

grees below zero. As the winter advanced the thermometer indicated 39 degrees below zero; and then, when the wind blew, travelling was found to be uncomfortable.

Lt. Butler furnishes the following tabulated information concerning the native tribes of Indians of the Saskatchewan River line, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains:—

Name of Tribe.	Localities Occupied.	No. by Palliser.	Present Estimate.	Language.	Where Trading.	Names of Chiefs.	Remarks.
Salteaux	Assiniboine River..	.....	.....	Salteaux	Fort's Ellice and Pelly.	Koota.	Represented as being a good man.
Crees	N. Saskatchewan..	11,500	7,000	Cree	Carleton, Pitt, Victoria.	Sgamat.	
Blackfeet	S. Saskatchewan..	6,000	4,000	Blackfeet	Edmonton, Battle River.	Sweet Grass.	A great villain.
Blood	S. Saskatchewan..	2,800	2,000	Do	R. Mount House.....	The Dig Crow. }	
Peguin	S. Parallel	4,400	3,000	Do	R. Mount House.....	The Swan	A good man.
Lurcees	Red Deer River	1,100	200	{ Do Chipa- }	R. Mount House, Edmonton.	The Horn	
Assiniboine	S. of Qu'appelle	1,000	500	{ wagan	Qu'appelle		A good man.
Wood Crees	N. of Carleton	425	.....	Assiniboine	Fort's à la Corne and Carleton	Mistawasis	
R. M. Assiniboine ..	Rocky Mts.	225	.....	Assiniboine	R. Mount House, Assiniboine	The Bear's Paw.	

He estimates the population of the half-breeds in scattered settlements at about 2,000, and the Indian population at 16,700. The number he quotes, as stated by Palliser, is 27,100.

These Indians do not acknowledge any law as understood in civilized communities; and there is at present no executive authority, and no means to enforce the authority of law. Crime and outrage are not of habitual occurrence; but serious crimes have been committed by persons of Indian and also of mixed blood, without any vindication of justice by law having been possible. Lt. Butler states that the Indians of the Saskatchewan carry on the pursuits of hunting, bringing the produce "to barter for the goods of the H. B. Co., but unlike the Indians of more Northern regions, they subsist almost entirely upon the Buffalo, and they carry on among themselves an unceasing warfare, which has long become traditional. Accustomed to regard murder as honorable war, robbery and pillage as the traits most ennobling to manhood, free from all restraint, these warring tribes of Crees, Assiniboines, and Blackfeet, form some of the most savage among even the wild races of Western America." He adds that the kind of law established by the Hudson Bay Co. during their rule, had for single object to enable them to pursue their trading operations. They were blind to any other kind of consideration.

He further states that the Crees have looked upon the white man as their friend; but there are at present indications of change of feeling; and there is room to fear that this change may be one to positive enmity. There is a further fact of the greatest importance to be considered, as well with regard to our relations with the Indians as to the very existence of the Indians themselves, and that is, the disappearance of the Buffalo from the prairies. It is a fact that year by year the Buffalo has become less and less in numbers, and the Indians attribute this, their greatest loss and grievance, to the advent of the white man. The disappearance we believe is not owing to the destruction which has taken place of the Buffaloes themselves; nor to any failure of the prairie grass, which is their food; but to the fact that on the other side of the United States frontier, the military posts stretch across the continent with shorter intervals between them than formerly, and that the American Indians camp between these posts for the express purpose of preventing the northern emigration of the Buffalo. The Buffalo is an animal so timid in its nature that a herd will not pass a camp fire.

Lt. Butler states that the Indians have been greatly embittered against the settlers, from the use by the latter, of poison to kill wolves and foxes. It is stated that large numbers of fur bearing animals have been uselessly destroyed and lost by this practice, and that numbers of Indian dogs have also been destroyed by it. It is said, too, that horses have died from eating grass which had become tainted by the presence of strychnine.

Lt. Butler further states that the policy of the United States Government of exterminating the Indians in their settlement of the counties lying south of the Saskatchewan, has tended to produce distrust of white settlement from news of these atrocities spreading abroad. Accounts of only a portion of these atrocities find their way into the public prints. He particularly refers to an attack