

them an additional \$10 per pupil. This year we will pay them \$15, and that 92.24 is restored to 100 per cent in this year's estimates.

Mr. MACNICOL: That is the residential school that you are talking about?

Mr. HOEY: Yes.

Mrs. NIELSEN: There is one other point about the education of these Indian children that I should like to mention. I can remember talking last summer, when I went back from Winnipeg, to an archdeacon of the English church who was looking after Indian affairs and schools and I was somewhat appalled at his attitude. He is a very fine person, and I do not want to say anything against him, but it was an attitude that I have heard expressed by others. He complained of the numbers of girls whom they educate in their schools, and then he said, "Of course, we train them and we feel that they are best fitted for domestic service." He said, "We send these girls into good homes." And he said, "After a while they learn how to keep house nicely, but then eventually they marry and go back into the reserve, and you should just see their homes after a little while." It seems to me that there is something wrong with our whole attitude towards these young girls. Why should Indian girls be more fitted for domestic service than any other type of girl? Why should we not endeavour to fit these young girls to take their part in the usual life of the country and to go into the various forms of service?

Mr. MACNICOL: I say that too.

Mrs. NIELSEN: I am very much opposed to the idea of just educating the Indian people to take on the rough kind of work. Why not give them every opportunity and facility, if they are capable of absorbing it? There will always be a certain percentage who will not be capable of absorbing it, the same as there is a certain percentage of our own people not capable of absorbing such education. But I do not like the attitude that so many people seem to have towards the Indian people, that they will educate them to a certain limit, and then if they go back to the reserve after that, it is through some fault of the Indians themselves. I do not believe that it is. The reason why many of these girls who have been brought up in fairly decent homes and taught domestic service revert back to perhaps slatternly sort of women when they go back to the reservation is that they have not the economic means of keeping a home. It is not any fault of the Indians themselves.

Mr. RICKARD: What can you do about it?

Mrs. NIELSEN: Break down a lot of prejudice, and see that the Indian people have the same right of employment as anybody else; see that the girls do not have to go back to the reserves but that gradually the younger generation of the Indian people are absorbed into the life of Canada, that they live in cities like the rest of us. They do not have to go back to the reserves. A lot of people seem to think they will always have to live there, that you cannot do anything with them. But I think that, speaking of that younger generation of Indian people, we should bring them up to take their part in the general life of this country and forget about the reserves.

Mr. RICKARD: Yes. But they want to get married and go back to the reserves.

Mrs. NIELSEN: I think that is because they feel a lot of people would wish to have them there, that there is antagonism against them, and that they do not get the same opportunity for jobs as other people do.

Mr. RICKARD: That bears out what I said at the last meeting or previously, that after these girls or Indians are taken to a certain point, they automatically go back to their regular routine and drift back there again.

Mr. ROSS (*Calgary East*): That is because they are treated as inferiors.