



CANADA

Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of
CITIZENSHIP
and
IMMIGRATION
1956-57

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1957

Price: 50 cents

THE UNIVERSITY OF

THE STATE OF

NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 19, 1900

REPORT

OF THE

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	7
Financial Statement.....	8
Canadian Citizenship Branch.....	9
Liaison.....	10
Programs and Materials.....	11
Research.....	13
Peace Tower Carillon.....	14
Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch.....	15
Canadian Citizenship Statistical Tables:	
Table 1—Citizenship Registration, 1947-1956 inclusive.....	17
Table 2—Distribution by Provinces of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship 1955 and 1956.....	17
Table 3—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immi- gration, 1956.....	18
Table 4—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, 1955 and 1956.....	19
Table 5—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration.....	20
Table 6—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Age, and Period of Immi- gration, 1956.....	21
Table 7—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration, 1956.....	22
Table 8—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status, and Citizenship of Spouse, 1956.....	23
Table 9—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Occupation and Period of Immigration, 1956.....	24
Immigration Branch.....	25
Legislation.....	25
Special Agreements.....	25
Federal-Provincial Agreements.....	26
Assisted Passage Loan Scheme.....	26
Family Assistance for Immigrants and Settlers.....	26
Domestics from the British West Indies.....	27
Hungarian Refugee Movement.....	27
Placement and Settlement.....	27
Training and Rotation.....	28
Other Field Activities.....	28
Overseas Activities.....	28
Immigration Statistical Tables:	
Table 1—Immigration to Canada by Calendar Years, 1852-1956.....	30
Table 2—Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Calendar Year 1956	30
Table 3—Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1956.....	31
Table 4—Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1956.....	32
Table 5—Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Citizenship, Calendar Year 1956.....	34
Table 6—Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Calendar Year 1956.....	36
Table 7—Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1956.....	38
Table 8—Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1956.....	46

CONTENTS—Concluded

	PAGE
Indian Affairs Branch.....	49
Economic Development.....	50
Wildlife and Fisheries.....	52
Social Welfare.....	53
Education.....	56
Reserves.....	62
Membership.....	64
Indian Estates.....	64
Trusts and Annuities.....	65
Engineering and Construction.....	66
The Provincial Picture.....	67
Names and Locations of Indian Agencies.....	80
Indian Affairs Statistical Tables:	
Table 1—Census of Indian Population, classified by Religious Persuasion, Age Group and Sex, by Province, 1954.....	82
Table 2—Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957.....	84
Table 3—Ordinary Expenditure, by Province, 1956-1957.....	84
Table 4—Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1957.....	85
Table 5—Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1957.....	86
Table 6—Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, by Province, 1956-1957.....	87
Table 7—Indian School Statistics, by Province, as at January 31, 1957.....	88
Table 8—Indian Residential Schools, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957.....	90
Table 9—Enrolment of Indians at Provincial and Private Schools, by Province, September 1, 1956—March 31, 1957.....	91
Table 10—Distribution of Residential and Day Pupils in Indian Schools, by Age, Sex and Grade, as at December 31, 1956.....	92
Table 11—Distribution of Teaching Staff by Province, as at January 31, 1957.....	96
Table 12—Number of Instructors in Practical Arts Employed in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction, by Province, as at December 31, 1956.....	96
Table 13—Number of Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957.....	97
Table 14—Rate of Remuneration of Teachers Employed in Indian Residential and Day Schools, by Province, as at January 31, 1957.....	98

Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

The economic position and social development of Canada's Indian population continued to improve during the fiscal year 1956-57, and distinct progress was evident in band administration of community affairs and in the development of band council responsibility. Indian Social Leaders' Courses and Indian Homemakers' Clubs played an important part in stimulating social betterment.

Indian reserves are experiencing the impact of the nation-wide economic growth, especially of resource development and related industrial expansion. The extension of power distribution lines has brought improved conditions to many reserves; and leases for development of oil and natural gas, as well as royalty payments on production, have added to band funds, as have timber sales, payments for rights-of-way, and the sale of land for industrial sites.

The house building and home improvement program operated at a high level during the year, several hundred new housing units having been provided and more than 2,000 repaired, using mainly Indian labour. Recent changes in the Indian Act and the National Housing Act now permit qualified Indian applicants to obtain house financing through the NHA program, subject to special guarantee provisions, making possible a wider use of band funds for this purpose. These changes are expected to stimulate the home-building program on the reserves.

An extensive school construction program was continued throughout the year, providing 76 new classrooms. Fifteen schools were under construction at the end of the fiscal year. A program of general construction was carried out, as well, including roads, bridges, waterworks, power installations, office buildings and staff residences, and other structures.

Off the reserves, Indian labour is still engaged largely in the resource industries, especially in the more remote regions; but Indians are now entering more and more frequently into a wider variety of occupations. They are represented in many trades and professions and in the cultural arts. Much of this improvement is a result of more widespread general education and expanded vocational training for Indians, increasingly in association with non-Indian students. Indians, both school age and adult, are following a wide variety of trades and business training courses both on and off the reserves. Given suitable job preparation and opportunity to adjust to changes in environment, it is evident that they can undertake responsible employment. Indian Placement Officers were appointed during the year to develop more employment opportunities for Indians and to help them meet problems of adjustment to the non-Indian community.

Throughout the entire Indian education program a continuing effort is being made to fit young Indians to take their place eventually in the larger Canadian community. An increasing number of Indian students are being accommodated at non-Indian schools. This program of integrated education is being advanced through agreements with local school authorities, the Department sharing the cost of additional school construction on the basis of the number of Indian students the local school authorities agree to accommodate.

During the year a system of scholarships was instituted as an incentive to outstanding students to further their education by attending vocational schools or institutions of higher learning. An adult education program was also initiated by the Branch, with encouraging early results.

An important development during the year was the establishment of Indian school committees on a number of reserves, as a means of enabling Indian communities to assume more responsibility in the development of educational facilities for their children, and in the use of government and band funds for educational purposes.

Economic Development

Employment

Increasing numbers of Indians are becoming better qualified through education and general experience to take advantage of opportunities for seasonal and permanent employment off the reserves. Such opportunities were at a very high level during most of the year, especially in the development of new areas throughout the country. Through co-operation with industries, other government departments, and employer associations at national and local levels, it was possible to channel Indian labour to areas where suitable jobs were available. Repayable assistance was provided in the form of transportation, lodging en route, and limited awaiting-returns benefits to Indians leaving their reserves for employment elsewhere.

Indian workmen were employed on mining and power developments, in forestry and fishing operations, with engineering and survey parties, in railway maintenance and construction work generally, and in agriculture. Indian labour, for example, played a significant part in securing last year's sugar beet crop in Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario.

Although the majority of Indians were employed in seasonal jobs, there has been an encouraging increase in permanent placements. At one long-established mine in northwestern Ontario, over 60 Indians have been employed in underground operations. Permanent housing is provided nearby. The workmen have already achieved a reputation for competence and stability, and Indian employment is expected to be a permanent feature at the mine.

Such placements usually involve problems of adjustment to the standards of the non-Indian community and require the application of strict selection standards and follow-up procedures.

To supervise and administer placement programs for Indians three Indian Placement Officers were appointed to Regional Offices at Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver, and a fourth was scheduled for appointment at Winnipeg early in 1957. In these placement programs the emphasis will be on the development of employment opportunities in a wider range of jobs in primary and secondary industries, to meet the needs of an increasing Indian population for whom the job resources and potential of the reserves are no longer adequate. The recruitment and selection of personnel and follow-up procedures will receive special attention.

Housing and Reserve Development

A total of 904 new houses were built and 2,372 were repaired during the fiscal year, as part of the continuing Indian housing program. This compares with 817 houses built and 2,306 repaired in the year 1955-56. A further increase in costs per housing unit was recorded, reflecting higher standards of house construction and increased material and labour costs.

Wherever possible Indian bands are encouraged to meet the housing needs of the reserves by community action. Band councils are given every opportunity to participate in planning, and are requested to stipulate priority amongst applicants for assistance. Indians are meeting approximately half the costs of house construction from funds available to them.

When expedient, sawmills are purchased for the production of lumber from logs cut on the reserve. Two additional mills were provided for use at Fort McPherson, N.W.T., and at Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, bringing to 45 the number of mills in operation financed either from welfare appropriation or from band funds.

Financial assistance was again provided to Indians in the development of reserve resources and in the promotion of agriculture, lumbering, domestic and commercial fishing, and light industry.

Walk-in freezers to provide storage for game, fish and other country food serve an important function in stabilizing the economy of Indians in remote areas. New units constructed during the year at Fort Simpson, Fort McPherson and Fort Good Hope brought to 13 the total now in use.

Revolving Fund Loans

The total in the Revolving Fund was increased from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000 to meet heavier demands for loans. Loans granted during the year numbered 168 with a total value of \$233,963, as compared with 59 loans totalling \$56,789 in 1955-56. The loans were required for a wide variety of purposes including the financing of lumbering and commercial fishing enterprises, the purchase of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, chain saws and fishing equipment, and the payment of wages for group projects and the breaking of land.

Revolving Fund loans provide vital credit for Indians, supplementing the normal range of credit resources which may be unavailable or only partially available on the reserve.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Thirty-seven Veterans' Land Act grants, mainly for home improvements, were approved during the year, as compared with 54 during 1955-56. This brought to 1,537 the total number of grants approved to March 31, 1957, for the purposes and amounts shown as follows:—

<i>Purpose of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Land and buildings.....	\$ 302,636.33
Building materials.....	1,657,875.10
Clearing land.....	84,907.64
Livestock and equipment.....	996,419.12
Forestry equipment.....	19,655.14
Commercial fishing equipment.....	209,807.36
Fur farming equipment.....	34,875.85
Household equipment.....	196,777.33
	<u>\$ 3,502,954.37</u>

As of March 31, 1957, a total of 253 Indian veterans had qualified for clear title to chattels and materials purchased through Veterans' Land Act grants, having complied with the terms of their contracts with the Indian Affairs Branch for a period of ten consecutive years.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

A total of \$5,658.10 was distributed in the form of grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs. This expenditure included the cost of prizes awarded for standing crops and home improvement competitions.

Handicraft

Since April 1, 1956, craft orders having a total value of \$16,314.22 were shipped from Branch central warehouse to merchants across Canada, and Indian craft workers at Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Lorette agencies were paid a total of \$11,500.34 for their production.

A total of 6,708 hospital garments were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare for \$12,770.39. Of this amount, approximately \$4,000 was paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs engaged in the manufacture of hospital clothing. Flannelette cuttings were distributed periodically, and the women made excellent use of this scrap material in the production of layettes, patchwork quilts, and other articles for use in the home.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The wildlife and fisheries development and management program was continued under the terms of formal agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario; by special projects in the province of Quebec; and by co-operative arrangement in certain other jurisdictions.

Beaver continues to be the most important source of both cash income and subsistence food. The 1956 crop from the Quebec Preserve areas produced 21,500 pelts with a cash value to the Indians concerned of \$299,147.52, and comparably high production has been registered in other jurisdictions employing the same census and quota management techniques.

Muskrat production continued high, particularly in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and southern Ontario, where thirty-year records were exceeded during the season with a combined total of over five million pelts valued at almost one dollar each.

Other fur-bearers were in approximately normal supply with slight declines in ermine and squirrels, and small increases in marten, fisher and lynx.

Although fur production has increased, there has been a serious decline in the price paid for raw furs. Coupled with rising commodity prices, this makes it increasingly difficult for an Indian trapper to earn more than a bare subsistence from trapping, and as a result many former trappers are accepting employment in the commercial fishing industry, in pulp cutting, and in other seasonal work. Beaver prices have been much steadier than the general fur market, with the finest types of beaver pelts in good demand at favourable prices.

The Department has been co-operating with other federal agencies, including the departments of Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Northern Affairs and National Resources, in a program intended to stimulate the sale of Canadian furs abroad. A beaver coat, for example, the top award winner in its class at the annual Preview of Fur Fashions at Quebec City, was purchased and exhibited at the Comptoir Suisse in Lausanne, Switzerland, last Autumn. The program will be continued, and participation by provincial agencies and by the trade itself will be encouraged.

Continuing attention is being paid to the development of the North Shore region of the province of Quebec as a fur producing area. One hundred and eighty-six live beaver were transferred from Gaspé Provincial Park to selected areas in the St. Augustine, Romaine, Natashquan and Mingan sections last year, bringing the total of such transfers to almost five hundred during the past three years.

Big game, particularly moose and deer, continue to increase and provide much needed supplies of fresh meat in isolated areas, although further declines have been registered in the numbers of barren ground caribou. An intensive survey of the component parts of the caribou herd has been started by the special committee of federal and provincial representatives appointed to investigate the situation, and the survey will continue.

Rabbits, an important source of food, are reported to be recovering from the bottom level of their cycle. Ptarmigan were fairly abundant in northern areas,

and migratory waterfowl, favoured again by good wintering and nesting weather, were numerous during the autumn migration of 1956.

Assistance to Indians fishing for home consumption was continued and increased through the provision of additional nets and equipment, by providing supervision in some domestic fisheries, and by financing the transportation of fish from fishing stations to the home villages in some instances. Notable in domestic fisheries were those at Trout Rock on Great Slave Lake where over 50,000 fish were hung, and at Fond du Lac and Stony Rapids on Lake Athabaska where 83,800 fish, mostly whitefish, were put up for winter use. Both of these locations are within the range of the barren ground caribou and the augmented supply of fish, much of which is used for dog feed, will assist in the conservation of caribou.

Lower fur prices have led to greater participation by Indians in the commercial fishing industry in which they have been given increased assistance in the form of better equipment, particularly for winter fishing. Equipment for commercial fishing is generally purchased on a repayable basis through a deduction from the price of fish produced.

In some areas, such as Meadow Lake and Carlton agencies in Saskatchewan and The Pas and Nelson River agencies in Manitoba, Indian participation in commercial fishing is on the same basis as that of non-Indian fishermen. In other areas, departmental projects have been organized and supervised and the Indians are assisted in transporting and marketing their catch. Projects include a trout and whitefish operation on Great Slave Lake; goldeye fisheries at Lac Clair, Alberta, and Big Sandy Lake, Ontario; a sturgeon fishery in the James Bay area; and a salmon fishery at Bersimis, Quebec. This type of development is becoming more widespread and will be valuable in augmenting the income of older Indians who are unsuited for other employment. Further progress has been made toward integrating fishing and trapping seasons to spread income over a longer period of the year.

Social Welfare

Homemakers' Clubs

Conventions of Indian Homemakers' Clubs were held in Alberta, Southern Ontario, Northern Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and delegates displayed keen interest in the proceedings. These meetings have a stimulating effect on the whole club movement, provide a forum for exchanging views, and enable delegates to benefit from the experience of other clubs.

There were 158 Homemakers' Clubs active during the year.

Social Leaders' Courses

The Indian Social Leaders' Training Program has served to create community awareness and encourages Indians to assume greater responsibility in the development of organized group activities on their reserves. Training programs have been designed to provide instruction to selected leaders in various aspects of community development.

A total of nine formal Indian Social Leaders' Training Courses were conducted during the year in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and the Maritimes. In southern Ontario, five leadership conferences were also designed to stimulate community organization. In northern Ontario a number of organized weaving courses have met with considerable success.

Provincial and local organizations concerned with promoting leadership in non-Indian communities have assisted in many aspects of the Indian Social Leaders' Training Program.

Child Welfare

Effective child welfare and protection services on reserves require close co-operation with provincial and municipal child welfare agencies. An outstanding development during the year was the negotiation, with Children's Aid Societies in the province of Ontario, of 19 agreements for the extension of child protection and welfare services to Indians on adjacent reserves. Formal agreements have not yet been reached in other provinces, but negotiations are continuing.

Special efforts have been made to locate additional foster homes of the highest possible standard for orphaned, neglected, or abandoned Indian children.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of families and children, registered as Indian, in receipt of Family Allowances as at December 31, 1956, and the method and amount of payment by province:—

Province or Territory	Number of:		Method of Payment to Family				Amount
	Families in Pay	Children in Pay	Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agent	Agency Trust Account	In Kind	
							\$
Prince Edward Island.....	22	65	21	.....	1	.....	5,633
Nova Scotia.....	157	485	151	.....	6	.....	34,272
New Brunswick.....	294	966	289	.....	5	.....	67,007
Quebec.....	1,902	5,280	1,029	597	25	251	395,546
Ontario.....	4,508	13,872	4,137	60	58	253	981,560
Manitoba.....	2,714	7,956	2,688	12	14	.....	575,687
Saskatchewan.....	2,814	7,891	2,411	367	36	.....	575,470
Alberta.....	2,069	5,483	1,908	148	13	.....	409,400
British Columbia.....	4,232	12,697	3,876	104	245	7	913,189
Yukon and N.W.T.....	756	1,853	680	35	3	38	140,879
Total.....	19,468	56,548	17,190	1,323	406	549	4,098,643

An analysis of the statement shows that 95.1 per cent received payment by cheque, 2.1 per cent had their allowances administered through the Indian agency trust account, and 2.8 per cent received payment in kind. The total of Family Allowances paid shows an increase of \$56,413 over 1955.

Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security.

The following table shows the number of recipients of the allowances indicated as at December 31, 1956:—

Province or Territory	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Old Age Assistance	Old Age Security
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	4	9
Nova Scotia.....	3	6	35	89
New Brunswick.....	5	1	26	63
Quebec.....	11	21	105	462
Ontario.....	48	67	469	1,245
Manitoba.....	34	5	205	617
Saskatchewan.....	46	7	167	450
Alberta.....	19	4	143	462
British Columbia.....	72	20	256	927
Northwest Territories.....	10	.....	68	113
Yukon.....	5	1	24	94
	254	133	1,502	4,531

Care of the Aged

Whenever possible, aged persons in need of assistance are accommodated on their home reserve in familiar surroundings. Accommodation is found in private homes for those whose next of kin are not able to provide it, and a proportion of the houses built on reserves from Welfare appropriation is for the use of aged persons. Bedridden or senile cases are placed in the ordinary provincial and private institutions for the aged. Recipients of the Old Age Assistance or Old Age Security allowances are expected to contribute towards the cost of their care.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled

During the year, careful study was made of the progress of the experimental rehabilitation program established in Edmonton in 1955 to assist young handicapped Indians to become self-supporting. By March 31, 1957 more than 30 had been placed in employment in the city of Edmonton, and, with the support of the rehabilitation officers, seem to have adjusted successfully to urban life. Over 100 persons were attended to under this program during the year.

As a result of the success achieved through the Edmonton program a second project was started in Winnipeg to provide a service for handicapped Indians and Eskimos in the province of Manitoba. It is being financed, for Indians, jointly by the Indian Affairs Branch and Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and for Eskimos, by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba will operate the project. A Manitoba Indian Rehabilitation Advisory Committee was set up, composed of local officials of the federal departments concerned and representatives of private organizations and provincial and municipal governments.

Although there were only two formal rehabilitation programs in operation during the year, there has been an increasing interest throughout the Indian Affairs administrative regions in providing rehabilitation services to handicapped Indians. The number of individuals in each province who have been participating in personal rehabilitation schemes is as follows:—

British Columbia.....	12
Alberta.....	108
Saskatchewan.....	5
Manitoba.....	17
Northern Ontario.....	3
Southern Ontario.....	16
Quebec.....	2
Maritimes.....	2

Indigent Relief

Public assistance was granted to Indians unable to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families. Although improved economic conditions on most reserves reduced the number of needy cases, the total relief costs increased by approximately 8 per cent as a result of generally higher prices for food and the addition of tomatoes and tomato juice to the standard ration as recommended by nutritionists.

During the year plans were approved for payment of relief by cheque rather than by food orders, in selected experimental areas. This method is designed to bring procedures into line with general municipal and provincial practice, to remove the stigma of relief from assistance given, and to enable the competent Indian housewife to purchase foods best suited to her requirements. If successful, this method will be extended as rapidly as the development of suitable administrative and control procedures permit.

The provision of special foods for Indians exposed to tuberculosis or convalescing after hospitalization was continued in co-operation with the medical authorities.

Education

Enrolment

During the fiscal year enrolment of Indians at educational institutions totalled 37,305, an increase of 2,168 over the previous year. The number of Indians enrolled in provincial, territorial or private schools increased by 706 to 6,272. Enrolment in schools operated by the Branch increased by 1,462 to 31,033. Of this number the classrooms of residential schools served 11,644 children, including 10,599 boarders and 1,045 day pupils. Residential schools provided home care for an additional 273 children who were enrolled in classrooms in nearby non-Indian schools. (Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13).

Teaching Staff

The regular teaching staff comprised 703 teachers in day schools and hospital schools, and 356 in residential schools, a total of 1,059. An additional 40 teachers taught at seasonal schools, operated in the summer months for children who are unable to attend a day or residential school during the regular academic year. (Table 11)

At the beginning of the 1956-57 academic year, the Branch engaged senior teachers, who for classification and salary purposes are classified as principals, to assist the residential school principals. The senior teachers, under the direction of the principal, are responsible for the effective operation of the classrooms. Their duties and responsibilities are to act as consultants to the principals on all educational matters, to perform certain administrative duties required by the Branch and delegated to the senior teacher by the principal, to supervise classroom instruction in the school and to assist the principal in the development of an improved school program.

Residential schools had a staff of 262 teachers conducting regular academic classes. Two teachers were specialists in primary methods; 24 taught home economics full-time, and three part-time; 13 gave full-time instruction in industrial arts, and four gave part-time instruction.

In day schools, there were 484 regular academic classroom teachers and 12 specialists in primary methods. Four teachers taught auxiliary education classes. There were 15 full-time and six part-time teachers of home economics, and 11 full-time and two part-time teachers of industrial arts. One hundred thirteen principals were appointed, four of whom also gave instruction in home economics and one specialized in teaching agricultural science.

In hospital schools, and on isolated reserves, the Branch employed welfare teachers and welfare principals who are required to do welfare work in addition to regular classroom teaching or supervision. There were 51 welfare teachers during the year, one of whom also specialized in the teaching of home economics and another specialized in the teaching of industrial arts. One welfare teacher was assigned to the rehabilitation centre at Winnipeg. Eleven welfare principals were employed.

Table 12 shows details of industrial arts instruction and enrolment. Difference between totals in table and numbers in text above is explained by the fact that the table includes uncertificated instructors.

Before September 1, 1956, members of teaching staff were provided with accommodation as a perquisite, or were paid a lodging allowance in lieu of accommodation. The lodging allowance has now been consolidated with all salaries, and teachers who occupy Crown-owned housing pay rent and other charges at rates set by the Treasury Board.

A new salary schedule came into effect at the beginning of the 1956-57 academic year, to keep teachers' salaries in line with salaries paid in provincial school systems. (Table 14)

The salary schedule is designed to encourage teachers to improve their academic and professional qualifications. Uncertificated teachers may apply for educational leave of absence to attend a teacher-training college or a normal school, and certificated teachers are permitted to take educational leave of absence to improve their academic standing. During the year the Branch approved the granting of educational leave of absence without pay to 23 teachers.

Many teachers are taking advantage of special summer school courses provided by provincial Departments of Education to obtain or improve their teaching certificates. Seventy teachers were reclassified after obtaining additional professional credits or a change in their duties.

There were 16 more university graduates employed in Indian day and residential schools during the academic year 1956-57 than in the previous year, 70 teachers in day schools and 30 teachers in residential schools having university degrees. Eighty-six have a bachelor's degree, ten have a master's degree, and four have a doctorate.

In day schools there are 71 teachers of Indian racial origin employed. Sixty-three are regular academic classroom teachers and one specializes in the teaching of home economics. Five are principals performing supervisory duties and one specializes in agricultural science. One is a welfare teacher required to do welfare work in addition to regular classroom teaching, and one is a welfare principal who performs both welfare and supervisory duties.

Ten teachers in residential schools are of Indian racial origin. Nine are regular academic classroom teachers and one specializes in the teaching of industrial arts.

In-Service Training of Teachers

There was marked progress in in-service training of teachers in the past year, the outstanding event being a summer school course for teachers of Indian and federal schools held at the University of Alberta from July 4 to August 14. The University co-operated by providing facilities for both students and instructors at the course, as well as allowing teachers to enrol in other educational courses being given at the University. There was a joint undertaking by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to provide the teachers of Indian and federal schools with a knowledge of Indian and Eskimo culture and its effect on the teacher's approach and methods in the classroom. Teachers from points as distant as Ontario in the east, Queen Charlotte Islands in the west and Aklavik in the north, met together to study and discuss their problems.

Other forms of in-service training consisted of Regional Inspector's directives to teachers and discussions with teacher groups and teacher institutes. The teachers of Indian schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan held conventions of their own, while in other provinces teachers attended local teachers' conventions. More and more time and thought is being given to the problem of adapting local curricula, texts and methods to meet local conditions in Indian schools.

Curriculum

The use of provincial curricula in Indian schools, as prescribed by regulations, ensures a well-organized and well-balanced program of studies for Indian pupils which is sufficiently flexible to meet most classroom situations and allows for complete integration with non-Indian schools at any grade level. The results in the classroom and in the general educational development of Indians indicate that this practice has been an important step forward in Indian education.

Textbooks and School Supplies

Textbooks in accordance with provincial curricula were provided by the Branch on a loan basis to Indian children attending Indian day, residential or hospital schools. All necessary school supplies, such as pencils, erasers, and notebooks, were provided as well.

Pupils are constantly encouraged to take part in free reading, and to help stimulate their interest the Branch has added a collection of books to every school library at the rate of one book per pupil. In some provinces it has been possible to arrange with provincial authorities for the participation of Indian schools in travelling library circuits.

To supplement the lunches brought by the children, vitaminized biscuits and milk were provided to those attending Indian schools on a day basis.

Audio-Visual Aids

Libraries of filmstrips and phonograph recordings for use in schools are being built up at strategic points. Motion picture films are usually rented to accord with local preferences, but films of general interest are available from Branch headquarters.

Filmstrips and picture books have been produced especially for Indian schools. Advice on the use of audio-visual aids and on other aspects of teaching appears periodically in the Indian School Bulletin, now in the eleventh year of publication.

Schools not served by electric power are furnished with battery-powered phonographs, radios, and other apparatus.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-curricular Activities

In the past year the Branch embarked upon a systematic program to supply playground equipment to Indian schools. Under this program, Indian residential schools will have two satisfactory pieces of playground equipment, and Indian day schools of four or more rooms will have at least one satisfactory piece of playground equipment. The equipment consists of teeters, slides and swings.

Sports equipment was supplied, as in the past, to Indian day and residential schools and many of the school teams gave good account of themselves at hockey, softball, basketball and football.

In the field of extra-curricular activities more 4-H clubs were formed, and more cadet corps and other organized groups, while bands and choirs continued their good work in many schools. Indian pupils, as individuals and in groups, won various awards at festivals across Canada.

Edward Campbell of the Musqueam Band, Vancouver, B.C., won the Tom Longboat Trophy as the most outstanding Indian athlete of the year in Canada.

Transportation of Pupils

The cost of providing daily transportation for Indian school children shows a continual rise as a result of the increased enrolment of Indian children at non-Indian schools, most of which are beyond walking distance from Indian homes; the replacement of many one-room schools by more distantly situated consolidated day schools; and the increased enrolment in day schools of pupils who are boarding at residential schools.

In the award of contracts for public transportation, preference is accorded to persons of Indian status, if properly qualified. For water-borne transportation, only privately-owned vehicles are engaged. Some routes on land are served by Crown-owned vehicles operated by persons of Indian status. Several of the contractors or operators are Indian women.

Some residential school pupils must make the journey at the beginning and end of school terms by chartered aircraft, as their homes are in remote northern areas.

Guidance

The Guidance Program was given continued thought and direction during the year and a Guidance Manual is at present in preparation.

Discussions on guidance and testing were held with teachers of Indian schools at conventions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, and a program of Achievement and Diagnostic Testing agreed upon.

Vocational Training

In addition to courses in industrial arts and home economics, which form part of the regular curriculum in most Indian schools, the Branch provides pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields, wherever possible, when requested by any group of eight or more young adults.

Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enrol in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, handicraft, home-making and other similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such schools, special courses are frequently given on the reserves. Industrial shops at the residential schools or day schools are used for this purpose and teachers of industrial arts or home economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

Among the most successful participants in vocational training courses are older Indians, some of whom are already established but are anxious to improve their status.

Following is a detailed statement of the types of training offered during the past year.

A. For school age pupils:

1. *In Indian schools*—Of the 66 residential schools, 49 have courses in home economics (cooking, sewing, housekeeping). Forty-seven teach woodwork. Twenty-five have courses in sheet metal work. Twenty-one teach motor mechanics. Eleven offer instruction in welding; four give courses in shoe-repairing; and three schools conduct courses in home and farm mechanics. At the larger day schools courses in home economics and industrial arts are given. Handicrafts such as leatherwork, copper tooling, beadwork and weaving are emphasized at hospital schools and encouraged at other schools.
2. *In non-Indian schools*—Pupils who are recommended to continue any of the above courses are given tuition grants to study in provincial or private institutions. From the Maritimes to British Columbia pupils are registered in high schools, trade schools, vocational schools, schools of agriculture, forest ranger courses or technical institutes. A few pupils take correspondence lessons in commercial art and industrial subjects from the correspondence branches of the provincial Departments of Education.

B. For adults:

1. *At Indian schools*—Some residential and day schools offer courses in carpentry, welding or motor mechanics to male adult students. Women are offered courses in sewing, knitting and cooking. Last year, 13 schools were enlisted in this program.
2. *On the reserves*—In addition to the work done at the schools, the Branch has initiated a few short courses on reserves, including agri-

culture and homemaking courses in Alberta, guiding courses at The Pas in Manitoba, and carpentry and homemaking in the Battleford Agency in Saskatchewan.

3. *In co-operation with other authorities*—Courses in agriculture and homemaking are given at Prince Albert, sponsored by the Prince Albert Agricultural Society with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan; courses in agriculture and homemaking at Olds, with the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture; courses in prospecting in northern Ontario, sponsored by the provincial Department of Mines; courses in prospecting at Bersimis with the help of the Quebec Department of Mines and the staff of Laval University; and courses for forest rangers at the provincial schools at Dorset, Ontario, and at Duchesnay, Quebec.

Higher Education

Assistance comparable to that provided for secondary and vocational school students, but on an increased scale, was given to 73 students at university or professional schools, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

A system of scholarships amounting to \$25,000 was instituted to act as an incentive to outstanding students. To be awarded for the first time in September 1957, these scholarships will enable the winning students to continue their studies at universities or in teachers' colleges, or at nursing, technical or agricultural schools.

Adult Education

Over five million Canadian children and adults are today engaged in some form of formal education. It is therefore apparent that the gap between illiterate or meagerly educated Indian adults and the general public will constantly widen unless the Indians are given comparable educational opportunities. For this reason, the Indian Affairs Branch initiated an adult education program this year and 146 adult Indians have received instruction in basic literacy training, regular school subjects, physical training and other phases of education. Eighty of this group were enrolled in basic literacy courses.

At Kettle Point, Ontario, four people who enrolled in adult education last autumn learned sufficient in the first three months to enable them to enrol in correspondence courses at Christmas time. At another point, some Indian women were able to endorse their family allowance cheques properly for the first time in their lives as a result of adult education courses which they had attended.

The adult education program initiated by the Branch includes sport and physical education, and instruction in trades, leadership training and home improvement, in addition to literacy projects and programs to raise the educational status of those who have had some education. The emphasis at present, however, is being placed on literacy, for which a simple fundamental education program is planned similar to that successfully used by UNESCO in underdeveloped countries. In such a program the emphasis is placed upon learning to speak, read and write as a pre-requisite to improving the individual's immediate environment and raising his standard of living.

During the year two filmstrips were produced for the Branch by the National Film Board to assist in the fundamental education program of uneducated Indian adults. It is expected that this series will be expanded in the future.

Legislation

The Indian Act was amended in 1956 to clarify its application to Indians who do not ordinarily reside on a reserve. The responsibility as far as schooling is concerned can now be more clearly defined by federal and provincial authorities.

The effect of the amendment to Section 115, which requires an Indian child who has attained the age of six years to attend school, is already reflected in the increased enrolment of beginning pupils. Indian education in general, and more particularly the integrated program of education, has been greatly strengthened by this amendment.

Integrated Education

The number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools under group agreements, tuition grants, or other means continues to rise from year to year, with nearly 17 per cent of all Indian school children now receiving their education in non-Indian schools. During the year under review, 6,272 Indian children attended non-Indian schools, an increase of 706 or 12½ per cent over the preceding year.

To provide adequate facilities for this program of integration, the federal government has contributed towards the cost of new school plants under a series of agreements with local school authorities. Agreements were concluded with six school authorities during the year ended March 31, 1957, involving federal grants as follows:—

Maniwaki Protestant School Commission.....	\$10,633.30
Portage la Prairie School District.....	36,562.50
Sault Ste. Marie School Board.....	25,268.63
Government of Manitoba.....	15,000.00
Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax.....	36,509.00
Government of Saskatchewan.....	8,604.00

Supervision and Inspection of Schools

Important developments in the field of supervision took place during the year. Senior teachers were appointed to the staffs of residential schools to assist the principals in the development of effective school programs and to supervise classroom instruction. Two additional supervising principals, one for the Peguis schools and one for the Manitoulin Island schools, were appointed. The inspection staff was augmented by the appointment of regional school inspectors for the Maritimes region and for the Northern Ontario region. The supervision of all Indian schools has been co-ordinated under a chief inspector, also appointed in 1956.

The development of supervision at a local or school level is particularly necessary and desirable because of the growing number of classrooms in each region and the large area to be covered by each regional school inspector.

Indian schools are inspected annually by provincial school inspectors as a service to Indian Affairs and to satisfy provincial legislation respecting private schools.

Inspection reports indicate a general improvement in all areas of instruction. Many of the teachers in Indian schools have received special in-service training in the interpretation and use of special techniques, and there now exists a greater understanding of the aims of Indian education in Canada.

A conference of Regional School Inspectors from each region held in Ottawa in November, 1956, afforded an opportunity for a general discussion of the administration and supervision of Indian schools. Topics receiving special attention and study were: school buildings, school transportation, the employment of teachers, school surveys, residential schools, integrated programs and joint agreements, tuition grants, practical arts and vocational training, school equipment and supplies, in-service training for teachers, and guidance.

Indian School Committees

To introduce a measure of democratic practice to the conduct of Indian educational matters, school committees have been formed on a number of

reserves to exercise control over certain aspects of school affairs and the expenditure of school funds, and to stimulate an interest in school work amongst parents. The minutes of the meetings of these newly-formed committees indicate a mature interest in education and a desire on the part of the members to create in parents a greater appreciation of the educational opportunities available for their children.

Liaison Activities

The Education Division of the Branch was represented during the year at the Annual Conference of the Canadian Education Association, and on the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Representatives of the Division were in attendance, as well, at the Convention of the Ontario Education Association, at provincial conferences of school inspectors and teachers, and at the Short Course held in Edmonton by the Canadian Education Association. This participation in educational activities at national and provincial levels is contributing to an increasing recognition of Indian education as one aspect of the whole field of education in Canada generally.

Reserves

Reserves and Land Registry

Land requirements of bands not yet provided with all the land to which they are entitled under treaties continued to be reviewed during the year. Progress was made with regard to reserves for bands in the Fort Vermilion area in the province of Alberta. The provincial government approved, in principle, the setting aside of lands for the Slave and Tall Cree bands, involving the acquisition of new reserves, and the exchange of existing reserves of poor quality for better lands. The formal acquisition of Wabasca Indian Reserve No. 166D, containing approximately 30,000 acres, was concluded during the fiscal year.

Details of reserve lands are shown in Table 2.

The Indian reserve survey program was continued under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. On seven reserves in British Columbia, two in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba, six in Ontario, and three in Quebec, survey parties made boundary retracement surveys, interior subdivision surveys of individual holdings, section surveys, or subdivisions of waterfront properties to be leased as cottage sites.

There was an increase over the previous year in the number of transfers of land between Indians, and allotments of vacant land on reserves to band members by the various band councils. The number of Indian estates involving land assets also showed a marked increase, reflected in the volume of work with regard to Individual Land Holdings. Nine hundred and twenty-eight Certificates of Possession and 118 Certificates of Occupation were issued during the period.

Land Sales and Rights-of-Way

Nation-wide development is reflected in the number of applications received for rights-of-way over Indian reserves. Extensive highway building projects and extensions and additions to electric power distribution lines have affected the reserves, and numerous applications were received and processed during the year for easements in respect of oil and gas pipelines. Altogether 142 land sales were negotiated during the year, 132 on a cash basis and 10 on a time sale basis. Collections on land sale contracts, including cash sales, totalled \$1,731,655. Letters Patent were issued to 100 purchasers who had completed payment on their contracts.

The most significant land sale during the period under review was that affecting the Sarnia reserve. The Sarnia Band surrendered some 2,768 acres of

their reserve, negotiations with the purchasers, Chippewa Lands Limited, being carried out to a large extent by the Indians themselves. The sale price agreed upon, \$7,902,092, includes band and individual Indian interests, as well as an amount for the development of a new Indian village on a portion of the reserve that was withheld from sale.

Settlement was made by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for a number of islands in the St. Lawrence river, within the St. Regis reserve, that were flooded as a result of the Seaway development. The construction of the south channel bridge in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway has commenced on Cornwall Island, and settlements are being negotiated with the individual Indians concerned.

At the Caughnawaga reserve in the province of Quebec, settlement negotiations are still being carried on with individual Indians whose properties were expropriated by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and settlements have been reached with 144 of the 189 individuals affected by the initial expropriation. By a second expropriation the Seaway Authority acquired a further 4.62 acres for the construction of a railway spurline. Properties of five individuals were affected thereby, and one settlement was concluded during the year.

The construction of a canal also necessitated the relocation of the main highway through the Caughnawaga reserve and a third area, of approximately 100 acres, was expropriated for that purpose. This transaction involves 19 individuals and groups as well as the band, and settlement negotiations are pending.

Construction disturbed the existing water supplies and sewage facilities in a portion of the village, and tenders have been invited for the installation of a water and sewage system which is to include a sewage treatment plant.

During the year the Veterans' Land Act administration appraised 170 unsold islands in the St. Lawrence River between Brockville and Kingston. These islands are to be offered for sale to the general public during August 1957.

Land Leases

There has been a general increase in the leasing of Indian lands throughout the country. Revenue from rentals reached a total of \$1,218,378 from 3,739 leases and permits in effect, excluding oil and timber leases, permits and licences. New leases completed during the year numbered 552 and of 716 leases which expired, 438 were renewed.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

At the beginning of the fiscal year an office was opened in Calgary with a petroleum engineer in charge, to provide expert supervision of the development of petroleum and natural gas resources on Indian lands, and to serve as a point of liaison between the oil industry, the Indian agencies and administrative headquarters at Ottawa.

During the year a study was made of the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, with a view to adapting them to changed conditions. With the assistance of industry and of provincial governments, major revisions were drafted and at the year-end were being examined by the federal Department of Justice.

Oil production from 46 wells on the Pigeon Lake reserve, about 45 miles southwest of Edmonton, provided royalties totalling an estimated \$1,120,000. Royalties from 25 oil wells on the Stony Plain reserve, a few miles west of Edmonton, amounted to approximately \$136,000. Natural gas is also produced on the reserve. Production of gas from the Alexander reserve, north of Edmonton, commenced last September with the completion of the gas pipelines to Wabamun and Hinton. Oil production increased on the Samson reserve at Hobbema and gas was marketed from there for the first time in January 1957.

During the year eight wells were drilled on reserves in Alberta, three of which are capable of producing oil or gas. Three additional wells were still drilling at the year-end. Two wells were drilled on reserves in Saskatchewan, both of which were abandoned.

Geological and geophysical explorations were carried out on a number of reserves in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, by the holders of the petroleum rights.

During the fiscal year, 186 new and renewal contracts were written, bringing the number of contracts in force at the end of the year to 492. Oil rights were disposed of by tender on parcels comprising 303,185 acres for a total of \$400,884, an average of \$1.32 per acre. Total receipts from sales, rentals and royalties amounted to \$2,214,550.

Mining

There is at present no production of ore from Indian reserves, but there is considerable prospecting activity. Under the Indian Quartz Mining Regulations, 28 prospector's permits were issued, 24 claims were recorded and 111 claims were cancelled during the year ended March 31, 1957.

Receipts, chiefly from sales of sand and gravel, totalled \$77,312.

Timber and Forest Products

Receipts from the management of timber resources on Indian reserves totalled \$692,856, of which \$495,645 represented dues paid into band funds by Indians cutting reserve timber under permits.

Fifty-one forest fires were reported and \$30,887.48 was expended from Indian band funds and parliamentary appropriations to meet fire fighting costs.

There was continued progress in placing the forested Indian reserves under some form of sustained-yield forest management, particularly in northern Ontario, where most reserves are now operating under an allowable annual cut.

Preliminary discussions were held with provincial officials in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with a view to obtaining an inventory of the forest resources on the reserves, and these provinces have agreed to supply most of the data required.

A brief examination of the timber resources on reserves in British Columbia was carried out by the Branch forest engineer. The resulting recommendation for an early forest management program is expected to be implemented next year, utilizing the services of consultant foresters.

Membership

During the fiscal year the Registrar made decisions on 27 inclusion protests under Section 9 of the Indian Act.

Requests were received to refer the Registrar's decisions on 64 protests to judges for review, and these were referred to County or District Court judges in the district where the individuals concerned resided, and decisions were duly received. The final result of inclusion protests under Section 9 of the Indian Act is that 2,001 individuals were confirmed in membership and 21 individuals removed from membership.

Indian Estates

Continued progress was made towards the clearance of the backlog of unsettled estates, 1,420 being concluded as compared with 1,048 during the previous fiscal year. Six hundred sixty-seven estates were opened for administration.

It is the practice to assign personnel from the estates investigating staff to duty at Indian agencies where shortage of agency staff makes it difficult for the Indian Superintendent to deal with the backlog of estates work. As at the end of the fiscal year, estates investigators were on duty at agencies in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. This practice is resulting in the settlement of a gratifying number of contentious estates and land ownership problems.

Trusts and Annuities

The Indian Trust Fund

The Indian Trust Fund, representing moneys held by the Government of Canada on behalf of various Indian bands, totalled \$27,656,560.66 at March 31, 1957. Of this amount, \$22,171,130.21 was in Capital Account and \$5,485,430.45 in Revenue Account. The following table indicates the growth of the Fund for each of the fiscal years from March 31, 1952 to March 31, 1957:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1952.....	\$21,359,035.09
1953.....	22,541,954.21
1954.....	23,032,903.73
1955.....	24,016,802.77
1956.....	26,192,988.89
1957.....	27,656,560.66

The amount in the Fund increased by \$1,463,571.77 during the past year, although during the same period expenditures were in excess of \$7,000,000— an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the previous year's expenditure. Indian band councils are continuing to show increased care in the preparation of budgets and in the allocation of their funds.

Included in the expenditures from the Trust Fund during the year were the following:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Agricultural assistance.....	\$863,387.22
Destitute relief.....	584,187.61
Construction and maintenance of Band property.....	299,473.84
Housing.....	729,112.16
Roads and bridges.....	360,682.34

Income to the Trust Fund from all sources during the year amounted to \$8,619,172.39.

Annuities

Annuity moneys totalling \$428,062.00 were distributed to 77,034 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The number of Indians receiving annuities increased by 1,222 over the total of 75,812 in 1955-56.

Personal Savings

At the end of the year money on deposit with the Branch in 2,508 individual savings accounts totalled \$962,292.05. Efforts are being continued to encourage Indians to make greater use of local banking facilities, and progress is being made in this direction with respect to ordinary savings. However, it is necessary to hold estate funds in trust for minors and mentally incompetent Indians.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans from band funds were received from 129 Indians. Of this number 103 received loans which totalled \$69,119.26, the average loan being \$671.06. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:—

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Purchase of livestock.....	\$12,100.00
Purchase of farm equipment.....	38,394.32
Purchase of land and buildings.....	5,032.50
Construction of new buildings (dwellings and farm buildings).....	7,000.00
Repairs to buildings.....	4,127.44
Miscellaneous purchases.....	2,465.00
Total.....	<u>\$69,119.26</u>

A total of 113 band loans aggregating \$72,662.31 were fully retired during the year.

Band Property Insurance

Fire insurance for a total coverage of \$1,555,652.00 was carried on properties owned by Indian bands. New coverage and renewals totalling \$810,282.00 were arranged during the year at a cost of \$8,185.99 to the Trust Funds of Indian bands. The sum of \$293.75 was paid in claims in respect of wind damage to the Moravian Band Council Hall which had been constructed out of band funds.

Enfranchisement

Enfranchisements of Indians during the past fiscal year totalled 841 as compared with 756 in the previous year. Moneys paid to Indians on their enfranchisement amounted to \$325,656.35.

The number of Indians enfranchised in each province was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 11; Quebec, 38; Ontario, 261; Manitoba, 127; Saskatchewan, 103; Alberta, 102; British Columbia, 162; Northwest Territories, 16; Yukon, 14.

Fifty-two applications for enfranchisement were not approved.

The application for enfranchisement made by the Metlakatla Band of the province of British Columbia was approved in principle by the Department some years ago, but the committee appointed to inquire into the enfranchisement recommended that, because of a change in the attitude of the band members and in their economy, the application should not be approved. This recommendation was accepted by the Department.

The committee appointed to inquire into the application for enfranchisement from the Michel Band, in the province of Alberta, recommended its enfranchisement. This recommendation was approved by the Minister and at the close of the fiscal year the details of the enfranchisement were being studied.

During the year two other bands, one in Saskatchewan and the other in Ontario, expressed an interest in band enfranchisement and began a study of the subject.

Engineering and Construction

Additional school accommodation for Indian children again constituted the major type of construction undertaken in the 1956-57 building program.

As the fiscal year opened, buildings under construction comprised 29 day schools in single and multiple classroom units, multiple classroom blocks at seven existing residential schools, and three new residential schools with self-contained classrooms. Of the foregoing, 28 new day schools, seven classroom blocks at

existing residential schools, and two new residential schools at Moose Factory, Ontario, and Dauphin, Manitoba, were completed and brought into operation.

During the year, construction was started on 24 new day schools in single and multiple classroom units, and ten of these were completed. In addition, a new classroom block was begun at the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Altogether, 38 new day schools, two residential schools, and seven classroom blocks were brought into operation by the close of the fiscal year, providing a total of 76 new classrooms exclusive of accommodation for industrial and household science.

A contract was awarded for the construction of a new residential school at Wabasca, Alberta, on which operations are scheduled to start early in the 1957-58 fiscal year.

Renovation and maintenance of educational buildings and staff residences, with their mechanical services, was given continuing attention throughout the year.

Other operations included the construction of offices and residences for agency field staff and Indians, as well as buildings to house agency equipment and vehicles; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction; and the construction of roads and bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power installations, and irrigation and erosion control works. Repairs and improvements to existing works and structures were also undertaken.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

High wages in industry, logging camps and power projects continued to attract increased numbers of Indians from coastal and interior regions to permanent and seasonal employment. The benefits of this work can be seen in better living conditions and in home improvements on the reserves.

Increased employment opportunities within the province resulted in a marked reduction in the number of Indian families who migrate annually from reserves in the lower mainland and Vancouver Island areas to the State of Washington to accept seasonal farm work and fruit picking on farms and orchards.

An increased number of Indian families from the northern parts of the province took advantage of the seasonal work offered by industrial and resource development. In the past, these people derived their livelihood from trapping on registered traplines, but, because of subnormal returns from the marketing of pelts, they have now changed their locations to points where advantage can be taken of seasonal employment.

The favorable weather conditions prevailing throughout the year under review enabled the Indians of British Columbia to improve their economic position, especially in farming and fishing. The coastal Indian families engaged in commercial fishing and employed in fish canneries enjoyed, in most regions, a marked increase in revenue over the previous year. This made it possible for a number of Indian fishermen to reduce accumulated indebtedness against their fishing boats and gear. A reduction in the total salmon catch was offset by increased prices received in marketing, though in the northern coastal region returns from sockeye salmon were severely restricted because of protective measures taken to conserve the rapidly dwindling stocks of that species in the Skeena river system. The herring catch and halibut landings were extensive, with returns exceeding those of recent years, but a sharp reduction in the quantity and value of clams produced during the year adversely affected a number of Indian families depending on this work to augment their income.

Commercial fishing licences were issued to 2,769 Indian fishermen, a slight decrease in licences issued over recent years. On the other hand, greater numbers of Indian workers from coastal areas were employed in logging camps and lumber mills.

Indian families engaged in full-time farming enjoyed a satisfactory season. Hay and cereal crops were harvested in sufficient quantity to carry livestock through the winter without additional fodder requirements. There was a continued improvement in crop rotation methods, as well as an increase in land clearing, with additional acreage brought under cultivation. Because of stringent regulations affecting the production of milk, several Indian dairy farmers throughout the Fraser valley changed their chief source of revenue from dairying to beef cattle production, and others improved their barns and outbuildings and continued dairy farming in a progressive manner. Indian ranchers throughout the Williams Lake, Kamloops, Nicola, and Okanagan agencies experienced a satisfactory year with a notable increase in the number of heifers added to their foundation herds. Financial returns from marketing cattle remained fairly steady even though prices decreased from the previous year. This stability is attributed to improved ranch practice and more economical operation. As with the non-Indian farm population, an increased number of Indian farmers' and ranchers' sons have been drawn from their agricultural pursuits by higher wages offered in logging camps and in industry.

The harvesting of Christmas trees from Indian reserves continues to provide lucrative seasonal employment to Indian families in the Kootenay, Kamloops, and Williams Lake agencies, whose reserves marketed over 500,000 Christmas trees. A portion of the stumpage funds received by the various Indian bands was spent with encouraging results to employ Indians for the pruning, thinning, and general propagation of timber on the Indian reserve areas from which this annual crop was taken. Approximately 65 million f.b.m. of saw logs were sold from Indian reserves in British Columbia, providing employment to Indian workers and stumpage revenue to the various Indian bands involved.

Land irrigation projects in the form of new construction and improvements and repairs to existing irrigation systems were carried out on fourteen Indian reserves throughout the interior of the province.

New domestic water systems were installed in four Indian villages, and repairs and improvements were completed to twelve existing reserve water systems.

Two new bridges and two new wharves were constructed and river erosion control measures were effectively carried out on two reserves.

A total of 162 new homes were erected and repairs and improvements to 355 homes made through the use of tribal trust funds, Indian family savings, and family labour. Other homes were completed and improved by Indian families from their own resources.

Five additional Homemakers' Clubs were formed during the year on Indian reserves at Masset, Deadman's Creek, Neskainlith, Seabird Island, Toquaht and Port Simpson, bringing the number of clubs operating on reserves in British Columbia to 25. These clubs continue to play a major part in the advancement of their communities.

A successful Leadership Training Course of one week's duration was held at Kamloops with 23 Indian delegates in attendance. Through co-operation with provincial, municipal and private agencies, social welfare services to Indian families throughout many areas in the province continue to improve.

New day schools were constructed on the Adams Lake, Opitsaht, Quatsino and Tanakteuk reserves. Existing schools at Port Simpson and Pemberton were enlarged to accommodate increased enrolment. Continued integration of Indian school children in the Bella Coola area was assured through Branch

participation in the expansion of the public school at Hagensborg. In addition, academic work and special courses, such as first aid instruction, were given in night classes conducted for the adults of several reserves. A survey of the employment of Indian graduates of provincial vocational schools indicated a high percentage of permanent employment closely comparable to the record of non-Indian graduates. Continued improvement in school attendance has in many communities been the result of increased Parent-Teacher Association activity.

Yukon Territory

The economic position of the 1,700 Indians in the Yukon remained normal during the year. Fewer Indians engaged in domestic trapping, fishing and hunting, although these occupations remained the chief source of employment. Many of the younger Indians are turning from the trapline to seek employment elsewhere, an increasing number finding work on the various construction projects in the vicinity of Whitehorse, in wood camps, and in guiding and prospecting. Through the co-operation of the large mining companies, the number of Indians employed in mining is increasing annually.

Climatic and soil conditions in the Yukon do not lend themselves to agricultural pursuits, except in the Dawson area. Vegetables were successfully grown, with yields above average.

Progress was made towards improving housing conditions despite the nomadic way of life of the bands in some areas. Five new houses were completed and thirteen repaired.

The number of Indian children attending territorial schools increased to sixty-five. Twelve are attending high school and one girl is taking nurse's training in Edmonton.

The Mayo Indian day school was closed November 1, 1956, because of decreased enrolment. The remaining children now attend the territorial school or the Carcross Indian residential school.

Alberta

Despite recent rapid development of other industries, agriculture continues to hold its historically important place in Alberta's economy and remains the chief source of livelihood for the Indians of the province. Land area under cultivation increased by approximately 4,000 acres during the year. Production of all grains increased slightly to approximately 1,280,000 bushels, a slight decrease in the production of wheat being offset by a corresponding increase in coarse grains. Wheat marketing restrictions have been a factor in the trend to larger acreages of coarse grains.

Indian farmers acquired 58 more tractors, bringing the total to over 400 for the Indians of the province, and there were comparative increases in other types of individually owned farm implements.

Although livestock inventories increased on some reserves, there was a net decrease of about 500 head, leaving the count for the year, after marketing, at 16,210 head of cattle. The Bands continued to supply foundation stock to young people on their reserves, and the Branch supplied additional breeding stock to Indians in northern areas.

The second annual conference of representatives of Indian Councils and Branch field staff, held at the Bullhead Community Hall, Sarcee Reserve, in January 1957, marked a forward step in farming and ranching development. Delegates from all agencies in southern and central Alberta reached agreement on methods of improving and giving greater stability to this important industry.

The sale of forest products also provided the native people in several areas with opportunities to earn income. The Hobbema Indians cut 600,000 fence

posts for an approximate return of \$25,000; the Stony-Sarcee Indians cut and sold 2,600,000 f.b.m. of spruce logs; the Peigan Indians produced 1,390,000 f.b.m. of spruce and fir from their timber limit; and Indians in the Lesser Slave Lake area shared in the new pulpwood industry by producing in excess of 4,000,000 f.b.m. of black and white poplar and green spruce for an approximate return of \$91,000.

Forest conservation is attracting Indians in northern areas. Those at Lesser Slave Lake are co-operating with the provincial Department of Lands and Forests in the provision of fire protection on their reserves, and services of Indians in the northwestern part of the province are much in demand for fire fighting.

The rapid development of Alberta's resources has stimulated a desire on the part of an increasing number of the native people to share in the progress by securing employment away from their reserves. Over 300 Indians took full-time employment and nearly 2,000 took seasonal employment during the year. While the majority were attracted to the lumbering, construction, agriculture, and petroleum industries, an appreciable number have taken jobs as office clerks, stenographers, nursing aides, and domestic workers, and in a variety of other occupations. The largest single movement of seasonal labor, mainly from the north, was to the sugar beet fields of southern Alberta. A few remained on farms there over the winter, to return to the beet fields in the spring. Small groups shared in the construction of the Mid-Canada radar line, the West Coast Transmission line, highway construction projects and similar ventures. Although some continued in this employment during the winter, the majority of the seasonal workers returned to their reserves and home grounds, particularly in the north.

Depressed conditions in the fur trade had an adverse effect on real income derived from this source, although registered traplines held by Indians increased from 970 to 1,005 during the year.

Seventy thousand pounds of elk meat were obtained from National Parks and boxed, sharp-frozen, and shipped to northern reserves for issue in time of need. Hides obtained from this slaughter were distributed to the Indians to encourage production of handicraft articles and clothing.

A financially successful commercial trout fishing project was conducted at Lake Claire for the Indians in the Athabasca agency, and Indians at Cold Lake and other points participated in similar ventures.

In the field of education, the school construction program continued with the completion of a classroom block at Wabasca, and the start on construction of day schools at Fox Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves. A contract was let for a large dormitory block at Wabasca, and several temporary classrooms were opened on other reserves. An increasing number of Indian students attended non-Indian schools following inauguration of bus service at Saddle Lake, Kehewin and other reserves.

Indians continued to show an increasing interest in vocational training. Courses in agriculture and home economics at the Olds School of Agriculture were followed by 50 young men and women. Courses in welding were offered at Calgary and a number of the trainees are now serving apprenticeships in this trade. About 40 young people are engaged in training courses in nursing, stenography, agriculture and other vocations.

Special courses in farm mechanics, carpentry, animal husbandry, and industrial road equipment operation were held during the winter on reserves in the Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony-Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies. Indian Homemakers' Clubs at several points were active in assisting with the

daily program. These courses were well attended, indicating an increasing desire on the part of the Indians to prepare themselves for employment and to take greater advantage of local resources.

The home improvement program continued on a number of reserves. One hundred and sixty new dwellings were erected and 355 homes were repaired. Construction was begun on 24 new dwellings. Rural electrification was extended on the Sarcee and Stony Plain reserves, and the Blood Council appropriated funds to begin a five year program to provide power for domestic consumption on their large reserve.

One of the most encouraging developments in the province is the increasing interest shown by several bands, through their Councils, in the administration of their own affairs. Agricultural and grazing leases, along with petroleum and natural gas leases and royalties, continued to earn substantial revenues for band funds and the budgeting and expenditure of these funds for a variety of purposes has afforded Indian Councils an excellent opportunity to acquire sound business experience and initiative. For example, the Council on the Wabamun reserve, west of Edmonton, shortly after its election, began actively to supervise public works and building projects on its reserve. Other Councils have responded in a like manner.

Northwest Territories

The continued decline in fur prices and its effect on the hunting and trapping industry was to some extent compensated for by increased employment opportunities resulting from the quickening tempo of development in the region. Although Indians who remained away from settlements and lived in areas where game was in reasonably good supply were able to provide for themselves fairly well, the year's activities seemed to confirm the tendency for the younger people to find their way into other occupations.

During the past summer, construction projects at all settlements in the Fort Norman Indian agency except Forts Liard, Wrigley and Franklin, provided employment opportunities for most of the Indians in that area. The majority of the Fort Liard Indians worked for a geophysical survey party there, the Fort Wrigley Indians were employed all summer on river transportation, and some of the Fort Norman and Fort Franklin Indians obtained employment with transportation and airline companies at Norman Wells.

About 50 heads of families in the Yellowknife agency found employment in mining ventures at Snowdrift, Rayrock and Yellowknife, and a like number worked at construction and other jobs at Yellowknife and Hay River. Other small groups were employed on survey crews, road construction work and other seasonal ventures. Fire fighting attracted quite a few of these people, and an increasing number took part in summer commercial fishing enterprises on Great Slave Lake.

Generally speaking, employment opportunities were available throughout the summer season resulting in the temporary improvement of living standards.

The Indians remaining in the settlements continued to show an increasing interest in gardening. Gardens were planted in nearly all the settlements and, with the help of the Branch, the Indians broke up a large garden plot at Two Islands and extended the acreage at Jean Marie River. Unfortunately the cool summer and early frost had a serious effect on this program.

Small sawmills were shipped in to Jean Marie River and Fort Franklin to enable the Indians to process local lumber for housing improvements, and to acquire practical experience to equip them either for commercial production or to take jobs with lumbering companies operating in the north. Twenty new houses were constructed, 91 repaired, and construction was started on 11 new dwellings

in the region. The Fort Franklin Indians particularly made appreciable strides in improving their living standards in this way.

Since hunting and trapping provide the main source of revenue for Indians in this region, many turned their attention to these pursuits when the summer construction program was concluded. However, prices dropped off about one-third during the trapping season, and during the winter the number of Indians participating in this industry decreased accordingly. Consequently, there was a further reduction in real income from hunting and trapping.

Although game hunts were organized in both agencies, results in the Yellowknife agency were discouraging because of the scarcity of caribou. However, moose were fairly plentiful in the general Mackenzie River region and, with transportation arranged by the Branch, the Franklin and Good Hope Indians, in addition to meeting their winter requirements, were able to bring in about 8,000 pounds of meat for summer storage in their freezers. Walk-in freezers were built at Forts McPherson, Good Hope and Simpson, and will be completed next year with the installation of electrical equipment. The completion of these three freezers will provide the Indians in all the larger settlements with summer cold storage plants.

In November, 62 Fort Rae and Trout Rock Indians took part in an organized domestic fishing project at Trout Rock, with the Branch supplying fishing gear, transportation and food supplies. The venture was a success with the catch exceeding 100,000 pounds. The commercial fishing project at Hay River was operated again this year, and those who participated received a good return for the winter months.

Indians in a few centres took log cutting contracts to obtain winter income. The Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope Indians cut piles for ultimate delivery to the site at East 3, while the Fort Rae Indians received payment for about 1,500 logs to construct a number of new dwellings next year.

Saskatchewan

Agriculture continues to provide a livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the Indian population of Saskatchewan. Though last year most crops suffered frost damage, the 96,696 acres sown to field crops yielded 1,913,667 bushels of wheat, coarse grains and flax, and 2,056,017 pounds of rapeseed. Of the above acreage, 43,610 acres were farmed by the Indians themselves, and produced 852,091 bushels of field crops, mainly grain, and 197,700 pounds of rapeseed. Revolving Fund loans have helped establish an increasing number of Indian families in farming, especially through the purchase of stock for livestock breeding.

The Moose Woods Band again took several "firsts" and a "championship" for cattle entered in the Saskatoon Feeder Show.

During the year some 50 young Indian men and women attended a short course in agriculture and home economics at Prince Albert, financed by the Indian Affairs Branch and operated under the auspices of the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan.

The emphasis being placed on diversified farming throughout the province enables an increasing number of Indians residing in agricultural areas to find year-round employment with non-Indian farmers. This group is largely comprised of married couples, many of whom are supplied with modern living accommodation.

Some Indians are employed as permanent railway section hands, while others have seasonal employment on railway extra gangs. An increasing number are finding steady employment in neighbouring cities and towns in such work as trucking and plumbing.

The traditional pursuits of fishing and trapping continued to be a significant source of income and employment. Revenue derived from fishing amounted to

\$121,263, and from trapping \$408,923. Natural resource development in the northern areas of the province has improved the living standards of the Indian population, and has opened up entirely new fields of endeavour. Through practical demonstration, together with increased education, the Indians have become increasingly conservation conscious, and appear to recognize its importance to their future welfare.

The Indians of northern Saskatchewan have proved outstanding in fire fighting and fire control methods, and are now looked upon by provincial officials as among the principal guardians of the Saskatchewan forests. In 1957, provincial authorities will hold a school on the Montreal Lake Indian reserve to train some 80 Indian men in handling modern forest fire fighting equipment, in map reading, and in lookout tower work.

During the past year there has been a noticeable decrease in the area under petroleum contracts, with a resulting drop in revenue to Indian bands. Some interest has been shown by mining companies in the possibilities of potash deposits discovered in the Crooked Lake agency, where exploration leases have been arranged.

During the year ended March 31, 1957, 177 new homes were constructed and 283 were repaired, over two-thirds of the cost being met from band funds and personal contributions on the part of the Indians concerned.

There were 24 miles of new roads built on three of the six reserves in the Crooked Lake agency by Department-owned equipment and an additional 54½ miles elsewhere in the province.

A change in the attitude of the older Indians toward the education of the younger generation is increasingly apparent; they now realize the importance of education and consider it a necessity. This is shown in improved school attendance, and in the increasing number of Indian young people who are voluntarily seeking higher education after completing elementary and high school. There are 211 pupils attending high school and five at university; 10 are training as nurses' aides or as nurses, two as laboratory technicians, three as teachers, and one as a radio technician; and two are taking business courses.

The educational program has been expanded, especially on the reserves, and more stress is being laid on manual training with three additional full-time instructors working in the Touchwood, Battleford and Duck Lake agencies.

Sixteen new classrooms were constructed during the year, and repairs were made to 41 day schools and 7 residential schools.

Manitoba

Employment conditions during the year were particularly good, with more than 1,000 Indians placed in gainful employment, much of it of a seasonal nature. Indians found work in railway maintenance, pulpwood operations, defence projects, pipeline construction, mining and hydro developments in the north, and the sugar beet industry in the south.

The base metal mining developments in the Moak and Mystery Lake area supplied employment for a large number, and future development is being closely watched to take advantage of any increase in demand.

Pulpwood operations again played an important role in the Indian economy. A number of operations on reserves or on Crown lands in the vicinity of reserves provided seasonal employment to Indians of nine bands.

Through most of the province late season trapping activity was hampered by unfavourable conditions, though fur prices remained steady. Beaver trapping netted \$165,088 for 13,824 pelts. There were 181,420 muskrats taken on the Summerberry Muskrat Ranch shared equally by Indian and non-Indian trappers.

under federal-provincial agreement. Indians again played an important part in the conservation of big game. Professional Indian wolf hunters accounted for 174 wolves and cubs during the whelping season.

Commercial fishing operations and revenue derived from the industry varied considerably throughout the province. Production on Lake Winnipeg was again at an all-time low but northern operations were more profitable, with the catch limit taken early in the season under ideal conditions. Here again, the trend was away from the fishing grounds to more lucrative pursuits.

There are just over 1,100 cattle owned by Indians in Manitoba. This is a slight decline from the previous year. With few exceptions, there is a lack of interest among the Indians in cattle raising. Many reserves are too isolated to render veterinary and breeding services economical, and hay and grazing lands have been flooded. However, on some reserves cattle raising has been successful and it is hoped to stimulate interest on other reserves shown by investigation to be suitable for the purpose.

The total area of land under cultivation on Indian reserves in the province during the past year was 33,901 acres, a slight decrease from the previous year. Grain production totalled 219,829 bushels.

The wild rice crop on the Whiteshell Forest reserve was put up for tender and realized nearly \$11,000 for a total production of 27,210 pounds. Pickers in the East Lake Winnipeg area also harvested a good crop.

Seneca root picking is a source of considerable income to Indians in most agencies in the province except Nelson River and Clandeboye. Fisher River agency Indians received in excess of \$80,000 from this source during the year.

Frog gathering, a comparative innovation in Indian industry, was quite profitable. At least \$13,000 is known to have been realized from this activity in the year under review.

The tourist industry in northern Manitoba supplied employment for guides and domestics and provided earnings of \$17,625 for Indians of the God's Lake, Island Lake and Oxford House Bands. To further their training in this respect, a course in guiding was given by the Branch in co-operation with the provincial Game and Fisheries Branch. Twenty men were given instruction over a ten-day period.

Road construction and maintenance was carried out by contract or by the use of government-owned road equipment. The province participated in some projects. Twenty-two miles of new road were constructed, 10.5 miles of right-of-way were cleared to permit later road construction, and 11.5 miles of existing roads were improved. Electric power and light was made available to the Lake St. Martin reserve by the construction of nine miles of power line, bringing to 72 the number of electrical consumers in the Fisher River agency. In the Dauphin agency, extensions to existing installations were made on the Pine Creek and Ebb and Flow reserves.

During the year, 136 new houses were built and repairs and improvements made to 404.

Emphasis continues to be placed on the expansion of classroom accommodation. Two-room day schools were provided during the year at Brokenhead, Fort Alexander and Lake St. Martin reserves. One-room day schools were completed on the Waywayseecappo and Norway House reserves. One three-room day school replacing three one-room day schools was constructed at Norway House. These projects have provided modern classroom accommodation for some 330 Indian children.

The school population is increasing rapidly and a growing interest in education is being exhibited by both parents and children. To fit Indians for employment off the reserves, manual training and home economics courses are receiving

more emphasis, particularly in the larger schools. Increasing numbers of adult Indians are taking advantage of both academic and vocational training courses where these are available. During the past year one registered nurse, a number of stenographers, a watch repair technician, an auto mechanic and a radio-television technician were among the young Indians who entered employment in non-Indian communities after vocational training.

There is an increasing number of young people receiving high school education and an increase in the number of children enrolled in provincial schools. Three joint agreements for integrated education were entered into during the year.

Two Leadership Training Courses for Indians were held, one at The Pas and one at Norway House. Both courses were fully attended and well received. A Leadership Course was also held in Winnipeg, in conjunction with the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council, in which both Indians and Metis participated.

Northern Ontario

The general economy of the Indian population in the northern Ontario region improved during the past year. Though hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering are still basic to their economic welfare, many Indians were employed in construction work on such projects as the Mid-Canada radar line and electric power and industrial projects. Indians were also employed in mining at Kirkland Lake, Red Lake and other areas.

Many Indian bands possess commercial fishing licences, but the greater part of the catch is used for food, only a relatively small part being put up for sale. Nonetheless, the commercial fisheries developed at Sandy Lake and James Bay last summer provided a good living for the licencees.

There is an excellent return from wild rice and from blueberries, wild rice especially finding a developing market as a table delicacy. In the past season, the wild rice crop was only average, though blueberries were plentiful.

Forest operations continue to be a major source of income, as demand for wood from the reserves is constant. This demand is expected to increase as a new pulp mill has been opened in the region. Moreover, employment in woods work off the reserves was excellent in the year past. Several timber licences were negotiated with the provincial government, providing cutting rights near Indian reserves which will be of great value to Indians whose reserves have been cut-over or burned-over. A program of reforestation is now under way, with another reserve added to the program as a result of last year's bad fire season.

An additional seven classrooms were added through new construction, and repairs were made to both residential and day schools. A considerable number of children attended non-Indian schools with encouraging results, and several joint agreements for integrated education were negotiated during the year.

There has been an increase in the number of children continuing high school and technical training, and a companion increase in special training for teaching and nursing.

Courses in weaving were held at Whitefish Bay, Serpent River, and West Bay reserves, and courses in basketry and feltwork were held in reserves in the Sault Ste. Marie agency. In these craft courses valuable assistance was given by the Community Programs Branch of the provincial Department of Education.

Homemakers' Clubs were active and took the lead in a number of community activities. The first Northern Ontario Homemakers' Conference was held on the Serpent River reserve at Cutler, Ontario, during the year.

During the past year 32 children were taken care of by local Children's Aid Societies.

The housing improvement program was continued, with 128 new houses built and 319 repaired.

Southern Ontario

The general prosperity evident throughout southern Ontario during the fiscal year has reflected in a better living standard for many of its Indian population. Industry in the southwestern part of the province continued to use more Indian labour and in the southeastern part of Ontario, particularly in the Cornwall district, the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project provided jobs for Indians in the construction trades. A number were also employed in the uranium mines in the Bancroft district.

The increase in industrial employment has reduced farming operations on many Indian reserves, as in many non-Indian communities, to a part-time occupation, though the acreage under cultivation has not decreased.

Requests by non-Indians for land leases on Indian reserves has increased considerably. Such leases provide a very substantial revenue for Indians on some reserves, particularly in the southwestern part of the province.

The Band-owned sawmill operation at Christian Island resulted in the cutting and sale of nearly 280,000 f.b.m. of lumber, and wages paid as a result of this operation assisted greatly in improving the economic condition of this isolated community. A cottage site survey has already been completed and many cottages will be constructed for leasing. The building and leasing program will help improve employment conditions on the island.

The Walpole Island Band benefited by approximately \$26,000 from the sale of hunting permits and duck hunting licences on the reserve. Indian trappers were assisted in marketing muskrat pelts through bi-weekly fur sales held on the reserves with as many as 5,000 pelts being offered at one time.

A two-classroom school with residence was built in the Chenail district of the St. Regis agency, bringing to 99 the total number of classrooms operating on Indian reserves in this region. There are 704 Indian students attending non-Indian primary and secondary schools, including 23 Indian children from Parry Island reserve now attending Parry Sound Public School as a result of a joint agreement worked out with the Parry Sound School Board.

School committees were established by the Indian Councils on the Six Nations and Walpole Island reserves.

Thirty-three houses were constructed for Indians and 70 were repaired through contributions from welfare appropriation, band funds, and individual Indians.

Main roads on Indian reserves continue to show improvement. New power graders with snow removal attachments were acquired for the St. Regis and Tyendinaga agencies. The lighter grader in use at St. Regis was reconditioned and sent to Walpole Island reserve where no snow removal problem exists and where it can be used to improve roads and drainage. Hard surfacing of the road through the Six Nations reserve was continued.

Several miles of primary transmission line were built to supply electric power to Indian homes and day schools in the St. Regis reserve.

Agreements have been completed and presented for approval whereby the services of Children's Aid Societies will be extended to reserves in nine Indian agencies.

Thirty delegates attended the Homemakers' Conference held on the Sarnia reserve. Leadership Training Courses were conducted at Caradoc, Walpole Island, Mud Lake, Cape Croker, Saugeen and Kettle Point reserves.

Quebec

During the past year increased employment was reported from the various agencies in the Quebec region.

In Bersimis, the Quebec Hydro Commission employed some 50 Indians on work expected to last from one and a half to two years. All other able-bodied Indians from this agency were employed in woods operations, fishing, guiding and trapping.

In the Abitibi area, forestry operations employed a greater number of Indians than in the past; and in the Pointe Bleue area, 40 to 60 Indians have been working steadily for various firms engaged in mining, forestry and manufacturing. Also at Pointe Bleue, a program of reconstructing the road through the reserve was begun in the autumn 1956.

Near Caughnawaga, employment was at its peak during the last fiscal year when many Indians obtained work from the different companies engaged in Seaway operations. This does not take into account the steel workers who are regularly employed either in Canada or in the U.S.A. on construction projects. Another group is employed at a local golf club and yet another at a stone quarry, both on the reserve.

Practically all the Indians from the Seven Islands area who were able to work were employed either in Seven Islands or at the vast iron ore mining project at Knob Lake, in the New Quebec-Labrador region. A large movement of Indians took place, as well, from Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay to the Knob Lake area.

A high degree of employer satisfaction is evident as Indians accept increased responsibilities and adapt to new work environments.

As a direct result of all these opportunities for employment, the Indian standard of living in general has been raised, with particular improvement in housing conditions and household facilities.

During the last fiscal year, 58 new houses were built and 137 repaired out of band funds and welfare appropriation. Nearly all the labour was provided by Indians. More care was given to the proper maintenance and painting of houses, and some were made more attractive by landscaping. In Caughnawaga, the values of 70 new houses built out of compensation from the St. Lawrence Seaway Project ranged from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Most of the houses which were moved from the expropriated area to other locations were at the same time repaired and improved. The water supply system was also extended.

Trapping did not flourish as in the previous fur season because of lower prices for pelts and the reduced number of trappers engaged in the work, many trappers having taken advantage of other opportunities for employment. Only 629 trappers worked on their trap-lines for the whole or part of the season. The returns for the whole year for beaver alone totalled \$299,147.52.

Twelve Homemakers' Clubs have been operating regularly in the region. A regional convention, held in Pointe Bleue in August 1956, proved very successful.

Courses for Social Leaders were given at Seven Islands and at Oka. Many of those who attended are now actively taking part in community organizations.

4-H clubs were started in Pierreville and Lorette, and Girl Guide Troops are being organized in Bersimis and Seven Islands.

A one-classroom day school in Natashquan and a two-classroom day school in Obedjiwan were built, as well as an industrial arts shop at the Amos residential school.

Integrated education projects have proved most successful, and the number of Indian children attending provincial and private schools has increased nearly 50 per cent over the previous year.

New Brunswick

The Indian population in the valley of the Saint John river and in southwest New Brunswick generally fared reasonably well in the past year. Except for a few months, employment was readily available at Camp Gagetown, on the Beechwood Power Project, or in the State of Maine. Those living in eastern New Brunswick did not do as well, as they were dependent to a great extent on seasonal employment in cutting pulpwood and Christmas trees, in the potato and berry fields of Maine, in the shell fish and smelt fishery, and in basketry and handle making. A few worked steadily in pulp mills and other industries. Mining development in the northern part of the province is providing increasing employment opportunities and the steady new jobs expected from this source will favorably affect the welfare of the Miramichi group.

Fourteen new homes were built, two under the Veterans' Land Act. Forty houses were repaired. Practically all work was performed by Indian tradesmen. Roads were repaired and a woods road built to a large timber tract on the Red Bank reserve of the Miramichi agency. About 100,000 f.b.m. of hardwood logs were cut and sold from the Tobique reserve, providing additional employment and increasing band funds by more than \$3,000.

The provincial government has been consulted concerning possible soil erosion, interference with domestic water supply, and loss of revenue through destruction of salmon fishing pools, as a result of the new water level of the Tobique and Saint John rivers when the Beechwood Power Project is completed.

Although few New Brunswick Indians live away from reserves, there is an increasing pattern of participation in the industrial life of the province.

School facilities were expanded by the construction of a three-room school at Burnt Church, the opening of a new classroom at Kingsclear, and the establishment of household arts departments at Big Cove and Burnt Church. In the past ten years school enrolment has increased by 50 per cent, and attendance has increased to well over 90 per cent. Twelve per cent of the pupils attend non-Indian schools and there are 31 students attending high school, university, or trades training courses.

Two short courses for women were held at Eel River and Burnt Church, giving instruction in home nutrition, sanitation and community recreation. A Social Leaders' Course designed to create an interest in community development among potential reserve leaders was held at Burnt Church reserve with departmental and provincial participants. All courses were well received and good results are evident.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's 3,000 Indians are located mainly on 15 relatively small reserves, the largest of which is Eskasoni, on Cape Breton Island, with 1,000 population. All lands and assets are held in common; but at the Indians' own request steps are now being taken to divide the population into separate bands, each with its own share of the lands and trust funds.

Such basic industries as fishing, mining and agriculture play no significant part as yet in the economy of Indians in this province. Basketry and other forms of handicraft still remain an important source of livelihood for many catering to the domestic and tourist trade, and Indians living close to municipal centres are able to procure considerable employment, some of it on a year-round basis. Others are employed at regular timber, pulpwood and pit prop cutting, at basketry and, in season, in the potato and berry fields of Maine. Indians of all ages, particularly those recently out of high school, are moving away from the reserves to secure regular employment in industry, many in the New England States.

The community store at Shubenacadie, operated formerly for the Band under a Revolving Fund Loan with a volume of trade approximating \$50,000 per year, was sold to a member of the group. A similar unit at Eskasoni nets approximately \$10,000 per year profit for the Band Fund.

Two short courses designed to develop community awareness amongst Indians were held during the year, as well as a course for Indian mothers which was based on the need for improved nutrition, sanitation and recreation on the reserves. All were well received and favourable results are already noticeable.

Saint Mary's school, built at Truro in 1956, was the first "joint" school in Nova Scotia. The Millbrook Indian school on the nearby reserve was closed and forty children from this reserve now attend the town schools. More participation in municipal school construction is planned. Of the 657 Indian children of school age in the province, 28 per cent attend non-Indian schools and 12 per cent attend high school, university, or trades training courses. The day school attendance during the year averaged 94.8 per cent. Ten years ago, enrolment was only slightly over 400, attendance averaged 73 per cent, and there was no student beyond the level of Grade 8.

Twenty-four homes were built in the past year, four of them under the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act. One hundred houses were repaired. Almost one-third of a million feet of lumber was cut in the Shubenacadie agency, and at Eskasoni a woods road was built leading to the remaining timber stands. Other roads and bridges throughout the province were improved. Many Indians acquired timber cutting rights on non-Indian lands and others have assumed increased responsibility for non-Indian operators. One Indian has purchased his own sawmill and tractor and is carrying on a steady operation.

Prince Edward Island

The largest Indian reserve in the province is 1,300-acre Lennox Island in Malpeque Bay on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. From time to time the younger Indians and even whole families move off the reserve to obtain employment in industry, which is lacking on the Island except for some handicraft projects. Last year three families moved from the Island to the mainland of Prince Edward Island, three families moved to other provinces, and many younger people went to the United States. Those remaining did some shell fishing in season, considerable basketry, and sustenance gardening, and a number secured occasional employment on departmental projects.

Agriculture makes its main contribution to the economy of the Indians on Prince Edward Island by the demand it creates for the half-bushel potato basket. Indians worked the year round in manufacturing these baskets, aided by a Revolving Fund Loan especially useful in maintaining winter employment. About 5,000 are manufactured and sold annually. A new market has been opened up in another province for a type of large basket used in the fishing industry. About 60 tons of ash wood a year are imported from the Miramichi agency in New Brunswick for use in basket making.

The Community Store, operated by the Band under a Revolving Fund Loan, earned a profit despite a reduced volume.

During the year the diesel generators in use on the reserve were replaced by power from a local utility company. Indians of this reserve may now have electric lighting in their homes for the first time.

Three new houses were built and 25 repaired in the past year.

School attendance is high. About 30 per cent of the pupils attend non-Indian schools, the majority at the high school level.

A short course on nutrition, sanitation and recreation was held on the Lennox Island reserve. Three representatives attended a Social Leaders' Course held at Truro, Nova Scotia.

Names and Locations of Indian Agencies

British Columbia

Babine, at Hazelton; Bella Coola, at Bella Coola; Cowichan, at Duncan; Fort St. John, at Fort St. John; Kamloops, at Kamloops; Kootenay, at Cranbrook; Kwawkwalth, at Alert Bay; Lytton, at Lytton; New Westminster, at New Westminster; Nicola, at Merritt; Okanagan, at Vernon; Queen Charlotte, at Masset; Skeena River, at Prince Rupert; Stuart Lake, at Vanderhoof; Vancouver, at Vancouver; West Coast, at Port Alberni; Williams Lake at Williams Lake; and Burns Lake, at Burns Lake.

Alberta

Athabaska, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Peigan, at Brocket; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony-Sarcee, at Calgary.

Manitoba

Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; The Pas, at The Pas; and Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie.

Saskatchewan

Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills-Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

Ontario

Cape Croker, at Warton; Caradoc, at Muncey; Chapleau, at Chapleau; Christian Island, at Christian Island; Golden Lake, at Golden Lake; Fort Frances, at Fort Frances; James Bay, at Moose Factory; Kenora, at Kenora; Manitoulin Island, at Manitowaning; Moravian, at Highgate; Nipissing, at Sturgeon Falls; Parry Sound, at Parry Sound; Port Arthur, at Port Arthur; Rice and Mud Lakes, at Peterborough; Sarnia, at Sarnia; Saugeen, at Chippawa Hill; Sault Ste. Marie, at Sault Ste. Marie; Sioux Lookout, at Sioux Lookout; Six Nations, at Brantford; Tyendinaga, at Deseronto; and Walpole Island, at Walpole Island; Nakina, at Nakina; Simcoe, at Sutton West.

Quebec

Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at St. Francois du Lac; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Sept-Iles; and Temiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

New Brunswick

Miramichi, at Rogersville; Tobique, at Perth; and Kingsclear, at Fredericton.

Nova Scotia

Shubenacadie, at Micmac; and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, on Lennox Island.

Yukon Territory

Yukon, at Whitehorse.

Northwest Territories

Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Yellowknife, at Yellowknife.

Table
Census of Indian Population classified by Religious

Province or Territory	Total Number	Religious Persuasion						
		Anglican	Baptist	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Chris- tian Beliefs	Abori- ginal Beliefs
Alberta.....	15,715	2,037	143	.....	11,225	1,917	127	266
British Columbia.....	31,086	6,025	.....	.....	17,959	6,310	792	.....
Manitoba.....	19,684	5,855	2	846	7,250	5,090	564	77
New Brunswick.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	4,023	711	.....	.....	3,310	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	37,255	11,313	1,960	622	12,917	7,038	1,232	2,173
Prince Edward Island.....	272	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	17,574	3,383	.....	.....	13,482	425	141	143
Saskatchewan.....	18,750	5,532	37	251	10,150	1,604	81	1,095
Yukon.....	1,568	1,165	84	.....	314	1	.....	4
Total Indian population.....	151,558	36,021	2,226	1,719	82,510	22,385	2,937	3,760

1

Persuasion, Age Group and Sex, by Province, 1954

Age Group and Sex

Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 65		65 and under 70		70 and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,912	1,996	1,809	1,864	794	788	3,090	2,805	131	76	215	235
3,614	3,587	3,534	3,642	1,488	1,494	6,581	5,652	275	188	505	526
2,377	2,397	2,282	2,303	972	930	4,061	3,440	154	156	311	301
305	294	284	285	141	136	591	486	19	19	36	33
442	400	420	404	179	175	932	835	50	29	69	88
310	308	326	311	181	185	642	608	22	17	52	40
3,487	3,499	3,833	4,040	2,193	2,055	8,271	7,560	554	412	696	655
21	19	30	31	13	16	67	58	4	2	6	5
1,784	1,743	1,833	1,853	931	967	4,014	3,478	203	192	296	280
2,180	2,142	2,204	2,221	912	962	3,799	3,536	154	124	258	258
144	170	176	190	81	78	327	310	21	17	28	26
16,576	16,555	16,731	17,144	7,885	7,786	32,375	28,768	1,587	1,232	2,472	2,447

Table 4

**Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians and Repayments, by Province,
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1957**

Outstanding Advances, April 1, 1956.....	\$ 249,319.49
ADVANCES, 1956-57	
Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	\$ 14,442.38
Alberta.....	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	119,367.38
Manitoba.....	22,223.50
Ontario.....	56,446.28
Quebec.....	10,631.80
New Brunswick.....	232.00
Nova Scotia.....	4,835.30
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	228,178.64
	477,498.12
REPAYMENTS, 1956-57	
Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	10,799.11
Alberta.....	1,126.56
Saskatchewan.....	24,389.71
Manitoba.....	4,592.27
Ontario.....	29,265.53
Quebec.....	4,003.44
New Brunswick.....	978.63
Nova Scotia.....	2,602.21
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	77,757.46
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1957.....	\$ 399,740.67

Table 5
Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for
Year Ended March 31, 1957

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1956.....	\$20,730,252.49
<i>Receipts</i>	
Land sales (principal).....	\$ 603,266.77
Lumber sales.....	19,489.96
Timber dues.....	701,323.73
Gravel dues.....	106,156.95
Oil royalties.....	1,298,668.28
Oil bonus.....	248,739.84
Band loan repayments.....	73,387.51
Housing repayments.....	29,426.69
Compensation—water diversion canal—Blood reserve.....	310,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	165,425.66
	3,555,885.39
	24,286,137.88
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distributions of timber dues, etc.....	\$ 1,137,027.60
Enfranchisements.....	226,719.76
Band loans.....	55,229.04
Legal fees.....	3,275.00
Construction and maintenance of band property.....	64,278.95
Construction of Indian houses.....	175,257.95
Agriculture.....	35,166.79
Roads and bridges.....	89,939.71
Fire protection of timber.....	10,004.70
Miscellaneous.....	318,108.17
	2,115,007.67
Balance, March 31, 1957.....	\$22,171,130.21
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1956.....	\$ 5,462,736.40
<i>Receipts</i>	
Interest from government.....	\$ 1,267,291.57
Rentals.....	1,505,289.57
Interest on land sales.....	3,851.56
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates.....	669,640.04
Band loans repayments.....	13,068.33
Housing repayments.....	1,999.92
Fur projects.....	372,588.47
Road subsidies.....	19,518.35
Collections for seed grain, etc.....	662,553.72
Sales of handicraft.....	18,466.40
Sale of fish—Sandy Lake and James Bay fishery account.....	36,777.88
Miscellaneous.....	492,241.19
	5,063,287.00
	\$10,526,023.40
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distributions.....	\$ 631,584.50
Relief.....	584,187.61
Hospital and medical fees.....	50,506.46
Repairs and maintenance of band property.....	235,194.89
Road repairs.....	270,742.63
Agriculture.....	828,220.43
Handicraft expenses.....	18,051.03
Enfranchisements.....	43,520.59
Repairs to Indian houses.....	553,854.21
Fur projects.....	375,207.91
Fire costs.....	5,882.78
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements.....	576,685.91
Sandy Lake and James Bay fishery account.....	41,205.01
Compensation—Primrose Lake air weapons range.....	242,313.87
Miscellaneous.....	583,435.12
	5,040,592.95
Balance, March 31, 1957.....	\$ 5,485,430.45
Grand total, March 31, 1957.....	\$27,656,560.66

Table 6
Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, by Province 1956-57

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	171,410.21	73,457.12		244,867.33
Prince Edward Island.....	14,915.29			14,915.29
New Brunswick.....	165,285.19			165,285.19
Quebec.....	632,406.90	432,344.60		1,064,751.50
Ontario.....	1,041,597.37	1,259,009.53		2,300,606.90
Manitoba.....	1,018,258.72	1,729,200.13		2,747,458.85
Saskatchewan.....	802,282.42	1,207,070.34		2,009,352.76
Alberta.....	391,562.23	1,610,461.62		2,002,023.85
British Columbia.....	1,078,751.99	1,282,686.24		2,361,438.23
Yukon.....	42,041.35	91,223.76		133,265.11
Tuition and maintenance of Indian children in non-Indian and joint schools.....			1,060,422.71	1,060,422.71
Salaries and travel.....			156,601.72	156,601.72
School books and stationery.....	281,902.86	138,418.94		420,321.80
Miscellaneous.....	60,424.21	1,025.31	20,437.19	81,886.71
Grand total.....	5,700,838.74	7,824,897.59	1,237,461.62	14,763,197.95

Table
Indian School Statistics, by Province,

Province or Territory	Number of Schools				Enrolment			Attendance	
	Residential	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average	Percentage
Prince Edward Island		1			18	20	38	25.57	88.18
Nova Scotia	1	8			79 223	80 242	159 465	155.80 408.02	97.98 87.93
New Brunswick		9			237	239	476	397.24	83.45
Quebec	4	16			212 * 25 741	251 36 714	463 61 1,455	443.92 57.18 1,289.24	95.87 95.04 88.60
			8		149	142	291	244.41	83.98
				1	57	61	118	111	94.07
Ontario	11				838	862	1,700	1,634.51	96.14
		102			* 11	11	22	17.39	79.04
			19		2,480	2,476	4,956	4,244.02	85.64
					379	369	748	587.22	78.50
				2	27	37	64	46.89	73.11
					** 34	20	54		
Manitoba	9				590	647	1,237	1,173.75	94.88
		68			* 116	125	241	164.41	68.22
			2		1,505	1,367	2,872	2,491.66	86.76
					19	23	42	39.38	93.78
				3	98	91	189	127.51	67.47
					** 32	34	66		
Saskatchewan	9				875	909	1,784	1,718.48	96.32
		61			* 68	61	129	110.96	86.01
				1	1,152	1,182	2,334	1,996.65	85.54
					9	21	30	29.70	99
					** 36	25	61		
Alberta	18				1,217	1,343	2,560	2,428.18	94.85
		37			* 153	151	304	261.24	85.93
			2		729	750	1,479	1,299.80	87.89
					33	27	60	57.67	96.11
				1	115	146	261	251.75	96.45
					** 16	24	40		
British Columbia	13				1,242	1,325	2,567	2,432.20	94.74
		63			* 154	132	286	274.39	95.94
				3	1,587	1,678	3,165	2,849.58	90.03
					87	83	170	146.36	86.09
					** 23	29	52		
Yukon	1				64	65	129	126.62	98.76
		3			*	2	2	2	2
					81	95	176	165.92	94.27
Total	66	368	31	11	15,370	15,663	31,033	27,810.60	89.61
Analysis of Enrolment									
Residential school pupils					5,117	5,482	10,599	10,113.46	95.42
*Day pupils at residential schools					527	518	1,045	887.57	84.93
Day school pupils					8,753	8,663	17,416	15,167.68	87.09
Seasonal school pupils					580	561	1,141	928.68	81.39
Hospital school pupils					393	439	832	713.21	85.74
Total					15,370	15,663	31,033	27,810.60	89.61
**Pupils residing at residential schools and attending provincial or private schools. (Not added to totals in Table 7, but included in Table 9.)					141	132	273		

7

as at January 31, 1957

Kindergarten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
.....	10	5	7	5	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	25	29	22	25	14	14	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	80	80	70	56	33	37	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	120	77	75	50	51	27	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	130	132	71	47	27	10	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	18	7	13	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	289	240	232	188	140	120	99	28	17	.....	.....	.....
76	143	36	33	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	25	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	294	276	226	218	171	117	76	59	52	37	14	15
.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	3	2	1
251	1,068	712	713	627	492	444	355	252	31	11	.....	.....
230	318	121	52	24	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	15	9	7	5	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	11	8	12	5	9	1
.....
58	211	226	188	152	136	91	51	55	35	21	10	3
29	45	46	41	26	26	14	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	771	473	466	367	279	187	73	31	5	.....	.....	.....
14	13	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100	29	17	13	9	8	9	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	9	18	8	3
104	341	221	268	236	198	133	80	78	50	27	31	17
6	30	24	20	15	11	11	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
273	461	381	327	287	229	182	106	84	4	.....	.....	.....
4	10	1	3	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	18	6	.....
168	355	396	391	336	289	260	183	143	36	3	.....	.....
23	61	56	51	35	25	18	25	9	1	.....	.....	.....
220	309	244	185	205	134	107	53	21	1	.....	.....	.....
13	28	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	96	25	25	27	16	19	25	8	14	4	1	1
.....	5	5	3	5	2	2	2	1	6	7	2	.....
7	459	340	311	410	307	254	166	113	95	56	25	24
.....	67	43	54	49	24	27	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	720	496	450	450	340	321	162	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	30	20	18	23	16	12	3	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	9	3
21	13	20	18	17	17	14	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	40	20	20	23	26	21	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,247	6,769	4,852	4,396	3,925	3,036	2,469	1,584	1,100	346	163	85	61
540	1,828	1,640	1,495	1,441	1,159	893	578	474	268	144	80	59
71	224	176	181	127	91	72	61	34	2	3	2	1
1,298	3,868	2,728	2,545	2,258	1,729	1,450	894	577	58	11	.....	.....
333	502	183	92	27	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	347	125	83	72	55	52	51	15	18	5	3	1
2,247	6,769	4,852	4,396	3,925	3,036	2,469	1,584	1,100	346	163	85	61
2	7	6	4	7	2	3	28	22	80	66	34	13

Table 8

**Indian Residential Schools, Classified by Denominational Auspices,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957**

Denominational Auspices	Number of Schools According to Province or Territory									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....		1	4	.....	2	4	2	1	14	1038	1043	2081
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	5	7	11	10	.....	43	3493	3824	7317
Presbyterian.....			1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	147	173	320
United Church.....			.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	439	442	881
Totals.....	1	4	11	9	9	17	13	1	65	5117	5482	10599

Table 9

Enrolment of Indians at Provincial and Private Schools,
by Province, September 1, 1956—March 31, 1957

Grade, Year or Type of Training	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Outside Canada	Totals
Grade—													
1	1	23	3	33	224	49	92	72	285	252	27		1,061
2		10	2	38	157	43	23	40	214	95	16	1	645
3	1	6	3	60	118	29	25	57	215	85	16	1	616
4		9	2	35	106	30	26	55	165	95	14		537
5		16	11	52	112	17	13	40	170	52	20	1	504
6		22	8	35	87	18	11	38	152	32	8		489
7		11	10	37	103	16	5	38	230	18	6		474
8	1	15	5	35	69	7	7	48	160	9	6		368
9	5	27	18	18	187	18	42	46	156	1	15		541
10		19	3	18	119	3	18	26	99	1	5		316
11	1	10	3	13	88	3	14	26	62	2	1		223
12	1	4	1	8	38	5	5	12	57		2		133
13					6				1				7
University year—													
1		2		4	2	1	3	1	2				15
2		1		1					1				3
3			1		1		1						4
4	1			1									1
5					1								1
Teacher training				3	9	2	3		3				20
Registered nurse		3	1	4	11	1		2	7				29
Nurses' Aide					9	4	4	11	14	8	1		51
Commercial		3	4	23	22	5	3	14	13	3			90
Trades		1	1	27	14	10	6	13	28	18			118
Other			1	3	6	3	1	5	17	40			76
Totals	11	182	77	444	1,489	269	308	544	2,081	727	137	3	6,272

Table

Distribution of Residential and Day Pupils in Indian Schools,

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS

Age	Sex	Grades						
		Kinder- garten	I		II	III	IV	V
			Beginners	Repeaters				
5 years and under.....	M	14	10					
	F	19	12					
6 "	M	69	80	6	1			
	F	88	113	10	5			
7 "	M	116	221	74	37	1		
	F	98	231	65	63	7		
8 "	M	48	152	139	193	22	2	
	F	57	114	94	248	49	4	
9 "	M	34	72	88	240	164	40	2
	F	30	68	62	208	200	37	1
10 "	M	15	39	52	158	192	118	16
	F	26	30	24	121	207	178	44
11 "	M	12	22	26	93	165	166	91
	F	11	18	17	67	133	210	109
12 "	M	6	11	3	50	105	176	148
	F	7	11	6	34	87	156	165
13 "	M	1	6	6	25	51	106	117
	F	5	8	6	21	51	89	133
14 "	M		5	1	4	23	45	97
	F	1	3	3	15	19	47	93
15 "	M				4	13	26	46
	F			1	2	9	19	41
16 "	M				1	3	4	5
	F				1	4	8	17
17 "	M							2
	F						1	1
18 "	M							
	F					1		
19 years and over.....	M							
	F							
Total by Sex.....	B	315	618	385	806	739	683	524
	G	342	608	288	785	767	749	604
Grand Total.....		657	1,226	683	1,591	1,506	1,432	1,128

* See footnote page 94

10

by Age, Sex and Grade, as at December 31, 1956*

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS

Grades								Total	Grand Total
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Auxiliary		
								24	
								31	55
								156	
								216	372
								449	
								464	913
								556	
								566	1,122
								640	
								606	1,246
								590	
								634	1,224
4								590	
14	1							597	1,187
80	2							585	
68	15							592	1,177
103	21	3						521	
122	65	20	2					521	1,177
129	85	29	2					558	
109	97	49	14	1				558	1,079
101	111	70	25	5				445	
83	64	68	40	7	1			495	940
75	88	119	38	20	1			353	
15	22	33	47	23	3			413	766
11	24	49	55	24	10			159	
2	2	10	18	13	8	1		2	159
4	4	8	27	27	11	3		5	211
		2	6	10	14	6			61
		1	7	14	10	3			86
		1	1	3	15	10			43
			3	6	13	12			2
									49
									30
									64
									34
413	266	186	128	57	41	29	2	5,202	
458	335	277	157	96	45	31	10	5,552	
871	601	463	285	153	86	60	12	10,754	10,754

Table
Distribution of Residential and Day Pupils in Indian Schools,

DAY PUPILS

Age	Sex	Grades				
		Kinder- garten	I		II	III
			Beginners	Repeaters		
5 years and under.....	M	75	39			
	F	82	50			
6 "	M	175	435	38	16	
	F	117	419	34	22	
7 "	M	131	396	218	174	11
	F	129	381	209	210	20
8 "	M	33	160	253	349	142
	F	37	133	212	329	169
9 "	M	10	57	154	323	308
	F	6	51	132	287	326
10 "	M	1	19	78	187	263
	F	3	15	54	148	249
11 "	M	1	6	39	89	198
	F		8	26	67	162
12 "	M	1	5	25	55	106
	F		3	8	42	73
13 "	M		4	13	31	59
	F		1	12	16	53
14 "	M		1	13	13	39
	F		3	15	23	24
15 "	M			4	10	27
	F	1	1	6	3	16
16 "	M				3	1
	F			1	2	4
17 "	M					
	F					1
18 "	M					
	F					2
19 years and over.....	M					
	F					
Total by Sex.....	M	427	1,122	835	1,250	1,154
	F	375	1,065	709	1,149	1,099
Grand Total.....		802	2,187	1,544	2,399	2,253

*The figures in this table do not correspond to those showing total school population, because returns were not received from all schools. The low figures for distribution above Grade VIII result from the fact that most Indian pupils in the high school grades attend non-Indian schools.

10

by Age, Sex and Grade, as at December 31 1956—Concluded

Grades							Hospital Classes	Total	Grand Total
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X			
							5	119	
							8	140	259
							9	673	
							1	593	1,266
							7	937	
							4	953	1,890
							9	954	
8							6	902	1,856
15	1						3	948	
86	6	1					4	955	1,943
177	12	7	2				11	869	
223	78	11	1				6	824	1,693
228	109	59	8				7	832	
263	162	90	11	2			5	792	1,624
229	178	150	38	5			7	736	
166	178	181	65	13			5	746	1,482
156	200	147	97	41	3		4	662	
122	141	147	97	41	3		5	692	1,354
92	144	168	141	57	3		6	615	
78	103	170	113	75	4		3	608	1,223
61	99	128	143	101	8		4	385	
40	68	77	79	65	9	2	1	348	733
31	43	78	69	84	15		3	106	
5	11	18	17	43	4		5	120	226
8	9	17	21	43	9		1	14	
2		2	2	1	1		5	30	44
		3	4	9		1	4	4	
				3			10	17	21
		2		2			27	29	
				2			40	40	69
993	747	631	356	232	21	4	111	7,883	
997	809	678	455	312	35	2	115	7,800	
1,990	1,556	1,309	811	544	56	6	226	15,683	15,683

Table 11
Distribution of Teaching Staff by Province, as at January 31, 1957

Province or Territory	Teachers in			Total	Per-centage	Seasonal School Teachers
	Day Schools	Hospital Schools	Residential Schools			
Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	.02	
Nova Scotia.....	22		5	27	2.52	
New Brunswick.....	19			19	1.71	
Quebec.....	69	5	17	91	8.51	13
Southern Ontario.....	102		5	107	10.10	
Northern Ontario.....	74	3	42	119	11.20	22
Manitoba.....	106	7	55	168	15.71	2
Saskatchewan.....	93	2	73	168	15.71	
Alberta.....	58	10	94	162	15.21	3
British Columbia.....	117	8	56	181	17.90	
Yukon.....	6		9	15	1.41	
Total.....	668	35	356	1,059	100	40

Table 12
Number of Instructors in Practical Arts Employed in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction, by Province, as at December 31, 1956

Province	No. of Instructors				No. of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Nova Scotia.....	—	2	1	2	45	85	53	95
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	39
Quebec.....	3	4	4	8	94	240	137	257
Ontario.....	8	4	5	3	205	228	241	210
Manitoba.....	6	2	7	5	138	72	153	159
Saskatchewan.....	11	2	9	5	451	133	465	147
Alberta.....	10	2	11	2	378	26	463	36
British Columbia.....	5	—	2	—	158	—	279	—
Totals.....	43	16	39	29	1,469	796	1,791	953
Combined totals.....	59		67		2,265		2,744	

Table 13

Number of Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957

Province or Territory	Type of School	Number of Classrooms														Total	Grand Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	16				
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....		1														1	1
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....	5	1			1	1										8	9
	Residential..				1												1	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....	3	3	3													9	9
Quebec.....	Day.....	5	2	3		3		1	1							1	16	27
	Seasonal.....	3	5														8	
	Hospital.....					1											1	
	Residential..					1			1								2	
Southern Ontario.....	Day.....	27	13	6	4				1								51	52
	Residential..						1										1	
Northern Ontario.....	Day.....	38	10	2	1				1								52	81
	Seasonal.....	14	5														19	
	Hospital.....	1	1														2	
	Residential..				1	2	4		1								8	
Manitoba.....	Day.....	46	14	7	1												68	82
	Seasonal.....	2															2	
	Hospital.....	2		1													3	
	Residential..				1	2	3	1	1	1							9	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....	38	17	5	1												61	71
	Hospital.....		1														1	
	Residential..						3	1	3			1	1				9	
Alberta.....	Day.....	26	7	2	2												37	55
	Seasonal.....	2															2	
	Hospital.....											1					1	
	Residential..		2		5	1	3	1	1			1		1			15	
British Columbia.....	Day.....	30	23	4	3	1	1		1								63	74
	Hospital.....		1	2													3	
	Residential..					1	3		1	1	1		1				8	
Yukon.....	Day.....	2			1												3	5
	Residential..					1	1										2	
Totals.....		244	106	37	27	21	7	9	7	1	3	2	1	1			468	

Table 14

Rate of Remuneration of Teachers Employed in Indian Residential and Day Schools, by Province, as at January 31, 1957

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Salary Range	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	S. Ont.	N. Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	Total
\$												
1700-1899						3	2	1	4	5		15
1900-2099				1		2		1	8	2		14
2100-2299				2		4	4	3	5	3	1	22
2300-2499		1		4		4	5	8	7	2		31
2500-2699				1		1	2	1	1	1	1	8
2700-2899		1		2		3	5	12	8	1	2	34
2900-3099		1		3	1	4	13	7	9	2		40
3100-3299						2		2	4	3		11
3300-3499				1		3	5	6	12	9	2	38
3500-3699		2		1	1	4	6	9	9	3		35
3700-3899				1	1	5	4	9	6	9	1	36
3900-4099				1	1	4	3	9	6	4	2	30
4100-4299						2	3	3	5	5		18
4300-4499						1	1	1	8	2		13
4500-4699					1		2		1	4		8
4700-4899												0
4900-5099								1		1		2
5100-5299									1			1
Total.....		5		17	5	42	55	73	94	56	9	356

DAY SCHOOLS

Salary Range	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	S. Ont.	N. Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	Total
\$												
1700-1899				2		5	3	2	5	4		21
1900-2099				3	2	1	1		1	2		10
2100-2299			1	5		1	2	1	6	5		21
2300-2499			2	8	11	8	15	4	2	4	1	55
2500-2699				2	3	4	5	1	3	3		21
2700-2899			1	7	7	4	8	13	8	8		51
2900-3099		1	2	7	7	9	10	10	5	8		59
3100-3299		3		6	4	4	10	5		8	1	41
3300-3499			2	6	8	5	14	16	7	15		73
3500-3699		3	1	6	6	7	8	8	2	9	1	51
3700-3899		3	1	4	4	2	4	8	4	9		39
3900-4099	1	5	2	4	14	4	10	6	4	21	1	72
4100-4299		4	2	2	7	10	3	6	2	5		41
4300-4499		1	2	4	14	5	3	7	4	9	1	50
4500-4699	1	1	1	4	11	2	11	3	4	5		43
4700-4899		1	2	3	5	1	4	2	1	2	1	21
4900-5099				1	1	1			2	1		7
5100-5299					2	3	1	2	6	4		18
5300-5499								1		1		2
5500-5699							1		1	2		4
5700-5899					1	1						2
5900-6099												0
6100-6299									1			1
Total.....	2	22	19	74	102	77	113	95	68	125	6	703