

being in the experience of clearing this land. He would recommend, in order that the efficiency of the industrial school be improved, that the Department arrange to clear and put under thorough cultivation about 50 or 60 acres and use this land as a demonstration farm or object lesson in practical farming for the benefit of the pupils, increasing such area year by year. The Indian boys had never yet had even a good start in practical agricultural instruction. The results of the Industrial School had not been satisfactory insofar as the increase of interest in agriculture among the Indians was concerned, none of the boys after leaving the school displaying any interest in farming on their own account. In the matter of trades, some little instruction in carpentry was given at the school, but not much; the carpentry taught was largely in connection with the work about the school -- a certain number of outside orders for furniture, etc., were received, but not many. There was a little beginning in the way of manual training, but not much. He would not recommend the teaching of such other trades as blacksmithing, shoemaking, tailoring, etc., thinking that better all round results would be attained by confining instruction to agriculture and carpentry. All the Vancouver Island Indians had a natural bent toward woodworking and the use of carpentry tools, possibly because up to the present there had been no inducement for them to interest themselves in other crafts. He agreed that there should be a certain amount of instruction at the industrial school in mechanical trades, but to teach many trades would involve undue expense. The School at present was too small. It was now filled to its capacity, which was 35 boys. The capacity of the Girls' School was 30 pupils, but 28 was the greatest number that had ever yet attended. The Girls' School was now large enough but the accommodations of the Boys' School were inadequate and he would recommend that

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