

From Medicine Hat to Sand Point there are many swift currents with only eighteen inches of water in the channel, and some boulders were beginning to appear above the surface.

This part of the river is probably less navigable at a low pitch of water than the part between Medicine Hut and the Blackfoot Crossing.

I landed at Strong Current Creek on November 5th; the river was then full of anchor ice.

The three men, Mulligan, Cowan and Reilly, whom I sent overland with carts from the Blackfeet Crossing, arrived the next day, and, on the 7th, the whole party reached Reed Lake. I proceeded to Qu'Appelle, leaving my assistant, Mr. David Macoun, to bring on the party. From Regina I proceeded to Long or Last Mountain Lake, in accordance with your instructions, and on the 12th returned and took the train for Fort Qu'Appelle.

My party arrived safely at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 17th; the transport animals, all in admirable condition, were sent on to their old range in the valley at Andrew Klyne's for the winter, and we started for Winnipeg *via* the stage to Troy-Qu'Appelle, and thence by rail. At Winnipeg my party was all paid off; Mr. Macoun remaining in charge of the transport animals and outfit.

The accompanying sketch, marked (h), shows the survey of Fish Creek Farm.

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

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,  
*Indian Reserve Survey.*

INDIAN OFFICE,  
CARLTON, 4th December, 1882.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the various bands of Indians throughout my District have been doing fairly well, but in order to shew what they actually have done, I may say that in 1880, tenders were called for 290 bushels wheat, 200 of barley, and 750 of potatoes. This was presumably the amount of seed sown, and the provisions expended from 1st January, 1880, to 1st July, 1880, were 78,064 lbs. flour; 8,959 lbs. of beef and 17,263 lbs. bacon.

I took charge in the fall of 1880, and reported at the time that the crops were almost a failure. In 1881, 645 bushels wheat, 565 of barley, 750 of potatoes were sown, being an increase of 355 bushels wheat and 365 of barley, in all 720 bushels more than the previous year; and the amount of provisions expended from January to July, 1881, was 74,559 lbs. flour and 12,771 lbs. bacon, being a decrease in provisions of 3,505 lbs. flour, 8,959 lbs. beef, and 4,492 lbs. bacon. Again, in 1882, the amount of seed sown was 1,125 bushels wheat, 504 of barley and 660 bushels potatoes, being an increase of 388 bushels of grain sown more than last year, although Farm No. 9, containing some thirty acres of land, was not worked. The wheat has nearly all been sown on new land and was got in some two weeks earlier than last season, owing to fall ploughing.

I also beg to draw your attention to the fact that the seed grain in 1881, cost \$2,073.00, while the grain this year only cost \$452.25, being a decrease of \$1,620.75, to which must be added a cheque forwarded to the Receiver-General, for \$139.25, being amount received for surplus grain sold to Moore & MacDowell, thus making the actual cost of seed grain for this year only \$313.00. The Indians gave to the farmers for safe keeping 220 bushels wheat and 12 bushels potatoes more than last