

After a good deal of talk about the promises of his Grand Mother (the Queen), and the Government he ended his speech by saying that he and his people would have no survey made of a Reserve in this section of the country, and he informed me that for three years they had a promise of a Reserve up the Saskatchewan River, near Fort à la Corne.

I informed them that the Government would not grant to the Indians of one Treaty a Reserve in another Treaty, but were desirous of giving them the best land in their own Treaty.

They made answer, "will the Government support us here? The fish have gone and the fowl are scarce, we want some place where we can have land to till, where we may be able to feed our cattle." This ended the council.

#### CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

On 15th August I visited an Island, the south of which was about 12 miles from Cumberland Island, lying N. N. E., and S. S. W., being about 8 or 9 miles long. I landed seven times on the Island some small portions of it were 2nd class, but most 3rd class or valueless for cultivation.

The timber--poplar, pitch pine, white birch and spruce.

I also went with the intent to visit a clump of islands, but seeing that they were outside of Treaty 5, I did not go on to them.

The 16th August I returned to Cumberland Island and completed the work there.

This part of the Island contains 388.77 acres. The Hudson Bay Company claim 98.75 acres and the Roman Catholic Mission about 0.66 of an acre, leaving 289.36 acres. Angus McKay, an old servant of the Hudson Bay Company, claims a portion of the Island, a person by name De Chambeau, has lately come upon the Island, Baptiste La Croix and family who take Treaty, reside on the Island.

The land is very stony in places, but we see what work will do by looking at the Hudson Bay Company's claim where about 5 acres of potatoes look beautiful. They had also a field of grain which did not look so well, but cabbage, turnips, carrots, onions and lettuce were coming on nicely, and of good flavor, having tested them through the kindness of Chief Factor Bellanger, the gentleman who has charge of that extensive district.

The Hudson Bay Company have here 3 oxen, 2 bulls, 5 cows and 15 horses, and find it difficult to procure feed for them on account of the high water flooding all the grass lands, although their horses live out most of the winter feeding on the jointed reeds or goose grass. M. Bellanger says that there was very good grass to be had previous to the rise of the water, some 9 years ago.

#### LEAVE CUMBERLAND.

Finding it unnecessary to remain longer at Cumberland, considering the Indian's opposition to the survey of their Reserve, I, on the 17th, dispatched my party in three canoes to the Pas by the Big Stone River, remaining behind to take down provision in a Hudson Bay Company's yoke boat.

We descended the Tearing River, an outlet of Cumberland or Pine Island Lake. This river has a very strong current; its length is about 30 miles, and joins the main Saskatchewan, immediately opposite the Birch River Reserve. It is also the north-eastern boundary of Cumberland Island; its banks are generally flooded in high water. The country in its vicinity is low and marshy.

We reached the Pas the same night by means of a favouring gale, my canoes not getting there until the evening of the 19th, having to lie up on account of the gale.

On the 19th August, I interviewed Mr. Angus McKay, Indian Agent, who was then at the Pas, explaining to him how matters stood with reference to the Cumberland Indian Reserve.

He said that he would arrange matters with the Band, and that the survey would have to be made.