

1617. The Indians are provided with schools, common, boarding and industrial. In all of these, there are 285 distributed as follows: 83 in Ontario, 20 in Quebec, 7 in Nova Scotia, 5 in New Brunswick, 1 in Prince Edward Island, 31 in British Columbia, 55 in Manitoba and 83 in the North-west Territories. Besides these there are 11 Indian schools outside of the treaty limits.

1618. The total number of pupils on the rolls and the average daily attendance are given at 8,136 and 4,667 respectively, and are distributed as follows:—

PROVINCES.	On rolls.	Attendance.
Ontario.....	2,341	1,229
Quebec.....	634	365
Nova Scotia.....	119	58
New Brunswick.....	102	62
Prince Edward Island.....	33	14
British Columbia.....	843	535
Manitoba.....	1,454	837
North-west Territories.....	2,322	1,405
Outside treaty limits.....	288	162
Total.....	8,136	4,667

1619. These figures indicate that the average attendance is 57·3 per cent of the total number on the rolls. This is better than the attendance of white children in the schools of Ontario, where the average daily attendance is 53·9 per cent of the number on the rolls.

1620. An increasing interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is deemed of great importance, as these schools have a much greater beneficial influence on the minds of the young Indians than have the day schools—since the attendance at them removes the children from the deleterious home influences and brings them in uninterrupted contact with higher civilization than their own.

1621. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools in 1894 is as under:—

PROVINCES.	Industrial Institutions.	Semi-Industrial and Boarding Schools.
Ontario.....	5	2
Manitoba.....	4	3
North-west Territories.....	6	18
British Columbia.....	6	4

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