

in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

89. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the amount of ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with steadily-increasing success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1889:—

Particulars of land cultivated by Indians 1881 and 1889.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1889 AND 1881.

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Implements.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario.....	16,955	62,672	1,821	8,614	15,104
Quebec.....	6,701	8,933	125	1,710	3,049
Nova Scotia.....	2,059	2,612	87	692	429
New Brunswick.....	1,574	829	102	362	326
Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	24,522	12,067	1,485	33,516	13,188
British Columbia.....	23,469	8,587	450	4,539	23,147
Prince Edward Island.....	314	186	9	89	429
Canada.....	75,594	95,886	4,079	49,522	55,672
Canada, 1881.....	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569