

sanitary and living conditions and expect that we are going to get any permanent value from the training. I think we are wasting a lot of money at the present time because we do not follow through.

Mr. MACNICOL: May I suggest before we go any further that as to this matter of education we take it up in an orderly way? We are now mixing up day schools and residential schools. Let us start at the bottom with day schools first and come up from that and take residential schools afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we are merely answering Mr. Case's questions. We have given him that privilege. If it is the desire of the committee to proceed in the order we had previously arranged at the last meeting I would be pleased to do that now.

Mr. CASE: I think it is important that we should discuss it as Mr. Bryce has done.

The CHAIRMAN: I think what Mr. MacNicol is trying to point out to us is that we have a set order under which we are going to ask Major MacKay questions.

Mr. CASE: We are dealing with education now, are we not?

The CHAIRMAN: Would you not consider this a matter of education?

Mr. MACNICOL: I agree it is education, but what I mean is that so far we have been passing from day schools to residential schools. They are two different things. I would suggest that we confine ourselves first to day schools. Let the members ask questions as to that head and finish with day schools. Then we can go to residential schools.

Mr. FARQUHAR: In my part of the country some of the children go to the day schools and some of them go to the residential schools. I do not think they follow up to the residential schools from the day schools.

Mr. MACNICOL: The residential school is located somewhere where there is a church. As a rule, they go together. The government allows the church so much money per head, but the rank and file of the Indians are taught first in day school on the Indian reservation. That is my experience.

Mr. FARQUHAR: I do not think that is right.

Mr. MACNICOL: It does not matter to me. If you want to proceed with residential schools first, well and good.

Mr. HARKNESS: It depends on the area. In Alberta there is only one day school in the whole province. All the rest of the people go to residential schools.

The CHAIRMAN: Can we not discuss both of those under the one heading of education?

Mr. MACNICOL: It is under the heading of education, but what I mean is Major MacKay said there were thirteen residential schools and fifty-five day schools. That is four times as many so that most of the children must go to the day schools if there are fifty-five of them.

The WITNESS: The enrolment is about the same, about 50 per cent in the residential schools. Of course, they have accommodation in some of them for a great number of pupils. Although we have fifty-five day schools the enrolment is just about the same.

*By Mr. Farquhar:*

Q. They start at the same age in both schools?—A. They start at the same age in both schools. Children do not attend day school and from there go to the residential schools with the exception of a few where, of course, conditions in the home suggest they should be provided with residential school training and accommodation.