

special travelling agricultural representatives who visit the Indians' reserves and schools, giving instruction and advice in order to promote the adoption of modern agricultural methods. This policy has proven most effective. The Indians of Ontario and Quebec still derive considerable income from the manufacture of their native wares, such as baskets, moccasins, snow-shoes, etc. Hunting and trapping is still the principal means of livelihood among the Indians of the northern and more outlying parts of Ontario and Quebec.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Grain and stock raising are the principal occupations of the Indians of the Prairie provinces. The advancement of these western Indians during the past few years has been notable. When the Government took charge of these Indians after the disappearance of the buffalo, they were in a destitute and helpless condition and had to be rationed. The Department of Indian Affairs inaugurated the policy of instructing the Indians in modern methods of farming and the care of cattle, with a view to placing them eventually on a self-supporting basis. The money derived from the surrender and sale of Indian lands has been applied to the purchase of modern agricultural implements, the construction of better houses on the reserves, and other improvements. The problem of transforming a race of nomadic hunters into tillers of the soil is a formidable one, but in the case of the Indians of the plains the efforts of the Government in this direction have met with remarkable success. As a result of the agricultural and stock-raising operations among these Indians, rationing is practically a thing of the past, except in the cases of those who are aged or invalids, and, therefore, unable to support themselves. It is part of the duty of the Indian Department to support and care for destitute Indians, just as municipalities and organized charities are obliged to look after those in a similar condition in white communities.

Instruction in farming and the care of stock is now given at the majority of the Indian schools, and the educational work among the young Indians is in this manner linked up with the agricultural advancement on the reserve. Upon leaving school an Indian pupil is assisted by a grant of cattle or horses, implements, tools and building material. This method of encouragement has proven to be a prominent factor in moulding the life of the Indian communities, and although disappointing individual cases are inevitable, the record of the ex-pupils on returning from the schools to the reserves is on the whole very satisfactory and amply repays the trouble and expense entailed in their education. A number of industrial schools for Indians have been established, which correspond on a smaller scale to the agricultural colleges of white communities.

*British Columbia.*—The principal occupations of the Indians living on the coast of British Columbia are fishing and working in salmon canneries. Many of the Indian fishermen have gasoline launches which they construct themselves with great skill and efficiency. Mixed farming is the principal occupation of the more advanced Indians in the interior agricultural parts of the province. In the