# Department of the Interior.

serves for their use, and the area is not secretained. The greater part are wildermeas lands, with small patches cultivated on the baays of the rivers. \$765 was distributed among them, and \$459 for sect grain. They are civil and quiet when liq or can be kept from them, and micht get plenty of am playment, but are not inclued to work. There are a number of other small bands of indiats in New Brunswick, the total number of which is 600. These inhabit reserves of different areas, varying from 2 to 17,000 acres, anounting in all to over 19,000 acres, As a rule, agriculture is not much practised anway them. As a body they are poor, and do not advance in wealth. Except when they obtain liquor, their montilty will compare favoursty with that of their white neighbours. They are nearly all komau Catholi's. The oblicen number 184, but they have no schools, \$1,576 was distributed among them, besides a certain amont for seed grain.

## INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the Bear River District number 383, living on a reserve of 8,000 acres, of which 100 is outlivated. 300 in neature, and the remainder woodland. The amount of personal property is estimated at \$0,000, 50 cord-of wood ard 50,000 feet of iumber were cut and sold by them isat year; 1,500 perpoises taken, yielding oil to the value of \$3,000; and \$1,11 worth of turs sold. About \$240 was distributed among ibem, of which nearly \$100 was for seed grain, and the hearce among a few desttud indians. They are gradually improving in wealth achout.

In the County of Pictou there are about 200 Indians. They have bat little personal property, and only 12 small houses. Their reserve is 30 acres of which 10 were cultivated, yielding 12; bushels wheat and potatoes for two months' supply. \$371 were distributed among them. They are perceptibly improving in sobriety, slightly in indusury. There are no schools, owing to the want of school-houses.

want of school-houses. In Antigonish District the band anmabers 186. Recerve, 700 acres; 300 cultivated Personal property \$2,000. The majority are sober and industrious, but many very dissipated. They are beginning to feel in fined to baid houses, and leave their wandering life for a settled one, bat their advancement is very alow. \$257 was distributed among them last year. The Atlemate Indians about Port Hood number 326, possessing 3,300 acres of land worth \$4 an acre. About one-sixth is under cultivation. Some of them live in houses.

The Microse Indians about Port Hood number 345, possessing 3,200 acres of land worth 34 an acre. Abont one-sixth is under cultivation. Some of them live in houses, own horses and cattle, dc., but more are poor, living in wigwams; are excellent labourers, and make a living as coopers, dc., and by hunting and fishing. From \$200 to \$300 are distributed among them every year for seed grain and blankets. There is one achool, with 20 or 30 pupils.

200 to \$300 are distributed among them every year for seed grain and blankets. There is one school, with 20 or 30 pupils. There is one school, with 20 or 30 pupils. The number of Iodians in Cape Breton. was 334. They have a large tract of land 3 miles long, mostly uncultivated. from which they raise their poratoes and cats. They have few homes and no schools. As a general rule they are sober, quict, iodustrions, and religious. They receive about \$200 a year.

## INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

These number 302. The Aborigines Protection S cety hold in trust for them Lenuox Island Reserve of 1,320 acres, of which one-tourth is bog and peat, and a tract of 2 4 acres belonging to eight families in Township 89. Their personal property is valued at \$356. Only about 60 acres of land are cultivated. About \$550 was distributed among them for biankets, &c. Little progress has been made in weath and civilization, but their more ity is fair. Out of 19 children, 40 are stitle othog school.

#### INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The Portage Band have their reserve on the western border of Manitoba. They are almost entirely plain bupters, independent of white men; and although peaceful, apt to annow by petty depredations. A large party of them have settled near White-Mad River, and claim to be a separate band. There is dissatisf-etion among these lindians and they are unring a re-arrangement of the treaty with trem. The Indians of St. Patava David are some

The Indians of St. Peter's Parish are composed of Christian Indians and Pagans, partly Swampy Crees and partly Skatterar. They are a large hand and not united among themselves, and seem disc: niented with their chief.

The three bands on Roseau River have made some progress towards cultivating the ground. With some re-arrangement of treatles they would likely be converted into actual settlers.

The indians on Lake Manitoba have commenced ca. itvating the sand and are antious for tools and cittle to be sant them. Drunkenness unfortunately is increasing among them at the times of payment, and as yet the Indian Agents have not been able to prevent it. Great dissatisfaction crists among the Indians with whom the first treaties were made, at the more favourable terms grants to those under the second treaty, and some re-arrangement of terms with them will be necessary.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

All the Indians in British Columbia were Visited in 1874 ercept those Cn the mrinisad N. of Bella Bella, and the tribes on the Szeena and Sückeen Rivers. The visits were received with satisfication and great confidence expressed in the intentions of the Government to deal justly with them. No regular census has yet been taken of the B. C. Indians, but from the most exceful estimates that could be made, the number is not far from 33,000. The habitations of the Interior Indians are like those in the other parts of the Dominion, but the Coast Indians live in villages, called Rancheiras, of 12 or 15 houses, with 10 or 15 families in each, built of cedar boards, with flat roots, and a smell opening in the centre or one of the decimation of these Indians by any epidemic direase. Among the Cowishans and some other tribes of fith, and account for the decimation of these Indians, by any epidemic direase bare been successfue in discouraging this mode of life, and the condition and prospect of the natives have much improved, many of them having adopted internation of these have much