

Mr. CASE: I cannot see how we are going to separate them. We have got to discuss the one with the other. At the moment I take it that the committee is discussing the best method to employ, and trying to decide whether residential schools or day schools are best.

The CHAIRMAN: Could we have a decision on this matter? Is it your desire to discuss education generally or to divide education into day schools and residential schools?

Mr. BRYCE: You cannot divide it.

The CHAIRMAN: All those in favour of discussing it generally? I think that is carried.

Mr. CASE: Then if I may come back to what Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bryce have been talking about. If we are going to seek to raise the standard of the Indians I do not quite understand why it would not be reasonable to use the more modern type of equipment. That is to say, it is suggested here that the type of equipment they are using in their education is not to be found in their homes. Some day maybe it will be. Maybe they will seek to bring that situation about.

Mr. GIBSON: Running water is the basis of civilization. I think once you have sanitary facilities in your home you have a start. Beyond that you do not need an electric stove.

Mr. CASE: Do you not think it is a good thing that the Indian children are taught by these methods so that when they return to the reservation they will have these ideas to carry back there to improve their living conditions?

Mr. BLACKMORE: In order to do that in my constituency you would have to provide running water for the Indians. Many of the Indians on the reserve have to go 15 miles and haul water by means of cans and tubs in wagons. We have to be realistic in these matters. One of the chief problems in my constituency right now is to get water.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the departmental officials have had a thorough discussion on your recommendations. Could we not proceed with Major MacKay and dispose of his evidence? I do not want to cut off any debate, but I do see the advisability of getting along. We could discuss this matter until doomsday unless some action is taken on it.

By Mr. Bryce:

Q. Just before you do that I want to ask Major MacKay a question. Have you run into any difficulty in British Columbia where the Indian reservation borders on a white settlement in getting your few Indian pupils into the provincial schools?—A. Yes, we have in a few cases, but generally speaking the school boards are quite helpful in extending the facilities of the white school to Indian pupils who wish to attend.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. You encourage that, do you?—A. Yes, we do at every opportunity. Perhaps it might be interesting to know that we have in British Columbia 201 Indian children in white public schools and 24 in high schools. The department pay the tuition of 148 of these pupils.

By Mr. Bryce:

Q. Do they pay the same rate?—A. As white people do?

Q. The same as you pay to the churches?—A. Oh no. The rate, for instance, generally for attendance at public school in British Columbia is \$35 per school year, and for high schools, if I recall correctly, the tuition fee is \$90, but it is