

of their crops last year, they could not get any seed potatoes to plant. Therefore, very little planting was done in the reserve. The little that I saw when I visited the reserve looked well enough, but there is so very little of it that it will be very little assistance to them.

The school at this place was conducted by Mr. Davis, who was teaching in the mission meeting house. I was informed that the Rev. Mr. Reader, was allowed to make use of this building, but on condition that he would teach Protestant children only, and that no Catholic child should be admitted into the building. The Indians have, however, prepared wood for the erection of a school-house of their own.

The implements and cattle are very badly cared for; some of the ploughs and harrows were left lying about the Hudson's Bay Company's post ever since they received them. Some of them I got stored by the Company last spring, when the Indians had refused to take care of them.

MOOSE LAKE RESERVE.

After visiting the Pas Mountain reserve, I next made the payments at this reserve on the 9th September.

The land is very poor for farming purposes; it is very rocky and covered over with scrub, spruce, poplar and birch.

I was informed by the Indians that they received some seed potatoes from the Department, through the Hudson Bay Company, last spring. Their little potato patches looked very bad when I saw them, caused no doubt by the poor soil, late planting and neglect.

This is a very good reserve for the Indians (apart from farming purposes), as there is hardly ever a want for something to eat. The lake is full of good white fish, which are caught both winter and summer, and the Indians live well here, while others are starving.

There is no school at this place as yet, but I was informed that Mr. Inspector McColl had made some arrangement with Mr. Settie to open a school this fall.

There are only two cows living now out of the seven animals supplied by the Department. The rest were killed and some allowed to perish for want of care. After finishing the payments at Moose Lake, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th September, I returned to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, arriving there at 10 p.m., and on Sunday the 10th, started back for Grand Rapids, arriving there on the 13th; after encountering very stormy weather and having had a rough passage over Lake Winnipeg, we arrived at Colville's Landing on the 22nd September.

While visiting the different bands this summer, I made enquiries of the Indians regarding those who were vaccinated last year, and I found out that the matter was bad and did not operate on any of them.

The supplies of flour, bacon, tea, tobacco, ammunition and twine sent to the different bands in Treaty 5, were received and delivered at the different reserves in good order and condition, samples of which were forwarded to Mr. Inspector McColl.

I have exchanged the 110 grub hoes I had at Grand Rapids, for the garden hoes which I had reserved at the Pas and Cumberland in 1880, but as I had no more grub hoes I could not let the Beren's River and Norway House Indians have any for those that I reserved there, but took away the grub hoes and forwarded them to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

As the Indians were not entitled under treaty to pitchforks nor sickles, I did not deliver any at Dog Head, Fisher River nor Beren's River, to which points some were sent.

Together with my "instructions" of this year, I received a supplementary list of implements, sent for distribution among the several bands. These have not been received by me as they had not been landed at the points mentioned when I was around making the payments. According to treaty, the Indians are only entitled to but a very small proportion of the implements sent to the different reserves. While at the Pas I was informed by Chief Factor Belanger, of the Hudson's Bay Company,