

some of the field workers in respect to agriculture and so on. The question is what is reclassifying, and what do they hope to get by reclassifying these people?—A. I recommended a reclassification of the existing position of agricultural agent in the matter of salary in order to attract someone with more suitable qualifications; and I observed that in addition to his duties as agricultural agent he might take on the supervision of Indian arts and crafts.

Mr. GIBSON: I imagine that is a very important matter to take up because it deals with the Indians' income. They have not so many sources of income, and actually handicraft is one of the things they are particularly good at, and anything they produce is saleable.

The WITNESS: I might add that considerable instruction in the matter of Indian arts and crafts is given in the various Indian residential schools of the province.

*By Mr. Case:*

Q. There was a gentleman in charge who gave quite a lecture on Indian handicraft in the City Hall in Vancouver. No doubt Mr. MacKay will know whom I mean?—A. I think it is Dr. Raley. He was at one time the principal of the school at Coqualeetza and he has been in the service as a missionary.

Q. He is not now associated with the department?—A. No, he is retired.

Hon. Mr. STIRLING: Are there many local associations such as the one you know of in the Okanagan which interests itself in arts and crafts?

The WITNESS: There are various divisions of that same organization. There is one in Victoria, and I think there is a branch in Kamloops now, and, of course, the one at Vernon.

Mr. BLACKMORE: May I ask a question that will probably draw Mr. Hoey into the answer? Is there in the dominion any coordinated and consistent scheme for preserving the arts and crafts of the Indians of 75 or 80 years ago? I find that the Indians are no longer able to do the things they were able to do when I was a small boy. It seems to me a great loss has been sustained. I hope that somewhere the arts are preserved so that they can be reintroduced.

Mr. HOEY: We have two collections, one at Victoria and the other at Toronto. Professor McIlraith, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, has been over a period of years deeply interested in that. We have a good collection at the Ontario Museum, but it is not as good as they have in some other countries. I was somewhat amused to learn that a number of the finest Indian collections—that is of our own American Indians—were in Europe. There was a fine one in Berlin. The Smithsonian Institute too have a lot of Indian work, but we have two good exhibits left. Of course, in our own National Museum, Ottawa, we have a fair collection. I do not think it is as good as the one in Toronto, but it is fair.

Mr. BLACKMORE: What I am particularly concerned about is not only the preserving of the collections but the establishing of schools necessary to execute those designs.

Mr. BROWN: Preserving the art itself.

Mr. HOEY: The whole purpose in establishing a handicraft section and attaching it to the Indian Affairs branch in 1936 was to do that very thing.

Mr. BLACKMORE: What success did you have? What progress did you make?

Mr. HOEY: Very little. We had very limited success because we have only one official with a stenographer; but her intention is to do more if she has the staff and the facilities. But we were in the grip of the depression and then the war came on and we just could not secure the staff. We have done a