

schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Number of
pupils at
Indian
Schools.

86. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCES.	1881.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Ontario.....	1,907	2,037	1,974	2,036	2,155
Quebec.....	404	480	455	528	516
Nova Scotia.....	107	108	131	123	121
New Brunswick.....	67	115	91	94	101
British Columbia.....	652	506	512	453	491
Prince Edward Island.....	18	18	23	19	19
* North-West Territories...	971	2,687	2,941	3,206	3,268
Total ..	4,126	5,951	6,127	6,459	6,671

* Manitoba included.

Effects of
increased
education.

87. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there having been 2,297 more children at school in 1890 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older Provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Efforts of
Government
to
civilise the
Indians.

88. It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter