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

1510. The following figures show that the Indians are becoming more and more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, IN THE YEARS 1892-93.

Provinces.	1892.	1893.
Ontario	2,273	2,310
Quebec	559	556
Nova Scotia	114	124
	104	108
Manitoba	1,500	1,488
British Columbia	687	
Prince Édward Island	43	43
North-west Territories	2,295	2,284
·	n 555	
\mathbf{Total}	7,075	7,699

The increase in the general school attendance is not marked, being 124.

This, however, means more than is at first sight apparent, because the gradual introduction of the boarding schools to replace the day schools on the reserves necessitates a separation of children from parents, to which both are naturally strongly opposed, and Indian parents have to be educated up to the point at which they will exercise present self-denial, with a view to the ultimate benefit of their offspring.

1511. A very interesting feature in connection with the older industrial schools in the North-west Territories, is the farming out of advanced pupils among the white population.

The success so far attained in this direction is encouraging, and while help, so greatly needed in new countries, is afforded the settlers, the Indians acquire the ideas and habits of the settlers, and their mutual sympathy increases.

1512. The Government's treatment of the Indians has always in view their ultimate conversion into useful citizens. This as a rule must be done by engaging them in agricultural pursuits. The great success attained with regard to those most recently taken in hand, was amply attested by the display of products at the Chicago Exposition. Cattle, upon which the Indians will have in all districts to depend largely, and in some look to as their mainstay, are carefully herded, and the practice of supplying Indians with anything in the shape of harness, implements or