

utensils, which they can be taught to make for themselves, is being discontinued.

The aptitude displayed by Indians up to the point where imitation ceases is very remarkable.

1513. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and inaptitude that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following table of Indian farming transactions in 1893:—

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly broken.	Total Number of Imple-ments.	Total Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs
Ontario.	17,261	76,434	555	10,462	13,822
Quebec	7,240	10,825	81	2,500	2,955
Nova Scotia.	2,129	2,301	44½	556	285
New Brunswick.	1,540	839	4	391	439
Manitoba and North-west Terri- tories.	23,608	16,327	1,007½	23,205	19,492
British Columbia.	23,118	9,807½	278	8,706	21,975
Prince Edward Island.	304	225	7	102	60
Unorganized Territories.	24,517
Totals	99,717	116,758½	1,976½	45,922	59,028

PROVINCES.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Indus-tries. — Value.
Ontario.	327,300	108,322	10,826½	\$ 135,976
Quebec	49,798½	8,991	2,598	164,242
Nova Scotia.	936	10,172	883	22,392
New Brunswick.	5,297	7,386	257½	26,383
Manitoba and North-west Terri- tories.	84,579½	88,034¾	25,579	233,493
British Columbia.	80,491	76,262	5,367	691,112
Prince Edward Island.	1,383	2,240	25	6,300
Unorganized Territories.
Totals.	549,784½	301,407¾	45,536	1,279,898