

The experience of the United States is the same as our own as far as the adult Indian is concerned. Little can be done with him. He can be taught to do a little at farming, and at stock-raising, and to dress in a more civilized manner, but that is all. The child, again, who goes to a day school learns little, and what little he learns is soon forgotten, while his tastes are fashioned at home, and his inherited aversion to toil is in no way combated.

There are two ways of conducting the industrial boarding schools. In the one, the Government carries on the school through the Agency; in the other, by contract. A contract is made, for instance, with the Episcopal Church authorities, or the Roman Catholic Church authorities, or with the authorities of any other body of Christians, to carry on an industrial boarding school among the Indians. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a year is paid for each pupil boarder, when the attendance at the school does not exceed thirty; in larger schools, one hundred dollars; and even less when the school is of considerable size. The Honourable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is not in favour of the contract system, because the children at schools under contract do not, as a rule, get a sufficient quantity of food. The contractor, in addition to supplying the food, prepares the clothing, the raw material of which is found by the Government. The Commissioner was emphatic in his testimony as to the happy results which had attended the industrial schools wherever established. Experience has demonstrated that it is better to have the dormitory separated from the school. The school is now, therefore, always erected about ten rods from the dormitory. Thus the children are kept from spoiling the building.

The accompanying plan (Appendix A, Nos. 1 & 2), is a design for one of the schools of the cheapest kind. The cost of erecting such a structure does not exceed \$1,000. In Canada, where, as a rule, we have plenty of timber, a building of the same class could be erected for eight hundred dollars or thereabouts. At the industrial school, in addition to the elements of an English education, the boys are instructed in cattle-raising and agriculture; the girls in sewing, breadmaking, and other employments suitable for a farmer's wife. In the case of the boys, agriculture is principally aimed at, cattle-raising requiring but few hands. Very many of the schools raise herds of cattle. Thus, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency there is a large herd belonging to the school. The stock, which is constantly increasing in number and value, is as follows:—

	<i>Value.</i>
On hand in 1877, 211 head of all kinds.....	\$1,882 00
On hand in 1878, 359 head.....	3,332 00
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Increase of 148 head.....	\$1,450 00
Derived as follows:—	
By increase in value by growth.....	\$500 00
“ “ stock, 100 calves.....	500 00