

The CHAIRMAN: I think that all the chairman has to do is to see a quorum present, although I am not familiar with all the rules.

What is your pleasure gentlemen, are you ready for the question?

(Carried).

The CHAIRMAN: Then we will meet on Thursday morning next at 11.00 o'clock a.m. in this room. We are not dealing with Tuesday at all.

Hon. Mr. STEVENSON: Is there any reason why Mr. Bryce should not ask his question now?

The CHAIRMAN: No, he can go right on.

By Mr. Bryce:

Q. I wonder if Major MacKay could tell us if he could give us any idea as to how many of those 12,000 Indians under the age of 17 years have received grade VIII education, approximately.—A. Well Mr. Bryce, I haven't the return. I should like to answer that on Thursday. I could get the figures for you; that is, I haven't the report before me. But, of course, Mr. Hoey might be able to give you the information at the moment. I will have the figures with me on Thursday.

Mr. HOEY: There is a statement in my submission showing the number of pupils¹. Just how many complete entrants by grade and so on, I would hesitate to say. I know it is reasonably high if you take the Six Nations, but in British Columbia I would have to make some enquiries.

Mr. BRYCE: My reason for asking that is that I think lack of education is the background of this whole problem.

Mr. HOEY: I think so.

Mr. BRYCE: If we can educate the Indian he is going to go right ahead because he has proved himself to be the equal of the white man in many, many things. I know that some of the Indian boys who have been overseas for five years have come back realizing for the first time what sanitation means in the home, and I think that the education which the army gave these boys is going to be of great value. If we can get these Indian boys and girls to go to school they are going to go ahead greatly in the next twenty-five years.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Providing we make sure they get the income which will enable them to enjoy it. I think Mr. Lickers was right when he said that the Indian must get equality of income.

Mr. BROWN: No, he said if you could give both the same standard of living.

Mr. BRYCE: As far as the income of the Indian is concerned, he has proved without any doubt that he can earn more than a white man in some phases of work. Take the Indians of Caughnawaga, they have excelled in certain types of building; they travel all over the North American continent at their work on bridges and skyscrapers.

Mr. BLACKMORE: That is granted, but there is only an Indian here and there can do that work. If you just take the Indians in my locality, they are not able to make outstanding incomes because they cannot get the money.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we take up agriculture now?

By Mr. MacNicol:

Q. I was going to ask Mr. MacKay to give us a little bit of information as to just what the field supervisors do on an ordinary Indian reservation? —A. Well, in the first place I should think that the field supervisor would start out by making a general survey of conditions.

¹Minutes, 30th May, page 13.