

139. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools is, at present, as follows:—

	Industrial Institutions.	Boarding Schools.
Ontario.....	6	2
Manitoba.....	4	4
N.-W. Territories.....	5	20
British Columbia.....	7	2

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

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

Number of pupils at Indian schools.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Provinces.	1881.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario.....	1,907	2,036	2,155	2,210	2,273
Quebec.....	404	528	516	562	559
Nova Scotia.....	107	123	121	121	114
New Brunswick.....	67	94	101	99	104
Manitoba.....					1,500
British Columbia.....	652	453	491	685	687
Prince Edward Island.....	18	19	19	21	43
North-west Territories.....	*971	*3,206	*3,268	*3,856	2,295
Total.....	4,126	6,459	6,671	7,554	7,575

*Manitoba included.

Effect of increased education.

141. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, there having been 2,906 more children at school in 1892 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.

Indian policy of the Government.

142. 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 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.