

of our schools and he was not as successful in teaching his own people as he subsequently became in teaching white children. At the present time he is a principal of a white school.

Mr. FARQUHAR: Do you find much difficulty in securing teachers?

The WITNESS: We do, yes. There is a shortage of qualified teachers.

Mr. GIBSON: Do you pay them comparable salaries?

The WITNESS: We have endeavoured to do so. I think there has been a revision of the salary list in the province of British Columbia, and in my recent report to the Director of Indian Affairs I suggested that we should endeavour as soon as possible to raise our salary list to the standard provided by the province. In a good many of our schools we provide not only salary but living accommodation, fuel and light. That living accommodation is provided, in almost every case, as a matter of fact, in British Columbia, including furnished quarters, so that there is a certain valuation which has to be placed on that in estimating what salary should be paid.

Mr. BLACKMORE: How does that policy work out when you come to residential schools? For example, would the expense be borne jointly by the church and the government? How do you manage—first, do you see that the teacher is qualified—

The WITNESS: The responsibility of the employment of staff in the residential schools falls on the principal of the school. He receives a per capita grant from the crown—and I am not in a position to say what assistance he receives from the church, but he receives some on which to operate the school. And when a residential school is inspected and the teacher is found lacking in qualifications, one who has not attained the standard required in the matter of instruction of children which the inspector or we consider should have been attained, an adverse report is made and we usually request the removal of that teacher. So far as I know that is the limit of our control with respect to the staff of residential schools. We certainly have a much wider control over the staff of the day schools. The residential school is operated under the auspices of the church to which the pupil belongs.

*By Mr. Harkness:*

Q. So far as these fifty-five day schools you have in British Columbia are concerned, in how many cases are the teachers nominated by the church?—A. I think in every case, with the exception of two.

Q. And do you pay the salaries in all cases?—A. We pay the salaries in all cases.

Q. In all cases?—A. Yes.

Q. And the course of study which is followed there is exactly the same, you say, except for very minor modifications, as that which is carried on in the ordinary schools in the province?—A. Well, generally it is supposed to be. As a matter of fact, the curriculum is supposed to be that of the province in which the school is located.

Q. What grade do you take up to in these grade schools?—A. Well, the courses in the day schools run up to grade VIII.

Q. And if Indian lads want to go beyond that grade then they have to go to a residential school?—A. No, not to a residential school necessarily, unless they have grade IX and higher in a residential school—which is not general—they go to the high school.

Q. They have to go to high school. I see that you pay the tuition there for some twenty-four.—A. That is at the present time, yes, in British Columbia; but I might observe here that the requirements are aptitude, recommendation by the teacher—the principal of the school, if you like, and the school inspector.