

A great improvement in the health of the children, compared to the previous year, was perceptible, owing no doubt to the addition of vegetables in their diet, and also having more habitable huts.

The stock of clothing which had been supplied this Agency and given Indians in lieu of work, assisted them materially in protecting them from the severity of the weather.

Early in the summer "Long Lodge" and "The Man who took the Coat," Assiniboine chiefs with their bands, arrived here from Fort Walsh, after three days' rest proceeding to the Indian Head, where all preparations had been made to receive them.

I accompanied them and before leaving had their seed potatoes put in the ground.

These Indians seemed satisfied with their reserve, and in a short time had eighteen comfortable huts put up by themselves.

Directly after these bands went to the Indian Head, the several families and chiefs were supplied with cattle and implements promised to them in the treaty; everything worked amicably until Pie-a-pot arrived.

This last mentioned chief arrived here on 23rd June, 1882, and persuaded as many chiefs and other Indians from the several reserves as he could to meet him in council: his speeches evidently carried very little weight and influence amongst them.

He visited with me the Indian Head Reserve, accompanied by Lavallée, the North West Mounted Police interpreter at Fort Walsh, and expressed his satisfaction at the reserves selected for him, desiring the boundary to be run between his and the Assiniboine Reserve.

Had his many demands on the Government been granted no doubt some other excuse would have been forthcoming to cause his return to Fort Walsh.

Some fifteen lodges of his party remained behind, the majority wintering at Touchwood Hills, and some few others amongst the other reserves.

Owing to the non-completion of the Tabular Statement, I am unable to attach it to this Report, but will forward it as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,  
*Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.*

GLoucester, 17th January, 1883.

The Right Honorable  
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that having received verbal instructions from the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, I, on the 21st June last, proceeded to Winnipeg, where I arrived on the 25th, when I duly reported myself to the Indian Superintendent.

On the 6th July, I received instructions to proceed to the following places, viz.: Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Strait, Hollow water River, The Pas, Cumberland and Chimawawin, Treaty No. 5, for the purpose of surveying and defining the boundaries of these several Indian reservations.

Having procured the necessary supplies and the steamer "Princess," that had been detained on the Lake Winnipeg, arriving on the 14th, I with my party took passage, and reached Grand Rapids on the 24th of July.

On the 25th July the steamer "Northcote" arrived at Grand Rapids from Edmonton, and also the steamer "North West," both of these steamers were detained