KALSAYMIT +
5. HOOCHAPS +
6. THLANNIE +
7. CHAMUTSTIN +
8. TSATSULLUS ×
9. HAGUYNUET +
10. KAMSTETCHEL +
11. MINAYILTEN +

Done in presence of—

(Signed,) RODERICK FINLAYSON.
(Signed,) JOSEPH WM. MCKAY.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the Kosampson tribe, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the 30th day of April, 1850, do consent to surrender, entirely and for ever, to James Douglas, the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committtee of the same, the whole of the land lying between the Island of the Dead, in the Arm or Inlet of Comoson, and the head of the said Inlet, embracing the lands on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt beyond the Inlet, three miles of the Colquils valley, and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake, and the lands west of those objects. 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 lands 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 land, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received as payment £32 10s., sterling. In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Victoria, on the 30th day of April, 1850.

COR COR WIBZ + HOYAPAHYMAIN + SPAA + and others.

APPENDIX E.

RECAPITULATION of the Indian Nationalities of British Columbia and their present estimated population.

Cowichan	7,000	T'simpsheans	5,000
Comox	120	Hydahs	2,500
Alit	3,500	Tahelies	1,000
Quackewlths, with sub tribes	2,000	Siccannies	500
of Euclataws	1,500	Shuswhaps	2,500
Millbanks / Bella Coolas	2,500	Kootenays	400
		Total	28,520

It may be added that an accurate estimate can only be obtained by a careful census. I regard the above estimate, carefully compiled from various sources, to be the utmost limit of the Indian population of British Columbia.

J. W. P.

APPENDIX F.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Roman Catholic Church has had Missions for many years at St. Mary's, Fraser River, William's Lake, Ohanagan, Stuart's Lake, Fort Rupert, Cowichan and Victoria, besides itinerant missionaries. There are at St. Mary's a convent and industrial boarding school, with an attendance of from forty to sixty male and female Indian pupils. I believe a large additional number of natives receive instruction here. There are mission schools at William's Lake and Okanagan, and the well regulated and comfortable convents of the Sisters of St. Ann at Victoria and Cowichan, where many Indian girls and half-breeds receive the ground work of a good education. Of the praiseworthy efforts in this way, of these good sisters, I have had personal observation for the last ten years,

Church of England.

The Anglican Church has Indian missions at Comox, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kincolith, Metlakathlah, Yale and Lytton, and mission schools at Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kincolith, Metlakathlah and Lytton. I am informed that the Rev. R. Tomlinson, the missionary at Kincolith, is a medical man, and in addition to a boarding school has also a native hospital.

At Metlakathlah there is a most successful industrial school, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Duncan; some 500 Indians form an orderly village, and they have a saw mill, soap manufactory and market house. About 2,000 more Indians receive instruction at schools for both sexes at this place. A new church is now building.

In connection with the mission at Lytton there are some two thousand Indians, and about one thousand at Yale.

The Wesleyan Methodists have missions at Nanaimo, Victoria, New Westminster and Chilliwhack.

There are Sabbath schools held regularly at New Westminster and Victoria, and there is a day and Sabbath school at Nanaimo. They have one travelling missionary, the Rev. T. Crosby, who is both zealous and untiring and visits a large number of tribes in the Cowichan Nationality.

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, February 8th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., with report and map relative to Indian affairs in British Columbia, and have to express satisfaction with the comprehensive information which it conveys.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

J. W. Powell, M.D.,
Indian Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
VICTORIA, February 20th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ult., acquainting me that my powers as Indian Superintendent are limited by the laws of British Columbia until legislative enactments, in respect to the Indian affairs of the Province, are passed by the Dominion Parliament. Doubtless important amendments are in contemplation for the native population of British Columbia, and in connection with the importance of a clause prohibiting the supply of intoxicating liquors, more stringent than the same for other Provinces of Canada.

I beg leave herewith to transmit a letter from Mr. Wm. Duncan, who has been very successful in the establishment of an industrial school among some of the northern Indians, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. In respect also to one of the pernicious customs alluded to in Mr. Duncan's letter, *i.e.*, the indiscriminate donation of property for display commonly called a "Patlatch." I enclose a list of articles with their value thus disposed of, at a recent gathering of the kind at Bella Bella, and which, I am told, was not considered as one of their usual "Grand Feasts." Should you regard the statement of any importance beyond curiosity, it might be appended to the report

which I have had the honor of submitting to you, and which I might add was necessarily curtailed on account of the limited time at my command for collecting information previous to despatching it.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, B. C.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

METLAKHTLE, February 3rd, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I was only able briefly to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th November last, by the steamer which brought it, but now I have much pleasure in returning you the circular you sent me filled up, to the best of my judgement, with this supplementary letter, as you ask me to state "what system of Government I would recommend for the civilization of our Indians." The subject is one of acknowledged difficulty, but the system which presents itself to me the most likely chance of success I divide into two branches. The *First* branch should embrace measures to be applied to the Indians while in a savage state, and are the following:—

1. To keep intoxicating liquors from them.
2. To discountenance and gradually abolish those degrading customs which tend to perpetuate savage taste.
3. Keeping the peace among them.
4. Assisting them medicinally in times of epidemic.
5. To secure each tribe ample reserves of land.

The *Second* branch would consist of measures adapted for those who have broken away from degrading Indian customs, are under the influence of christian teaching, and in a fair way to become worthy members of society, are as follows:—

1. Keeping intoxicating liquors from them.
2. Keeping whites and lawless Indians from settling in their midst.
3. Granting allotments of land (of say ten acres) to each family, which they may not be allowed to sell at all or even transmit but to Indians of same village.
4. Civil authority gradually handed over to a native corporation.
5. Grant made for educational and medicinal purposes, or any other purpose which would promote the public wealth of the settlement.

In order to carry out these laws, so far as the coast tribes are concerned, a steam vessel would be necessary to visit each tribe occasionally; the vessel might hold the additional business of protecting the revenue laws. Say captain and crew of thirty souls, with magistrate and doctor on board. If care was taken to select only men of good character for the work, the influence of the vessel, in a moral point of view, would be very great indeed.

I would also recommend that in each tribe an indian or two (the best that can be found, perhaps a chief in the first instance) be selected and invested with some authority as constable and Government agent for the tribe.

His cost would be very small—the honor would be an inducement to fill the office—say twenty or thirty dollars a year. I pay ten constables at Metlakahtle fifty cents per week each and they are amply satisfied. These persons would report any matter concerning the tribe at every visit of the steamer. It might be difficult at first to obtain reliable men, but very soon that difficulty would disappear, at least I have found it so.

You will perceive I do not advise the Government to take any direct work in the education of the Indians. This work I would leave in the hands of the various christian bodies, who could combine christian teaching with secular instruction.

When an agent of any christian society has produced a work among the Indians which is approved of by the Government, and should the society he represents call for pecuniary aid for educational purposes, this would afford the proper opportunity for the Government to aid in educational matters.

Next, as to assisting Indians in a pecuniary manner—I am strongly opposed to the *system of presents*—pauperising the Indians is a very pernicious practice.

The Government should not make individuals the recipients of their bounty but the tribe. Anything that can be done to elevate the tribe, and something that all could benefit by, then the money would not be lost, and the people would be made better and the villages become a more attractive home. Another very important branch of the duty of Government, is protecting these tribes from the baneful influence of intoxicating liquor. Unless this is attended to there can be no progress, nothing but a chapter of crime and misery for every tribe, and to stem which will cost the Government many a dollar and the Government servants nothing but disagreeable and fruitless work. As to the cry got up by interested persons in the liquor trade, that the law cannot be carried out *is pure nonsense*. How have we managed it here? There used to be some six or seven small craft vending liquor up this part of the colony a year gone by. Not one is left. The Indians used to bring up quantities of liquor from Victoria, but one bold dash of H.M.S. *Sparrowhead*, in 1871, soon struck a death blow to that traffic. We have only got to follow up the work done and all is well. I do most certainly hope and pray, sir, that you will not lend your ear or aid to those who would abrogate that most salutary and humane Indian liquor law now existing. I had occasion some years ago to write more fully on this subject in one of the local newspapers. I have sent the only copy of the paper I have for your perusal. The two leading and most degrading Indian customs which I would recommend the Government to wipe out of the land as soon as possible are, (1) cannibalism and dog-eating orgies, (2) giving away property for display, commonly called in Chinook jargon "Patlatches." While these customs are allowed to prevail in a tribe there can be no progress in civilization. The cannibalism ought to be stamped out at once by a *fiat* from the Government, and as to the other custom, though less revolting, is no less enslaving, and should be forbidden in the first efforts of the Government to govern the Indians. It would make my letter too long to enumerate all the misery and sin which have their root in these degrading customs, and I fully believe many of the best disposed Indians are only watching for the voice and command of the Government in this matter. I hope, sir, you will speak and let your voice be heard at once to drive the demons, who has long lorded it over them our people, to regions where they can do us no further harm. I can speak, for Fort Simpson, that the Indians there will hail the stroke as a release from a burden under which they have too long groaned.

As to the land question, I wrote fully on that subject to Governor Musgrave, so far as it effects this mission, and the same argument will apply to all the Indians who are becoming civilized. The letter was dated 16th December, 1870, and the Governor sent me a very encouraging reply through the colonial secretary's office.

Heartily wishing you every success and God's blessing upon your great undertaking.

I remain, my dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed,) W. DUNCAN.

(Copy.)

"PATLATCHES" or Gift gathering of some Bella Coola tribes of Indians, at Bella Bella, on the 22nd of December, 1872, by invitation of a Chief of the Bella Bella Tribe.

List of Articles "Patlatched" or given away.	Value.
	$ cts.
350, 2½ & 3 point, white and coloured Blankets, averaging $3 each	1,050 00
100, ditto do do (destroyed,) distributed in prices	300 00
1,000 yards of printed and white Cotton, donated in prices, at 20 cts. p. yard	200 00
Seven Casks of Molasses (costing them $12 per cask)	84 00
10 Boxes of Biscuits, at $6 per box	60 00
200 lb of Rice, at 10 cts. per lbs	20 00
40 Boxes containing each 10 gals. of Crab Apples in Oslahan oil, (traded with other Tribes at 2 blankets per Box,) $5 00	200 00
Three Canoes, given value each, 10 blankets	75 00
Three Muskets (costing Indians) each $15 00	45 00
Sundries, as dried fish, fruits, beads, &c., &c., &c	100 00
400 lb Middlings, at 5 cts. per lb	20 00
	$2,154 00

The above is small compared with the grand Patlatch Feasts, of some of the larger northern tribes, the feasting lasts from three to five days.

(Copy.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

VICTORIA, February 26th 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a statement of expenditure in the Department of Indian affairs of this Province to the 26th February.

I might add, that the Indian Small Pox Quarantine at New Westminter, was ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the financial responsibility of which having been assumed by me immediately after my appointment as Indian Commissioner.

The disbursements on this account amount to five hundred and seventy-two dollars, and seventy-five cents, ($572.75). A balance of three hundred and forty three dollars sixty-seven cents ($343.67) remains to the Credit of the Department here, which I will devote as necessity demands agreeably to your letter of the 3rd ultimo.

I have the honor further to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, instructing me to distribute the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in Indian prizes, at the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, at New Westminster.

I would suggest additional credit here to meet this and other requirements in the spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superint. Indian Affairs.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Department of Indian Affairs, Statement of Expenditure, January and February, 1873.

			$ cts.	
Voucher	1	Victoria Daily Standard, Printing Circulars	20 50	
,,	2	Dr. Carroll, Professional services at New Westminster Quarantine	150 00	
,,	3	Edward Stephens, 68 maps of 89 Indian Reservations	300 00	
,,	4	Hamilton Moffatt, copying do do	30 00	
,,	5	T. N. Hibben & Co., Stationery, &c., for Office	81 36	
,,	6	R. T. Willams, Binding, Ruling, &c	9 00	
,,	7	Muirhead & Bruce, office furniture	38 50	
,,	8	Telegraph Company, Messages	3 50	
,,	9	British Colonist, printing vouchers & check books	27 00	
,,	10	Edgar Marion, Agricultural implements, (Indian Exhibition)	16 80	
,,	11	J. W. Powell, Expenses to Cowichan, &c	25 50	
,,	12	N. Wooton, Postage Account	21 42	
,,	13	Hudson's Bay Company, Indian Blankets	10 00	
Statement	A	Sundry persons, Indian Small Pox Quarantine	397 75	
Voucher 1 to 17.	....	At New Westminster, Vouchers 1 to 17	25 00	
				$1,156 33

(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superint. Indian Affairs.

Victoria, February 28th, 1873.

(Copy.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
VICTORIA, Feb. 28, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Provincial Secretary in respect to the sum of $1,984.82, a fund which has accrued from rental of portions of the Soughees' Indian Reservation. This sum was held in trust for the Indians for some years by a Board of Commissioners, who, upon dissolving in 1869, paid the balance which they had in hand to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—who deposited it for safe keeping in the Provincial Treasury. It further appears that this amount was taken over by the Dominion Government as Provincial Assets, without any special mention. I am of opinion, therefore, that this sum ought to be credited to the Indian Department of this Province, along with the other sums thus paid in since, amounting to $527.24. I have the honor also to enclose duplicate receipt for a balance of $37.50 paid to me on account of the same fund.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Supt. Indian Affairs.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 5th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 4th inst., referring to the moneys which have accrued from the Soughees' Indian Reserve. In reply, I have to inform you that no money has been paid into the Provincial Treasury since Confedera-

tion on account of the said Reserve, and that you have been rightly informed as to the deposition of the balance of $1,984.82, paid on the 3rd of September, 1869, by the Commissioner of Reserve to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. This sum was paid into the Colonial Treasury, formed part of the assets of the Colony at the date of Confederation, and was taken over by the Dominion Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ASH,
Provincial Secretary

J. W. Powell,
Supt. Indian Affairs,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

COURT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C,
THURSDAY, 6th March, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your perusal, copy memorandum and sketch of proposed Bill for providing for Indian concubines and half-breed children.

I should be much obliged, if you think the subject of sufficient importance, by your forwarding the same to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, with such alterations or suggestions as you may think calculated to improve the efficiency of the proposed measure.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) MATT. B. BEGBIE, C. J.

DR. Powell,
General Superintendent Indian Affairs.

In Section I of sketch of proposed Bill, I would recommend that the sum to be allotted be left to the discretion of the Court.

(Signed,) J. W. POWELL.

CANADA.—PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN CONCUBINES AND INFANT HALF-BREED CHILDREN.

Memorandum for the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

1. In the Session of the Provincial House of Assembly, British Columbia, 1872 An Act was passed for reserving the old English law—never, I believe, attempted to be reversed since the famous "*Nolumus leges angliæ mutari*" of the Parliament of Newton, 600 years ago, and declaring (among other things), that the marriage of a man with a woman who had been his concubine should *ipso facto* legitimatize the previously born issue of such concubine. The act was, however, reserved by the Executive here for the approval of the Governor General, and that approval was refused.

2. It is, of course, quite unnecessary to go into the reasons for that refusal. I shall only say that I cannot conceive myself arguing in favor of such an Act, much less approving or suggesting.

3. At the same time I should wish to be allowed to point out that the supporters of the measure in the House here had a very real grievance and public hardship to allege, for which they proposed their measure as a remedy; and which I also should wish to see remedied, but in a very different way.

4. There is in this Province a large class of very useful, hard-working, but not highly educated or refined set of men, who form as it were the van ot the settlers. They generally pre-empt land far up the country, and employ themselves in stock-raising or other agricultural pursuits, sometimes in mining, in isolated localities, or packing; sometimes in a combination of these or other occupations, according to the season of the year; but generally in having a log house, which they consider their home, and generally an Indian concubine, whom they consider and treat in all respects as the wife of a man in similar circumstances of life would be considered and treated by him in Great Britain.

There is very often issue of the concubinage. These men, being enterprising, frugal and industrious, and their concubines being, in many respects, "help" more "sweet" to them than woman of European descent or education would be, live in a rude comfort, and often amass property of considerable value—from a few hundred dollars to $10,000 and upwards. They are generally men separated from their heirs or next of kin by long intervals of time and space, and often ignorant and careless whether there be anybody in the whole world living to claim kinship with them at all. The concubines, it is to be observed, consider themselves to be, and are according to the native customs, lawful wives generally.

5. In the rough and exposed life which these men lead, they are often cut off suddenly, without making the smallest continuing provision for their concubines or children. They invariably, I think, die intestate. Probably most men do; and this is a well-known weakness of human nature which it is the business of the Legislator not to ignore.

I had a case before me in this present week, in which the property left by the intestate will probably realize over $1,000. When realized, it will be paid into Court, under the Trustee Relief Act, to await some application by the next of kin. The deceased, an Englishman, left England in 1845, as a common sailor; has never been in England since, and has been settled in British Columbia ever since 1858. All that is known of his next of kin is, that he once told his partner here that he believed that when he left England, he had a brother working somewhere in London. That seems to be the latest and most detailed information which he had, or cared to have about them. He has left a concubine of many years standing and an infant child quite unprovided for.

Another case occurred last fall. The estate of the deceased, a thriving farmer, realized close upon $12,000; he died suddenly at Victoria, whither he had come *to get his will made*, and to place his eldest girl at one of the best schools there. The girl he placed at the school, and paid one year's charges in advance, so she is still there. But he died suddenly without making any will. There are none but collateral (legitimate) relatives. The concubine and three or four children, whom the deceased was educating with great care, will of course be thrown utterly destitute on the hill-side. There are many of such cases yearly; the children are worse off than those of full Indian blood, less useful to the community when grown up, and far more expensive in the meantime; for, of course, they have to be maintained alive somehow.

6. It was partly as a remedy for these cases of manifest hardship, that the late abortive Act was proposed. In addition to the inherent and general objections to the principles of such an Act, however, it was of course obvious to remark, (1st) *that* a remedy so much more extensive than the evil it was to cure, might be suspected of being intended, or at least of being hereafter perverted, to cover cases of concubinage other than, and of a very different nature from the cases alleged; (2nd), *that* it was not, after all, a satisfactory remedy; for a man in such a position might well desire to make some provision for persons thus dependant on him, without wishing or thinking that they required, or desired, to inherit his whole property; (3rd), *that* it was at the same time a very imperfect remedy, as it did not guard against the fatal consequences of procrastination any more than his testamentary power did—and finally (4th) *that* a man might always make such provision as he thought fit by making a will.

7. I do not propose to evade the force of any of these arguments, on the contrary I think them so forcible that, in particular the third of them, would have rendered ex-

pedient some such measure as I now propose, even if the late proposed Act had been passed into full effect. It is clear that men would, or that men might delay, until too late their marriage, just as they would delay their will. The mother of the children might be dead. The children might be by different mothers.

8. The measure I would suggest would meet all these cases, and satisfy (to some extent) our humanity, without (I hope) insulting our Christian morality.

It is shortly to enact, that in cases of intestacy, where the deceased has left connections of the kind alluded to, recognized or maintained by him within the year before his death, and when he has left no legitimate widow in the Province, and there is a net estate after payment of all creditors—the Supreme Court may apply for the maintenance, &c., of such concubine, or children, so much of the real and personal estate, &c. (the course of descent of lands here is, generally, exactly the same as of personality), as may seem proper, within certain defined limits in preference to the legitimate next of kin.

For obvious reasons, I would not suggest that this power should be given to the Court when the deceased has left a widow in the Province; nor where he has made a will; nor over the whole estate, except when it is of small amount; nor at all, unless all creditors be satisfied; nor unless the deceased has recognized the connexion.

10. It is not a sentimental hardship alone, or even cruelty, but only some concrete evil to the community which can call for the intervention of the Legislature. I venture to think I have pointed out such, especially in paragraph (5) *sub-finem*; and there is the same general reason for some such measure as there is for the general statutes for the distribution of intestate's estates at all; and the parties who alone could complain of the measure I propose—the heirs or next of kin—could only complain that their windfall was diminished. They are generally, besides, distant collateral relatives, of whose very existence the deceased is often ignorant—and who often are roused to enquiry, not by the promptings of blood or the voice of natural affection, but by the correspondence of some consular Agent.

I enclose a rough sketch of a Bill. All Indian matters being, by the British North America Act, 1867, exclusively reserved to the Dominion, I venture to trouble the Dominion authorities with this communication.

(Signed,) MATT. B. BEGBIE,
Chief Justice, B. C.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sketch of a Bill for providing for Indian Concubines, and Destitute Half-breed Children of persons dying intestate and leaving property in the Province.

WHEREAS, in the [Province of British Columbia] or [remoter parts of divers Provinces in the Dominion,] it sometimes happens that divers persons die intestate and possessed of considerable property, and without any legal relatives in the Province, but leaving native Indian women their concubines, and children, the issue of such concubines, or of other concubines, them surviving.

AND, WHEREAS, no provision can now be legally made for such concubines and children out of the assets of the deceased, and such concubine and children being thrown on the charity of their neighbours for support, the community are put to undue expense, and the children are exposed to physical and moral deterioration, to the further injury of the community. AND, WHEREAS, it is just and reasonable that some provision should in some cases be made out of the assets of such intestate, for the maintenance and education of such concubine and offspring.

Be it enacted, &c :—

I. Where any man shall die intestate in the said [Province of British Columbia or "remoter Districts"] leaving him, surviving, an Indian concubine, who may at the time of his death be actually maintained by him, or under his protection, or leaving him any illegitimate child or children under the age of (16) years, reputed to be by him begotten on any Indian woman, for the support, maintenance, or advancemnt of which child he shall have made any provision within the twelve months next before his decease; then and in such case it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, in their or his discretion, to order that there be retained, allotted and applied for the support, maintenance and benefit of such concubine, and of every such child respectively, so much of the net, real and personal estate, or either of them, of such intestate (after payment of all his debts) as to such Court or Judge shall seem fit, not however allotting to such concubine, or to any such child, a sum greater for each than $250, or than the amout of 5 per cent. on said net residuary, real and personal estate, whichever limit may be the largest.

II. Any application for an allowance and provision under this Act, may be made to the Supreme Court of the Province, or to any Judge thereof, by petition or motion in a summary way by the administrator, or by any person acting as next friend for such concubine, or any such infant child. And any such Judge, either on any application for letters of administration, or on any application under this Act, may if he thinks proper, direct enquiries as to the existence and mode of life of any such concubine or infant child, and as to the rate and descriptions of the maintenance allowed to her or them respectively by the intestate in his life time, and such Judge may, if he thinks fit, appoint some person to act as next friend for such concubine or infant child.

III. If such intestate leave a widow, him surviving, within the Province, no order shall be made on any such application, without the consent of such widow.

IV The amount directed to be allotted and retained by any order on such application as aforesaid, shall be expended and laid out in such way, as such Court or Judge shall by the same, or any other order from time to time direct, for the maintenance of such concubine, or for the maintenance, education and advancement in the world of any such child.

(Copy.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
VICTORIA, March 8th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your consideration, a memorandum and sketch of a Bill for providing for Indian concubines and destitute half-breed children, of persons dying intestate, and leaving property in the Province, by the Hon. M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Judge Begbie's long service in this Province, enables him to understand thoroughly, the many evils of Indian concubinage, and I have therefore great pleasure in forwarding his views upon one of them.

In the absence of some Act to legitimatize the issue of Indian concubinage, Mr. Begbie's proposition is most desirable, and would be, if adopted, both useful and popular in this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a letter of the 28th ult., from J. W. Powell, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, also of a copy of a letter of the 5th ult., from the Provincial Secretary's office of that Province, addressed to Mr. Powell, shewing that a sum of $1,984.32, realized in connection with the Soughees' Indian Reserves, has been turned over to the Dominion Government from the Colonial Treasury.

And I have the honor to request, that the amount in question may be placed to the Credit of the Receiver General on account of Indian Funds for British Columbia, and that this Department may be notified thereof, in order to the proper Ledger entry being made in this office. I beg also to request, that the sum of $527.24, subsequently paid on the same account, may be credited to British Columbia Indian Funds; and likewise, a further sum of $37.60, paid by Superintendent J. W. Powell into the Bank of British Columbia, on the 27th January last, to the credit of the Receiver General, may be credited to the same Indian Fund.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

Honorable S. L. Tilley, C. B.,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herein a copy of an account of disbursements made in British Columbia by Indian Superintendent J. W. Powell, out of the sum of $1,500, for which a credit was given to that gentleman on the 4th January, 1873.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

J. Langton, Esq.,
Auditor General, Finance Department,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1873.

SIR,—Reverting to your letter of the 28th November last, relative to difficulties apprehended with British Columbia Indians at Alberni, I enclose herein, a Copy of an Order in Council of the 21st instant, and I have to notify you that, as provided by the said Order in Council, the sum of $2,000 will be placed to your credit on account of expenses in connection with the proposed surveys of Indian Reserves.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

Dr. J. W. Powell,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner, Indian Office,
Victoria, B. C.

(Copy.)

The Committee have had before them a memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting a letter from J. W. Powell, Esq., local Superintendent at Victoria, relative to difficulties apprehended with British Columbia Indians at Alberni.

The Deputy Superintendent states, that the apprehended trouble appears to arise, as shown by correspondence, copies of which the Superintendent has furnished, in consequence of sales of land in that locality having been made by the Local Government to Messieurs Anderson & Co., and a contention on the part of two settlers who had attempted to pre-empt lands at that place.

That it would seem that no reservation for the Indians had been made there, nor other satisfactory arrangements entered into with them.

That they objected to surveys being proceeded with, and that Mr. Taylor, a farmer at Alberni, had been driven off the Post with knives, and that no property is safe with them at present.

That this and other communications transmitted by Superintendent Powell, prove the absolute necessity of his being empowered to confer with the Local Government with the view to sufficient reserves, on a liberal and just scale, being set apart for the various bands of that Province.

He accordingly suggests that each family be assigned a location of 80 acres of land, of average quality, which shall remain permanently the property of the family, for whose benefit it is allotted.

That it is a matter of urgent importance to convince the Indians of that Province that the Government of the Dominion will do full justice to the rights of the Indian population, and thus remove the spirit of discontent, which in various quarters appears to prevail.

That Superintendent Powell proposes to make a general visit to the Coast Indians, at an early day, with a view to a settlement of their land disputes, for which purpose he would require the use of a Government vessel, and he names the Dominion Government steamer "Sir James Douglas" for that service.

The consideration of this proposition, the Deputy Superintendent suggests, may probably occupy time, he submits therefore, that authority be at once given to Mr. Powell, to confer with the Local Government in regard to Indian reserves already set apart, which may require to be extended, and the outlines marked out in survey; also, for the setting apart such additional Reserves as in his judgement he may deem to be important for the purpose of fulfilling the just expectations of these Indians.

That it will be requisite to supply the Superintendent with sufficient funds to carry out the plans proposed, and he therefore suggests that from the amount voted by the Legislature, the sum of $2,000 be placed in Dr. Powell's hands, to be accounted for in due course.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that the suggestion submitted in the foregoing memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent be approved and acted on.

(Copy.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
VICTORIA, March 27th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to suggest for your consideration the desirability (in making arrangements for the Government of British Columbia Indians) of procuring a number of medals and Dominion flags for presentation to the various chiefs who may merit the same for good conduct and loyalty. Our Indian chiefs are exceeding fond of any symbols

of authority or distinction, and invariably evince their gratitude for them by fidelity and attachment.

The late Governor Seymour had a number of bronze tips for flag staffs sent out from England, the presentation of which, with the accompanying flag, was highly prized by the recipient of such an honor. The medals might be made of bronze or silver, with some appropriate Canadian device, and would tend much to attach them to the country and Government affording them justice and protection, and of which their knowledge is at present very limited.

I had the honor of addressing you on the 26th of February, respecting the balance remaining to the credit of the Department here on that date. The vouchers for this sum, now about exhausted, owing to the calls made upon me by sick and destitute Indians, will be transmitted in due course.

I shall be glad to be advised of a further credit, which may anticipate future requirements of the Department in this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. POWELL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, April 16th, 1873.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ulto., and to request that you will state the number of flags, and the size you would recommend, for presentation to the chiefs, and likewise the number of medals for distribution among them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

Dr. J. W. Powell,
Indian Commissioner, Victoria, British Columbia.

(Copy.)

INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 19th April, 1873.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that an appropriation of $2,480 has been made from Indian funds for general expenditure by you, and for assisting British Columbia Indians, and to be accounted for by you in due course.

A letter of credit for the above has issued on the Bank at Victoria.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Dr. J. W. Powell,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner,
Indian Office, Victoria, British Columbia.