

2nd.—Various earnings, such as received from the sale of products of their own manufacture, as fancy wares, snowshoes, moccasins, mast hoops, boats, canoes, baskets, and blankets. In his barbaric state, he had the art of making beautiful baskets, which is now almost a lost art. He excelled in blanket-weaving. One wonders how ignorant savages could weave blankets which for beauty of design and excellence of workmanship rival the most delicate products of modern looms, and for durability are unequalled by any other fabrics.

The nature of the Indian's employment is largely determined by his surroundings. There are very few who are practical mechanics, and we are not expecting that he will take his place in the overcrowded trades and professions of to-day; but wherever unskilled labor is in demand, he finds no difficulty in securing work. He takes kindly to lumbering industries in lumber camps, steam driving, rafting, and sawmills. Where he has the opportunity, he is selling hay and firewood to settlers, working as farm laborer, freighting by land and water. Many of the graduates of our Industrial Schools, finding the Reserve life uncongenial, and being handicapped at times for the want of implements or proper land, naturally drift into some such employment for a livelihood. He makes an excellent servant, and nothing but the very highest of praise comes from those engaging his services. This environment will gradually assimilate him into useful and respected citizenship, and finally to a tiller of the soil.

3rd.—Those who make their living from natural resources—hunting, trapping, fishing, etc., etc. It is natural that the Indian should excel at this kind of work. For generations nearly all his natural instincts and inclinations have been developed in fishing and hunting, and these instincts and inclinations have been intensified by transmission from generation to generation. He is a careful student of nature, with keen observation, and possesses in a high degree the power of location.

Our fur-bearing animals are rapidly becoming extinct, and but a small proportion of our Indian populations are conveniently situated to good

fishing-grounds. Therefore it cannot be expected that a very large per cent. of the 100,000 Indians in our Dominion will be able to follow these natural pursuits as an occupation for his future sustenance.

4th.—Those who engage in agricultural pursuits and the kindred industry of stock-raising. One not acquainted with the Indian, who sees only their crimes and studies the history of their barbarities, can see only hordes who stand in the

to the care of cattle and tilling of the soil, and for a generation or two there is no doubt that from the land the Red man must make his living. It is often asked, Will he ever become a successful farmer? Yes! Why not?

It is only from the present generation that we have been trying to make farmers. The policy adopted has not always been the best, but this has and can undergo changes. The farming instructors have not always been the most competent. The spoils system has been too often a factor in the appointment of officials.

The tools and seed provided him have not always been sufficient.

The land assigned him has not always been the best. And his education for generations back has not been training him for such a calling. Yet, notwithstanding all the hindrances that have been in his way, he is making progress.

To-day in Canada the Indian farms about 150,000 acres of land, including fallow, new breaking, pasture and meadow. The value of their farm products, including hay, is about \$1,000,000.

As an illustration of his success, we may take the following from the Agent's report of this year's crop on the Oak River Reserve, 23 miles west of Brandon. A Sioux band of 316 (who receive no Government aid) raised 15,000 bushels of wheat, 1,257 of oats, 1,189 of potatoes, 229 of corn, 162 of turnips, 1,264 tons of fodder, and one Indian sold 100 dozen of eggs and 180 pounds of butter. They have plowed 43 acres new breaking, 391 summer-fallow, and 160 of fall plowing.

At the Brandon Industrial School the boys have harvested from 110 acres, 3,000 bushels of grain, 4,500 bushels of roots, 100 tons of fodder, and abundance of all kinds of garden produce. These two experiences are from the Indians who live nearest to the writer, and I trust are not rare exceptions, but they illustrate that the Indian can make the land bring forth abundantly.

"Pop," said little Timothy, "what's the use of givin' so much milk to our pigs?" "So they may make hogs of themselves, my son," replied the bright farmer.—(Philadelphia Record.)



TRANSFERRED FROM THE WIGWAM TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

way of progress and civilization; but a more intimate knowledge of Indian character and life reveals the fact that they are drifting rapidly toward the occupation of farming and ranching. Much care is being given to the proper education of our Indian youth. It is very desirable that a limited attention should be given to a special or technical training, to secure practical skill in the various branches of industrial and domestic arts, the handicrafts, and mechanical trades. But I believe that the great proportion of his education should be in the direction of gardening, care of stock, and farming. The transition from what we have termed his natural occupation is more easy



Paul Wickson

Photo by J. A. Cockburn.

"THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION."
A picture that attracted great attention at the Pan-American Exhibition.