

North-West Navigation Company, in cutting wood for the company and fishing. As a whole, they are a very dependent and lazy class of Indians.

After the payments had been made at this place, Peter Turner complained to me that he had not received his annuity, whereupon I examined the pay-sheets, and found that his order had been paid to C. Thompson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. This order he (Peter Turner) informed me, had never signed, nor given permission to Mr. Thompson to make, but subsequently, when in presence of each other and before me, Turner admitted that he had authorized Mr. Thompson to draw for a debt which he had owed the Hudson's Bay Company.

Chimawhawin Reserve.

These Indians at this place are a portion of the Moose Lake Band. They have twelve dwelling houses, and have about three acres under cultivation. Their gardens are small and generally badly attended to. Part of the reserve was surveyed during the fall of 1882.

They ask for permission to cut and sell cordwood from their reserve to the Navigation Company. They also ask for cattle, as they state that they are entitled to them, never having received any of the seven sent by the Department to the Moose Lake Reserve.

There are good hay meadows in this reserve, which would be a great advantage in cattle raising.

Moose Lake Reserve.

The Indians here have succeeded in building themselves twelve log dwelling houses. They have allowed all the cattle (seven) supplied by the Department to perish for want of proper care. They kept them out in the open air during all winter, and although they had enough hay cut and stacked, they were too negligent or lazy to feed them, and consequently they all starved to death.

While at Chimawhawin, the chief, together with a large number of the band, requested me to make the annuity payments to the rest of them near the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, where they were all camped, excepting an old man who always kept away from other people as his face was eaten up by cancer.

They further represented that in 1882 they were obliged to wait for about ten days after the date of payment at Moose Lake, as I had been obliged to visit the Pas Mountain Reserve before paying them, as they were last on the list of payments, and that if I paid them on my way up the Saskatchewan, it would only delay the Pas payment two or three days longer. As their request was reasonable and just, I paid them where they were camped, and went to visit the reserve in a canoe with two men. I there met Ostinamakaw, and as I had no money with me, I could not pay him there. I made out an order for him to sign in favor of Mr. McDonald.

On my return on Sunday evening to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, I informed Mr. McDonald of the note, but in the hurry of starting next morning, I forgot to hand him the money or the order, but on my return I paid the money to Mr. McDonald at Chimawhawin.

Pas Band.

These Indians have one hundred and four log dwelling houses, twenty-eight stables, sixty-two acres under cultivation, eighty head of cattle and six horses.

Part of their reserves have been surveyed during the summer and fall of 1882.

This band is divided, and live on four different reserves, viz.: Pas Village and Big Eddy, Birch River, Shoal Lake and Red Earth Reserves.

The land is good along the banks of the Saskatchewan, Birch and Carrot Rivers, and very good at and about the vicinity of Shoal Lake and Red Earth.