

grant. The Department reserves the privilege of approving the more important appointments to the staffs of these institutions and has in effect a thorough and efficient system of inspection. Tuition is academic and vocational. In addition to the scholastic studies girls are taught domestic science and boys are given manual and technical education that will fit them to meet the conditions of life in the respective sections of the province to which they belong. In the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that this system should be maintained and extended and that residential and day schools be gradually established in districts not already provided for; that the tuition should tend to emphasize the industrial side; and that individual Indians should be given opportunities to develop natural aptitudes. Arrangements should also be made to enable Indians of pronounced ability, who wish to qualify for the professions or fit themselves for positions in the industrial fields, to pursue the necessary studies in institutions of higher learning, each case to be considered on its merits.

Regarding Sub-head No. 2: There is already a system of medical aid and hospitals throughout the province, and we note that one large item of expenditure made on behalf of the Indians is for this very purpose, the expenditure for the last fiscal year being \$102,000. It seems to your Committee that this item of expenditure might be developed and that as Parliament provides funds for the purpose, hospitals should be established, particularly for the treatment of tubercular Indians or for the fullest use of such hospitals established for the citizens of the province. Special efforts should at all times be made,—and it is as much in the interest of the white citizens as of the Indians,—to diminish the incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases that are communicable. Where necessary, hospitals for the treatment of general diseases should be established, and by the employment of nurses and field matrons, the Indian women should be instructed in the care of children, and as required, the medical staff should be enlarged.

(17) That all compensations provided for by the two preceding paragraphs and all other compensation claimed by any Tribe so far as may be found necessary, be dealt with by enactment of the Parliament of Canada and be determined and administered in accordance with such enactment.

The Parliament of Canada has power to legislate for Indians and Indian reserves, and no doubt will, as occasion requires, exercise that power.

(18) That all restrictions contained in the Land Act and other Statutes of the Province be removed.

By the confirmation of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs the restrictions of the Land Act have been removed, and as it was not shown that other statutes of the Province of British Columbia were oppressive or had not been enacted in the interests of the Indians, your Committee does not consider it proper to make any reference in this regard.

(19) That the Indian Act be revised and that all amendments of that Act required for carrying into full effect these conditions of settlement dealing with the matter of citizenship, and adjusting all outstanding matters relating to the administration of Indian Affairs in British Columbia be made.

Parliament will no doubt revise and amend the Indian Act from time to time in the interests of the Indians as often as found necessary.

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