

sons-in-law have built houses and broken land at intervals along the river front. The chief lives five miles back from the river, and has ten acres in wheat, barley and potatoes.

Pettyquaty Reserve.

This is under the instructions of Mr. Chaffey, who informed me there were only twenty-four Indians on the reserve at the time of my visit. They are very backward in farming, being generally employed during the summer as voyageurs and steam-boat hands. The crop consisted of thirty-six acres of grain and potatoes, but it did not promise a large yield.

Farm No. 10—George Chaffey, Instructor.

Everything upon this farm was in good shape, good fences, excellent buildings and the crops looked well. There are fifty-two acres of land under cultivation and over 300 acres fenced in to make a park to pasture a large herd of cattle we have here. I examined the farm books and issues of supplies, and took an inventory of stock on hand.

Ahtahkakoop Band.

This band has been somewhat disheartened in their farming operations, the first cause being that before their grain was threshed the machine broke down and any threshing they did was with a flail on the ice. The long distance they have to go to the mill is another cause for their not being very enthusiastic over their farming. When I was there an Indian had been away ten days with a load of wheat to grist at Prince Albert, the Duck Lake Mill having shut down for the summer. Could some arrangements be arrived at whereby these Indians could have milling facilities. I feel justified in stating that 1884-85 would find all those north of Carlton self-supporting. A few Indians of this band with their private oxen broke fifty acres of new land last fall for two settlers named Driver and Johnston, for which they received \$5 per acre, while others got out rails and fenced several hundred acres for the same parties.

School.

The school on this reserve has been established several years and is in connection with Assisepi mission under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hinds, C.E. Mr. Hinds was assisted in teaching his school by a young Indian girl, a former pupil. There were twenty names on the register and eighteen present. The children had made creditable progress in reading, spelling and multiplication and other tables, and also were familiar with the map of the world. I next visited the school on Mistawases reserve. This is under the Rev. J. McKay, Presbyterian Missionary. Miss McKay is the teacher, and there were thirty children present. I heard them read and spell and examined their sums and copy books, and found many of the children quite proficient in addition and subtraction. They require slates and copy books, and I would recommend that all the schools be furnished with a map of Canada. Desks are required in all the schools, and in some there are no benches.

Mistowasis Band.

Much that I have said regarding Ahtahkakoop's reserve might be repeated here, as this band labors under the same disadvantages regarding threshing and gristing as they do. The Indians were busily engaged in breaking new land, having 123 acres under crop, as against 105 last year, the increase being more particularly in potatoes and turnips. The band numbers 120 souls living on the reserve. Their loaned oxen, treaty oxen, cows and young cattle number forty-eight, and of private animals consisting of horses, oxen, cows, bulls, heifers, steers, &c., they have forty-five head. I beg leave to recommend that this band and Ahtahkakoops be supplied with their treaty pigs.