



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

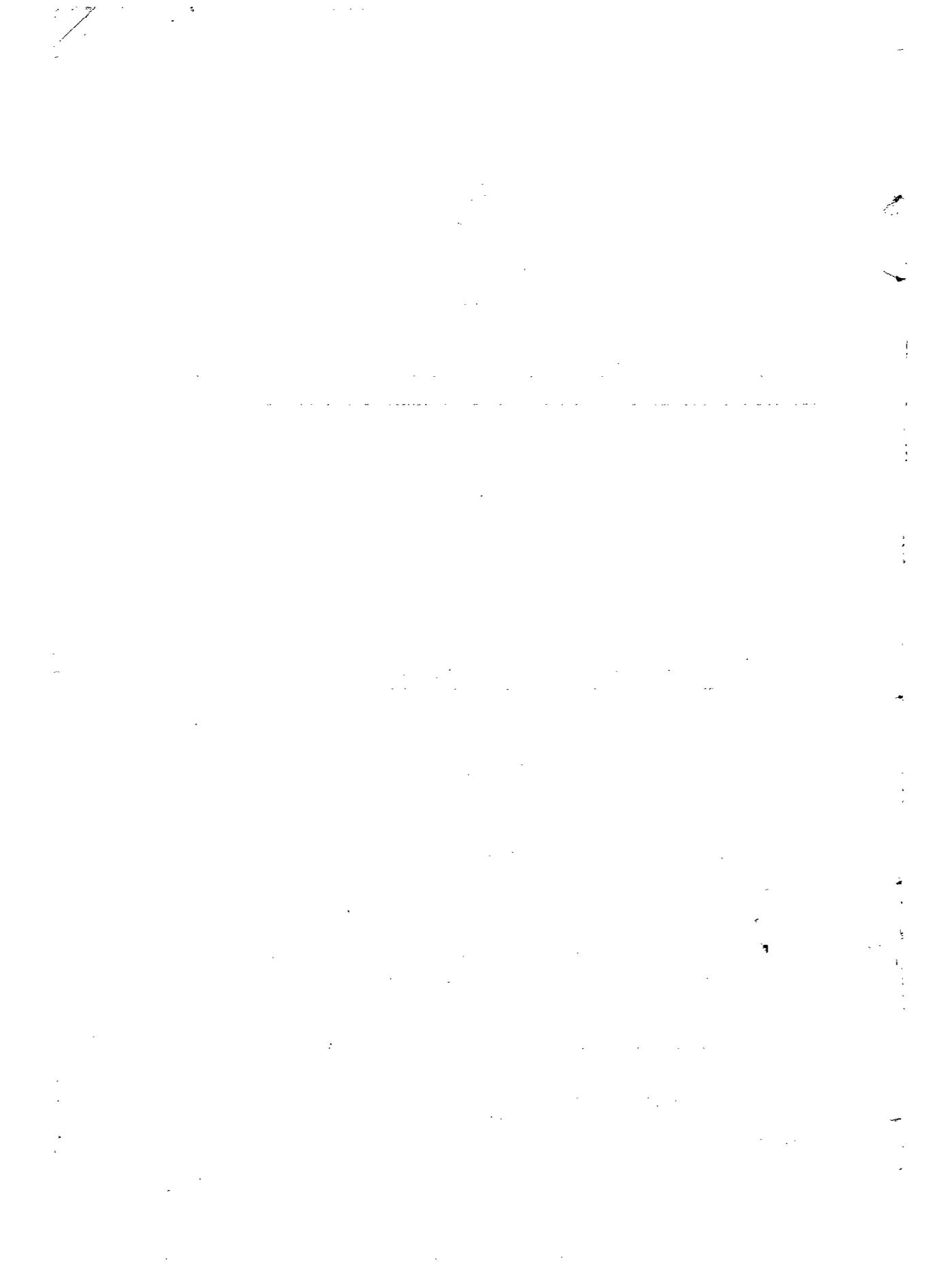
Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

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Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

An encouraging aspect of Indian Affairs administration during the year was the increasing interest shown by Canadians in their Indian fellow citizens. This interest was apparent in the work of provincial, municipal and private agencies, and in the numerous inquiries received by the Department.

The recent creation of the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, an independent body concerned with the problems of social adjustment faced by the native peoples of Canada, is but another indication of this growing awareness. It is also indicative of a new acceptance of the Indian as a valuable contributor to the national economy.

During the year the Department completed agreements with 25 Children's Aid Societies in Ontario to extend their services to Indians living on reserves in that Province. The beneficial results obtained may provide a basis for similar arrangements in other welfare fields and in other Provinces.

Rehabilitation programs for handicapped Indians in Alberta and Manitoba operated satisfactorily. It is planned to conduct similar programs in other regions.

From an economic point of view there were both favourable and unfavourable developments throughout the year. The placement program achieved the limited objectives assigned to it in its first year of operation and now offers a basis for expansion. Despite retrenchment in the primary and secondary industries on which Indians rely for a livelihood, the general trend toward employment for wages was maintained, although at a reduced rate. The placement in cities of well-trained young Indian men and women coming in increasing numbers from academic and vocational courses did not present undue difficulty. On the other hand, reduced activity in forest and pulp operations adversely affected many Indians, and the returns from agriculture other than stock raising, as well as from commercial fishing on the West Coast were disappointing.

Throughout the fall and winter opportunities for the casual employment of unskilled workers were generally reduced. In some areas these conditions spurred interest in trapping, fishing and hunting, and a number of Indians thus managed to remain self-supporting. Special efforts by the Department to maintain a high level of construction and development throughout the winter also helped Indian employment.

In the field of construction the Department placed increased emphasis on house-building and repairs, believing improved housing contributes not only to the physical needs of the Indians, but also to their morale and their desire to achieve better social and economic conditions. It is significant that the Indians spent nearly \$1,000,000 from their own funds for the construction and repair of houses in 1957-58, and made personal contributions of materials and labour.

Community and parental interest in education was stimulated by the formation of school committees on 11 Indian reserves. The bands concerned have shown since a greater appreciation of education. School attendance has risen, school property received better care, and efforts have been made by committee members to establish liaison with school organizations in non-Indian communities.

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The integration of Indian children in non-Indian schools continued to rise in scale. Approximately one out of five Indian pupils attended non-Indian schools, while many were enrolled in schools built under agreement between the Department and other agencies. Fourteen schools of this type were constructed during the year and an additional one was being planned.

In September, 1957, a three-day conference of Agency Superintendents, Regional Supervisors and the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia was held at Ste. Marguerite, Quebec. Also in attendance were senior officers of the Department and Branch Headquarters. This was the first time such a representative conference was held and the results were most gratifying.

The main purpose of the conference was to discuss aspects of the administration of Indian affairs common to all regions, and to give field officers an opportunity to express their views on desirable changes which might increase the effectiveness of the field administration. The delegates examined four general topics: The role of the Superintendent, The role of the Band Council, Indian Education and Social Welfare, and Economic Development. The reports of the four committees contained several useful recommendations which are being implemented wherever possible.

Twenty representatives of Indian bands of the Northwest Territories and the Athabasca Indian Agency in Alberta met with the Director and Branch officials at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, on July 29 and 30, 1957. This was the first meeting of its kind held in the Territories and it provided an opportunity to discuss the steps to be taken to carry out the provisions of Treaty No. 11 regarding land entitlement. An exchange of views also took place with regard to other matters of interest to the Indians of the area.

Band Councils

Indian band councils play an important part in the economic and social development of Indian communities. As official representatives of Indian bands they have specific powers and duties under the Indian Act. They may make by-laws relating to good order, hygiene, public works, zoning, game preservation and other matters on the reserves. They have certain responsibilities with regard to the expenditure of band funds, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership. Councils of bands in an advanced stage of development may be granted the power to make by-laws for the raising of monies through taxation or licensing and for the expenditure of such monies. All councils are encouraged to take an interest in all matters affecting the well-being of band members.

The Indian Act provides for the election of council members for a two-year term. The elective system is similar to that of municipalities or townships. Councils consist of one chief and a councillor for every one hundred members of the band. Approximately half of the bands follow the elective system. Other bands adhere to traditional customs in choosing their councils. Many of these customs, however, have been so modified that they resemble the elective system.

Economic Development

Placement Program

An important step in the economic development of Indians was taken in 1957-58 by the appointment of placement officers at Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and Winnipeg. A senior placement officer was also appointed to coordinate the activities of the regional specialists. Two additional placement officers will be appointed, one at North Bay, one at Quebec.

The long range objectives of the placement program are: (1) the exploitation of existing employment opportunities for qualified Indians; (2) the development of new opportunities in a wider range of employment; (3) in co-operation with the Education Division, the training of Indians for employment; and (4) their social orientation and integration into the non-Indian community. In the initial stages, emphasis is being placed on careful screening of the candidates, the development of working relationships with employment, vocational and social agencies and the establishment of liaison with business, industry and labour.

During the year, the Fur Supervisor positions in Quebec, northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were reclassified. Personnel holding the former positions became known as Field Officers. Their present duties also include responsibility for seasonal and migratory employment in the northern areas.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

Although most Indians continued to be employed in seasonal jobs, many new placements were made in permanent employment in urban and industrial communities. On the whole income from agriculture in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces was below average in 1957-58 but returns from livestock remained stable. The mining industry continued to provide employment for Indians.

In 1957, more Indians were engaged in growing and harvesting sugar beets than ever before. In southern Alberta, nearly 600 found employment through the National Employment Service and through the co-operation of the provincial authorities. Indian participation in this industry in western Ontario was also more extensive.

With the assistance of Branch placement officers, a number of pilot projects were initiated, including the employment of graduates of an Indian carpentry training course in Alberta and the provision of work for some 350 Indians in road clearing operations in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The clearing of a portion of the right-of-way on the new highway from Yellowknife to Rae provided work for over 100 Indians, through co-operative arrangements with the Departments of Public Works and Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Skills acquired by the Indians through vocational training and experience in building their own homes opened new job opportunities for them in house building.

Following an active summer season, employment of Indians was substantially reduced in the fall and winter, particularly in woods operations. Large numbers of Indians, however, returned to trapping, and many were thus able to support their families. Another important source of continuing employment was the house building program which continued throughout the winter, additional funds having been provided through reallocations and supplementary estimates.

Housing and Reserve Development

During 1957-58 a larger amount than in any previous year was provided for housing. In a number of agencies construction was maintained throughout the winter.

The housing program has resulted in greatly improved living and housing conditions in many areas in recent years. Nevertheless, the demands for new houses in 1957-58 again exceeded the number for which financial assistance could reasonably be provided from Welfare funds which were devoted to the most needy cases.

As in the past, Indian bands and individuals were encouraged to contribute materials and labour as well as money. As a result, for each dollar spent from Welfare funds, at least an equal amount was supplied by Band Funds, Veterans'

Land Act grants to Indian veterans, and individual Indians. This made possible the completion of 871 houses. In addition, 254 houses were started. The number of houses repaired totalled 2,412 as against 2,372 in the previous year.

The type of house constructed in the past varied according to the locality and the severity of weather, ranging from log cabins in remote areas to modern-type houses with full basements in the more populated areas to the south. Representative plans and specifications from each region have now been collected, and steps are being taken to develop standards incorporating their best features.

One additional sawmill was provided in 1957 at Yellowknife to assist Indians in producing lumber for housing. This brought to 46 the number of sawmills financed from Welfare appropriation or Band Funds.

Indians engaged in agriculture, lumbering and other activities received instruction or financial assistance as required to develop their ability to earn an adequate income.

Materials were purchased for the construction of a walk-in freezer at Hay Lake in the Fort Vermilion Agency. Completion of this unit will bring to 15 the number of freezers provided for the storage of game, fish, and other country food in northern Canada. This figure includes a freezer at Eastmain, on James Bay, financed to a large extent by the Indians themselves.

Revolving Fund Loans

The revolving Fund remains a valuable source of credit for Indians on reserves. Loans have been approved for a wide variety of purposes, including agricultural, fishing and forestry equipment.

In an effort to foster a sense of personal financial participation by the Indians, a new policy was introduced. Applicants were required to make a minimum down payment in order to obtain a Revolving Fund loan for the balance of the cost of most types of equipment. The number of loans approved was 131 in the amount of \$181,554.21, compared with 168 loans totalling \$233,963 last year.

Order in Council P.C. 1957-633, dated May 9, 1957, amended the Revolving Fund Regulations to assist Indians living away from the reserves, in order to facilitate their economic and social adjustment. Of particular value is a new provision allowing loans to be made for building houses.

Since the inception of the Revolving Fund in 1938, there have been 883 loans approved, totalling \$1,145,218.53. The unpaid balance of loans, including arrears of principal and interest as at March 31, 1958, amounted to \$465,579.34 owed by 546 borrowers.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Twenty-one grants were approved during the year, compared with 37 in 1956-57. In all, 1,558 grants have been approved since the relevant amendment was made to the Veterans' Land Act in 1945. They represented an investment of \$3,558,092.77, for the following purposes and amounts:

<i>Purpose of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Land and buildings.....	\$ 309,540.08
Building materials.....	1,689,954.12
Clearing land.....	84,907.64
Livestock and equipment.....	1,009,806.37
Forestry equipment.....	19,665.14
Commercial fishing equipment.....	210,137.36
Fur farming equipment.....	34,875.85
Household equipment.....	199,206.21
	<u>\$ 3,558,092.77</u>

An additional 438 veterans were notified that they had qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of the grants, bringing the total in this category to 562.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

Funds amounting to \$4,225.00 were expended during the year for payment of grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs. In addition, an amount of \$713.15 was awarded for garden prizes and \$267.80 for prizes in connection with home improvement competitions.

Handicraft

Random surveys have been made of current handicraft activities in several areas to determine what may be the most effective means of preserving Indian handicraft skills and to ascertain the nature and extent of assistance required to stimulate production and sales. Handicraft work, as a full time occupation, does not normally provide sufficient income, but as a part-time occupation it is a valuable supplement to the earnings of many Indian families.

It is estimated that the value of handicraft production in Canada in 1957-58 was approximately \$275,000.00. In addition, Indians from the Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Lorette agencies received \$12,804.57 for their work and the Handicraft Section of the Welfare Division filled commercial orders valued at \$14,715.83.

Sales of 5,197 hospital garments, valued at \$10,080.60 were made to the Department of National Health and Welfare. This included approximately \$4,100 paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Formal agreements are in force with the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Special projects have been undertaken in co-operation with the Province of Quebec and the Department has co-operated with the other Provincial or Territorial administrations to secure maximum returns for Indians dependent upon fish and wildlife resources. The programs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the subject of extensive joint field investigations to ascertain what further improvements may be effected.

Beaver is still the most important single species in the wildlife economy both as a source of money and food. The Quebec Preserve areas, where beaver pelts are marketed on behalf of Indians, produced 24,199 pelts valued at \$352,537.68 and 250,000 pounds of meat. Manitoba produced over 20,000 beaver and Saskatchewan more than 40,000. Ontario's production, for the sixth consecutive year, passed the 100,000 mark. Correspondingly high production was maintained in other areas where the same management techniques were employed. As part of the program of live beaver transplanting to the North Shore area of Quebec 246 animals were moved to new locations, bringing the total liberated in the area to more than 700.

Muskrat production, although still above average, declined owing, in part, to a lowering of the water table in the Prairie Provinces. The special muskrat development projects in the Saskatchewan delta area were not trapped, with the exception of the Department's Sipanok project with a quota of 30,000 muskrats and 1,000 beaver. Discussions were held at year-end with the Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of redesigning control structures. Many are twenty years old and were originally designed to stabilize rather than to permit the manipulation of water levels. It has been found that fixed water levels gradually destroy vegetation upon which muskrats depend for food and shelter.

The supply of other fur bearers, excepting mink, was about average. Mink appeared to be approaching a cyclic peak in almost all areas, particularly in the Patricia district of Ontario and in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Further moderate declines occurred in the numbers of ermine and squirrels. Marten, fisher and lynx continued to increase. It is expected that, when final figures are available, the increased pressure caused by the large number of trappers will be reflected in greater production of almost all species.

The raw fur market was steady, but at levels which were extremely low when compared with the constantly increasing price of goods and services. Indian trappers, especially in isolated areas, in spite of the increase in the number of fur bearers, found it difficult to earn more than a meagre subsistence from trapping. The muskrat market was especially weak and marten continued to be neglected. Good quality beaver, mink and otter were in good demand at relatively favourable prices.

In an effort to stimulate the demand for Canadian furs and stabilize or increase prices, the Department again co-operated, through an interdepartmental committee, in promoting a series of exhibits of pelts and garments in Europe. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Fur Trade Association of Canada participated actively in the 1957-58 program. Pelts and garments were supplied by the participants to make up an exhibit of 14 garments designed and manufactured in Canada from Canadian wild furs and 120 assorted wild fur pelts.

Big game, particularly moose and deer, continued to increase. Deer made a very rapid recovery from the severe winter kill of 1956. Barren ground caribou were still declining but an extensive study of the herds was carried on by Federal and Provincial agencies in the hope of discovering the cause and possible cure of the decline. Food supplies, while Indians were on their trapping areas outside the caribou range, were ample because of the availability not only of big game but also of rabbits, ptarmigan and migratory waterfowl.

In the caribou range, although it is not conceded that the Indian kill is a major factor in the decline, the Department has made every effort to reduce the toll by promoting domestic fisheries as an alternative source of human and animal food; by supplying high power rifles to reduce wastage through wounding; by increasing the quantity of buffalo, moose and elk meat purchased from National Parks; by co-operating in the enforcement of protective legislation where, ordinarily, Indian treaty rights would be supported; and by stressing in all discussions with residents of the area the extreme gravity of the situation.

Indians continued to fish extensively for domestic consumption and received assistance in the form of nets furnished by the Department. Supervised domestic fisheries were not as successful as in other years because of an influenza epidemic during the whitefish—trout spawning run. Sufficient supplies, however, were obtained to last over the freeze-up and, in many instances, nets set under the ice provided for day-to-day requirements. Two new domestic fishery projects were organized in the Northwest Territories, one at Snowdrift, the other at Willow Lake, near Fort Simpson.

Commercial fishing is becoming increasingly important to the Indian economy through greater participation and through increased development under departmental supervision. Participation in the industry was accelerated by the supplying of nets and equipment on a repayable basis through a deduction from the price paid by the fish companies. This procedure not only increased the yardage available to efficient fishermen but also enabled other Indians to participate who, through age or infirmity, would otherwise be unable to meet production quotas. Department projects were: a whitefish and trout fishery at

Great Slave Lake; goldeye fisheries at Lac Clair in Wood Buffalo Park, and at Big Sandy Lake; a salmon fishery at Bersimis; and a sturgeon fishery at James Bay which netted a combined total of \$45,537 for the benefit of the Indians.

Efforts to improve sanitary standards of handling fish at the lakes have encouraged a trend towards the installation of modern freezing and storage plants. One company has invested about \$100,000 at Island Lake in Manitoba and, in Saskatchewan, the Government and private operators are working on similar installations. The Department is considering participation in such program in co-operation with Provincial Governments and Indian bands. These freezers not only improve quality and prevent waste but also make it economically feasible to operate lakes in summer by filleting at the lake, thus avoiding the payment of air freight on offal. Also, these plants provide frozen storage of supplies of wild meat and country food.

Social Welfare

Community Organizations

An encouraging indication of the advancement of Indians has been their growing interest and participation in community affairs. On many reserves programs were carried out by organized groups, which brought about significant improvements in community and social life.

Additional Indian Homemakers' Clubs were formed during the year. These clubs extended their influence by expanding their activities to include several community projects. At the year-end there were 157 active clubs operating on reserves. Two conventions held in southern Ontario and northern Ontario were arranged by a committee of Indian women representing the participating clubs.

In addition to Homemakers' Clubs other community organizations include health, welfare and education committees and such well-known groups as Women's Institutes, Home and School, and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Indian Social Leaders' training operated by the Department has served to stimulate and give direction to community efforts. Courses have been designed to help Indian leaders to identify and understand existing problems and learn methods of community organization and development.

Child Welfare

Child-care services have been provided, to an increasing extent this year, by professional agencies. This was particularly the case in Ontario where formal agreements were made with the County Children's Aid Societies to extend their regular services to Indians on reserves. In British Columbia, the Provincial Welfare Field Service of the Department of Public Welfare also extended its services to Indians on reserves. In other Provinces, co-operation and assistance in dealing with serious neglect cases is provided on request.

The number of Indian children receiving foster home or institutional care as of December 31, 1957, was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	15
Nova Scotia.....	101
New Brunswick.....	51
Quebec.....	30
Ontario.....	110
Manitoba.....	37
Saskatchewan.....	37
Alberta.....	33
British Columbia.....	119
Northwest Territories.....	4
Yukon.....	2

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of families and children, registered as Indian by the Department of National Health and Welfare, which were in receipt of Family Allowances on December 31, 1957, and the method and amount of payment by Province.

In addition to the group in the table immediately hereunder are the families in bands in the next following table who apply directly for Family Allowances, and a third group, not tabulated, which comprises Indian families not registered as such, living off reserves.

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.....							
Nova Scotia.....	150	430	145		5		37,399
New Brunswick.....	303	1,009	295		8		71,671
Quebec.....	1,993	5,675	1,060	685	19	229	421,758
Ontario.....	4,530	13,444	4,349	32	54	95	1,046,415
Manitoba.....	2,308	8,329	2,788	15	5		622,532
Saskatchewan.....	2,909	8,302	2,463	401	45		629,395
Alberta.....	2,095	5,646	2,014	70	11		449,949
British Columbia.....	4,301	12,757	3,980	82	234	5	981,980
Yukon and N.W.T.....	766	1,884	725	34	2	5	150,753
Total.....	19,855	57,526	17,819	1,319	383	334	4,411,852

Greater responsibility has been given the Indians by having them prepare and submit their own applications for Family Allowances.

The following table shows the number of bands in 1955, and in 1958, responsible for applying directly for family allowances' payments, with the percentage of population affected:

	No. of bands under this arrangement in 1955	Percentage of population making direct application for F.A. in 1955	No. of bands under this arrangement in 1958-59	Percentage of population making direct application for F.A. in 1958-59
Prince Edward Island.....	1	100	1	100
Nova Scotia.....	1	52	2	100
New Brunswick.....	1	15.71	15	94.29
Quebec.....	2	7.69	8	42.75
Ontario.....	7	7.66	36	49.13
Manitoba.....	2	10.60	28	51.56
Saskatchewan.....	4	2.60	37	56.83
Alberta.....	4	10.65	21	43.30
British Columbia.....	1	2.20	20	14.19
	23		168	

In 1955, 7.44% of the Indian population were making direct application for Family Allowances, whereas under the new arrangement in 1958, 39.98% will be making direct application.

Mothers' Allowances, 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 of December 31, 1957:

	Mothers' Allowances	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Old Age Assistance	Old Age Security
Prince Edward Island.....		2	1	3	11
Nova Scotia.....		4	7	32	89
New Brunswick.....		6	4	32	61
Quebec.....	74	9	36	128	434
Ontario.....	188	53	90	492	1,310
Manitoba.....		36	10	250	594
Saskatchewan.....		52	17	167	403
Alberta.....		19	10	164	467
British Columbia.....		78	34	284	922
North West Territories.....		9	2	77	123
Yukon.....		3	1	31	103
	262	271	212	1,660	4,517

Ontario and Quebec provide Mothers' Allowances to Indians under the same conditions as to other residents.

Care of the Aged

The following table indicates the number of aged and helpless adults maintained in private homes or institutions.

The majority receive care in private homes on their reserves. Bedridden and senile cases are placed in provincial and private institutions.

Prince Edward Island.....	nil
Nova Scotia.....	2
New Brunswick.....	3
Quebec.....	3
Ontario—Northern.....	28
Southern.....	9
Manitoba.....	11
Saskatchewan.....	1
Alberta.....	4
British Columbia.....	11
Northwest Territories.....	1
Yukon.....	2
	<hr/> 75

Rehabilitation

During the year, 95 additional handicapped young Indians were assisted toward rehabilitation by the Branch. As of March 31, 1958, active rehabilitation cases were as follows:

British Columbia.....	15
Alberta.....	125
Saskatchewan.....	6
Manitoba.....	67
Ontario.....	30
Quebec.....	2
Maritimes.....	5
	<hr/> 250

In all parts of Canada, Indian Agency Superintendents, along with Regional Supervisors and Social Workers, are helping handicapped Indians to adapt themselves through special training to employment suited to their physical ability.

Indigent Relief

Assistance was given to needy Indians to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families. In addition to assistance in kind, payments by cheque were initiated in selected areas on an experimental basis. This change recognizes the importance of maintaining the morale and self-respect of persons who must accept help. It also places more responsibility on the family to manage its own affairs. This experiment has been generally successful as a modification of payments by cheque, assistance on the basis of orders requesting merchants to supply recipients with goods of their choice up to specified amounts was also introduced.

The provision of special foods for Indian families exposed to tuberculosis, and for those convalescing after hospitalization, was continued and medical authorities concerned are of the opinion that this phase of assistance is a significant factor in the tuberculosis control program.

Public assistance was necessary for many Indians, normally able to provide for their subsistence because of unemployment, in rural and urban areas. This factor, in addition to such others as higher food costs, population growth and the introduction of higher standards resulted in a 33% increase in direct relief expenditures.

Education**Enrolment**

The number of pupils enrolled in educational institutions during the period under review was 38,683, an increase of 1,378.

A total of 31,353 pupils attended classes in Indian schools during the 1957-58 academic year. Of this number, 30,207 were of Indian racial origin and 1,146 were non-Indians. In addition there were 976 Indian children living in Indian Residential Schools while attending classes in provincial or private schools. The number of Indians enrolled in provincial, territorial or private schools increased by 1,058 to 7,330.

Teaching Staff

During the year 388 teachers were employed in Indian Residential Schools, 709 in Indian Day Schools, and 35 in Hospital Schools and Rehabilitation Centres, a total of 1,132. In addition 29 teachers were appointed to summer seasonal schools operated for children of migrant Indians.

Sixty-two per cent of the teaching staff in Indian Day and Residential Schools have senior matriculation standing plus one year or more of professional training. The remaining 13 per cent are not professionally trained and have not been granted teaching certificates.

To encourage teaching staff to attain professional standing or to improve their academic and professional qualifications, teachers may apply for educational leave of absence. During the year the Department approved the granting of educational leave of absence without pay to 14 teachers.

Ten per cent of the teaching staff were university graduates, an increase of 13 over the preceding year.

The teachers' salary schedule is designed to encourage members of the teaching staff to improve their qualifications. Salary increases are dependent on satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer school courses. Five hundred and seventy-seven teachers were granted annual salary increases and 84 teachers were reclassified. Reclassifications were granted for improved professional qualifications or change in duties. During the year 101 teachers successfully completed summer school courses sponsored by provincial Departments of Education or recognized universities.

In Residential Schools, 55 teachers are required to perform supervisory duties as senior teachers or assistant senior teachers under the direction of the Principals. The senior teachers assigned to Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle Residential Schools in Saskatchewan, Blood and Ermineskin Residential Schools in Alberta and Kamloops Residential School in British Columbia are required to devote most of their working time to performance of supervisory duties because of the large number of classes. In the Day Schools 136 teachers are classified as Principals.

At larger centers such as the Caughnawaga School in Quebec and the Mount Elgin School in Southern Ontario, supervising Principals have been appointed. Supervising Principals are also employed for the Day Schools in the Six Nations Agency in Southern Ontario and for a group of schools in the Fisher River Agency in Manitoba. The Department employs 35 teachers in Indian Hospital Schools and Rehabilitation Centres.

On isolated reserves there are 31 teachers who, in addition to regular classroom duties, are required to give attention to administrative matters such as the payment of family allowances, the dispensing of medicines, the investigation of welfare cases and the supervision of problem cases. Other responsibilities of these teachers include leadership in activities tending to community betterment, the development of recreational programmes, the organization and guidance of groups for worthy social purposes, and adult education. In addition to the regular classroom teachers in Indian Day and Residential Schools, specialist teachers are appointed to teach home economics, industrial arts, music, agricultural science, auxiliary classes and physical education.

The number of teachers of Indian racial origin employed by the Department was increased by ten during the year. About eight per cent of the teaching staff is of Indian origin, 77 teachers in Day Schools and 14 teachers in Residential Schools.

Textbooks and School Supplies

Textbooks in accordance with provincial curricula were provided on loan to Indian children attending Indian Day, Residential or Hospital Schools. All other necessary school supplies were provided also at public expense.

Pupils are encouraged to take part in "free" reading. To stimulate interest in undirected reading a collection of books has been added 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 libraries.

Transportation of Pupils

Expenditure for transportation of pupils have risen sharply during recent years. Pupils at Residential Schools are being assisted to go home for the Christmas or Easter holidays in addition to the summer vacation. The distances to be travelled are greater and more pupils are carried by air transport.

The number of Indian children for whom daily transportation has been provided has steadily increased as a result of their enrolment at non-Indian schools which are usually beyond walking-distance of homes on Indian reserves. More and more children who are boarders at Residential Schools are transported to the nearest non-Indian schools for their classroom work. On many larger reserves consolidation of several one-teacher schools and the provision of bigger central schools with facilities for teaching home economics and industrial arts have required the establishment of transportation services comparable to such services in non-Indian school districts. In the award of contracts controlled by the Department preference is given to Indian operators and to the use of Indian-owned vehicles. Indians are helped to buy vehicles to provide transportation for pupils.

Audio-Visual Aids

More libraries of filmstrips and phonograph recordings were established at points where several schools can share the increased number of titles. Additional titles were issued to many isolated schools. Indian Schools and communities are encouraged to seek membership and participation in local Film Councils.

Filmstrips and picture books have been produced especially for Indian Schools. Special battery-operated phonographs and radios have been obtained for Indian Schools in remote areas.

Practical Arts and Vocational Training

The Branch offers courses in Industrial Arts and Home Economics wherever local conditions make it possible. The course prescribed by the province in which the school is located is used as a guide in the preparation of programmes designed to meet the needs of a particular age, grade, or region. These courses are correlated with such subjects as language, mathematics and social science. In the shops, an opportunity is given to the pupils to make articles useful for the improvement of the home, the school or the reserve. The Home Economics courses include all phases of homemaking with emphasis on sewing, knitting, cooking, baby care, hygiene and good grooming.

Most Indian Residential Schools give at least two of the following courses to the young boys: Woodwork, sheetmetal work, farm mechanics, welding and motor mechanics.

Industrial Arts and Home Economics teachers are employed at the larger Indian Day Schools. Itinerant teachers also provide instruction in areas where Day Schools are sufficiently close together. In these schools the provincial curriculum is followed with modifications to suit local conditions.

In addition to the Industrial Arts and Home Economics courses, the Branch provides pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields for groups of eight or more interested adults. Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enroll in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, handicraft, homemaking and other similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such centres, special courses are frequently given on the reserves. Industrial Arts shops at the Residential Schools or Day Schools are used for this purpose and teachers of Industrial Arts and Home Economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

The Branch has also initiated short courses in carpentry, agriculture and homemaking, using reserve facilities. Several students have enrolled for correspondence lessons in commercial art and industrial subjects offered by the correspondence branches of the various departments of education.

Courses in Agriculture and Homemaking were given in Regina and Saskatoon with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Courses in carpentry were given in Edmonton with the co-operation of the Victoria High School. The increase in the enrolment of students in Vocational Courses in Quebec and British Columbia has been particularly encouraging.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian Day and Residential Schools follow the physical education and recreation programmes of the province in which they are located. Various types of sports equipment were provided to all schools and the Department continued its systematic supply of playground equipment. Pupils are encouraged to take part in team sports in order to foster team spirit and good sportsmanship. Encouragement is also given to Indian Schools to compete with non-Indian schools, as well as to Indian students to play on non-Indian teams.

In addition to the basic physical education and sports programme, some schools were provided with physical education instructors and were able to give special training in such activities as swimming, tumbling, and folk dancing. A number of club activities were sponsored in Indian Schools and many did extremely well. Among these group activities were Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, C.G.I.T., Junior Red Cross Groups, Cadet Corps, 4H Clubs, etc.

Guidance

With the increased number of Indian students moving into non-Indian schools each year, it is becoming more and more evident that a unified Guidance Programme is a necessity. This is especially true for students entering secondary schools, vocational training, or professional courses. With this in mind, a Guidance Manual was prepared and distributed to all teachers in Indian Schools during the year.

Permanent Record Cards especially suited to Indian students were also developed and distributed on an experimental basis to the Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northern Ontario Regions. These cards provide school authorities and field staff with information regarding the academic ability, personality and educational background of each student.

In addition, a systematic and co-ordinated testing programme was begun. It is expected that this testing programme will be enlarged from year to year with the use of Standardized Diagnostic and Achievement Tests. These will indicate the achievement of the pupils and help to diagnose their weaknesses.

With this information, teachers and administrators may plan extra or remedial work to help Indian students meet the standards in the non-Indian school which they will be expected to attend.

Higher Education

For several years it has been the policy of the Department to assist Indian students attending Secondary Schools by means of tuition grants. This help varies from the payment of tuition fees to full maintenance.

Assistance comparable to that granted to secondary school students was also provided for senior students taking professional, academic or vocational courses. The total number of students receiving assistance of this type was 403 this year. The table below indicates a substantial increase in the number of Indian students availing themselves of advanced schooling over the past three years.

Enrolment of Students in Professional and Other Courses, 1956 to 1958

University	1956	1957	1958
1 yr.....	12	15	15
2 yr.....	4	3	8
3 yr.....	2	4	1
4 yr.....	1	1	2
5 yr.....		1	1
Teacher Training.....	18	20	21
Nurses' Training.....	30	29	36
Nurses' Aide Training.....	21	51	40
Commercial Training.....	53	90	87
Trades Training.....	81	118	192
Total.....	222	332	403

Of the 403 mentioned above, 14 were awarded scholarships ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 according to the type of course chosen. Four scholarship winners are attending university, two, teacher training, three, nursing and five, vocational training school.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Because of the special difficulties encountered by teachers of Indian Schools as a result of differences in environment, language and cultural heritage, the Department endeavours to provide special opportunities for In-Service Training of its teachers. A successful summer school in this regard was held at the University of Toronto, and teachers' conventions were held in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes. As well as these, several teachers' institutes were organized by the Regional School Inspectors in their areas for the discussion of teaching methods and techniques.

The summer school held in Toronto was a co-operative effort between the Department and the Extension Department of the University. Teachers attended from as far as Alberta in the West, Aklavik in the North and the Maritimes in the East. One week of the period was devoted to a discussion of the particular problems of teachers in Indian Schools, while the balance of the session was devoted to a study of the cultural heritage of the Canadian Indian.

School Supervision

Reports from the Regional School Inspectors indicate that the quality of the classroom instruction continues to improve. With an augmented staff of School Inspectors, which was further strengthened during the year by the appointment of a second School Inspector in Alberta, Manitoba and Northern Ontario, nearly all of the Indian Schools, even the remote ones, were visited.

The general level of achievement in Indian schools continues to rise and in 1957 there was a substantial increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the junior high school grades both in the Indian and the provincial schools.

Close supervision of all schools and more particularly those in remote areas has resulted in improved school attendance.

In areas where the Indian parent relies on seasonal labour outside the reserve, poor attendance remains an obstacle to educational progress.

Statistical Report

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics a report on three selected aspects of Indian education was published. The report, published in three parts dealt with:

1. The Distribution of Indian School Children by Age, Grade and Sex.
2. The Destinations of Pupils withdrawing from Indian Schools.
3. Promotion and Non-Promotion of Indian Pupils, Kindergarten to Grade IX.

The method by which the data are presented in this report is an attempt to show stages of development reached in Indian education.

Curriculum

During the year a study was made of the educational needs of children of migrant parents attending seasonal schools held during the summer in northern communities, and a programme of studies for use in these schools was devised. The programme is designed to give the Indian child the maximum amount of useful training and instruction in the basic skills in the short time that the child can attend school.

The expansion of integrated education which brings the Indian child into the classroom with non-Indian children underlines the importance of the use of the provincial curricula in Indian Schools. The latter in many instances prepare the Indian child for entrance into a provincial school, but this does not exclude flexibility and adjustment to individual needs, particularly in the initial stages of the Indian child's school career.

Liaison Activities

Indian education today is recognized to be of national significance. Canadians are showing an awareness of the problem through various local organizations, while professional educational societies and organizations see Indian education as a distinguishable pattern in the mosaic of Canadian education. There is, consequently, an expanding demand for information. This is met in part by the attendance of Branch personnel at provincial and national conferences of educationists. During the year, staff officers attended meetings of the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Association of School Inspectors, the Canadian Conference on Education, the Canadian Political Science Association, the Canadian Psychological Association, the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Cultural Mission from Canada to Mexico under UNESCO, the Ontario Education Association, and other provincial conferences.

Joint Schools

One of the most important developments during the year was the completion of fifteen agreements for joint schools, providing additional classroom facilities for 2,630 Indian children.

Through this system of joint schools, which now number 52, Indian children receive their education in association with neighbouring non-Indian children. By agreement with local school authorities the federal government contributes towards the cost of the construction of these schools, and in addition pays a yearly tuition fee for each Indian pupil in attendance. The following table shows the distribution of joint schools by provinces.

Province	No. of Joint Schools
Nova Scotia.....	1
Quebec.....	6
Ontario.....	13
Manitoba.....	6
Saskatchewan.....	3
Alberta.....	2
British Columbia.....	21
	52

These joint schools are playing a significant part not only in the broadening educational programme for Indian students, but also in their social adjustment in communities in which some of them will likely seek employment. Without exception the joint schools have produced a mutual understanding and respect between the Indians and non-Indians.

Indian School Committees

In 1957, Band Councils were empowered to elect school committees whose duties and powers in the conduct of local school affairs were laid down by the Department. Eleven such committees were formed in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. It is already apparent that a marked impetus to parental and community interest in school affairs has followed. From an improved understanding of the importance of education for their children, parents are acquiring an insight into the purpose of the school in the evolution of the Indian people. The rapport between parents, teachers and field officials has been strengthened by the co-operative work of the school committees. It is interesting and encouraging to note that they have been the means of improving school attendance, teaching the child to respect school property, developing community and inter-community recreational programmes and in a number of other constructive ways eliciting the co-operation of parents in all aspects of the child's school life. Furthermore, the committee members themselves have demonstrated considerable ability in the transaction of the business entrusted to them.

Adult Education

Adult education made progress again this year with its introduction into the seasonal school programme as well as continued expansion in the regular school offering.

Two years ago a survey was made to ascertain the amount of illiteracy among Indian adults in Canada. When the figures were tabulated, it was found that up to 25 per cent of the adults on some Indian reserves were illiterate. Provision was made in the 1957-58 and 1958-59 estimates of the Education Division for an adult education programme which is being developed on a fourfold basis:

- (a) Literacy training in English (or French) and Arithmetic for illiterate people.
- (b) Continuation courses for those who wish to improve their previous meager schooling.
- (c) Trade and vocational training to help fit men to earn a better living and women to make better housewives.
- (d) Community improvement, physical fitness and wholesome recreational activities.

A third filmstrip in the series, "We Learn English", designed for adult classes, was completed, and literacy classes in basic English and Arithmetic were organized in eight new areas where local interest indicated that they would be successful.

Financing of Government-Owned Residential Schools

Under Treasury Board authority dated October 18, 1957, a new system of financing the government-owned Indian Residential Schools has come into effect. The new system replaces the former per capita grant system, which had been in effect since 1892, and is the result of negotiations and discussions with representatives of the various Church denominations. The Indian Residential Schools are now operating on a controlled cost basis: the Department is reimbursing each school for actual expenditures within defined limitations.

Reserves**Reserves and Land Register**

No new reserves were established during the year. The boundaries of a proposed reserve in the Jean D'or Prairie Region, Alberta, were partially surveyed as were boundaries of proposed additions to Fox Lake Indian Reserve No. 162 and Upper Hay River Indian Reserve No. 212.

With the co-operation of the Surveyor-General it was possible to increase the number of surveys related to internal sub-divisions on various Indian reserves.

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Act, progress is being made in the establishment of a reserve lands register. By the end of the fiscal year registration had been completed for 25 reserves.

Land Sales and Leases

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority requirements at Caughnawaga and St. Regis are being met favourably. Settlement has been reached with 176 of the 214 persons affected at Caughnawaga, and negotiations are continuing with the remaining 38 individuals. The Seaway also affects the Walpole Island Indian Reserve, and preliminary consideration has been given by the Indians to the sale of the right-of-way.

Leasing continued to expand with a 25% increase in the number of leases and permits completed by the Department during the year. Rental receipts amounted to \$1,196,711 from 3,865 leases and permits.

In numerous cases the extension of power transmission lines or Provincial and municipal roads involved Indian reserve lands. Several land sales and easements were made to facilitate these extensions.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Indian Oil and Gas Regulations became effective on March 1, 1958. These Regulations are designed to bring administrative policies and procedures into closer conformity with those of the Western Provinces and to bring the greatest possible revenue to the Indians concerned. Provision is made for a Supervisor of Mineral Resources who will supervise the development of oil and gas resources on Indian reserves. The Supervisor's headquarters are located in Calgary.

Oil produced from 49 wells on the Pigeon Lake Reserve provided royalties estimated at \$770,000 for the Indians, while oil from 25 wells on the Stony Plain Reserve brought in royalties of \$133,000. These figures are considerably less than those obtained in the previous year when market conditions for Alberta oil were more favourable. Royalties on gas production from 5 wells on the Alexander Reserve amounted to approximately \$74,000. Gas and oil produced from 4 wells on the Samson Reserve provided about \$6,000 and gas from the Stony Reserve about \$3,000.

During the year 11 oil and gas wells were completed on Indian reserves in Alberta. Of these 5 were abandoned, 3 are producing oil, one is capped as a potential oil well, another is suspended as a marginal oil well, and one is undergoing production tests.

Drilling operations are continuing on two wells in southern Alberta. Four shallow dry wells were drilled on Manitoulin Island in Ontario, and one well was drilled and abandoned in southwestern Manitoba. Geological and geophysical surveys were carried out on several reserves in western Canada and Ontario.

Sales of oil and gas rights held during the year resulted in a revenue of \$817,094.72 in bonuses and \$77,045.20 in rentals. Oil and gas rights in the Blood Timber Limit, Stony 142B (Rabbit Lake) and Sturgeon Lake Reserves in Alberta, drew bonuses amounting to \$176,402.02, \$224,795.30 and \$127,449.65 respectively. Sales in Saskatchewan brought bonuses of \$223,943.59. There were no oil and gas rights sold in other provinces. Revenue to all Indian bands from oil and gas bonuses, rentals and royalties amounted to \$2,739,549.11.

Mining

There is no production of ore from Indian reserves but during the year 19 prospectors' permits were issued and 76 claims recorded.

Revenue from sales of sand, gravel, clay and other non-metallic substances amounted to \$119,432.29.

Timber and Forest Products

During the past year a firm of consultant foresters was engaged to advise the Branch on disposal of timber from Indian reserves in British Columbia and to draw up preliminary plans for placing the larger forested reserves under sustaining yield management. In addition, a tentative arrangement has been reached with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to provide field parties for the cruising of all Indian reserves in Canada, beginning in 1959 or 1960. These field parties will also assist in the preparation of forest management plans.

With favourable weather conditions and increased protection provided on the reserves, forest fire loss in 1957 showed a marked decrease from previous years. Fire fighting costs for the year amounted to \$19,558, of which \$8,500 was paid from appropriated funds and \$11,058 from Indian band funds.

Receipts from the sale of timber resources on Indian reserves totalled \$540,570, of which \$393,194 represented dues paid into Indian bands funds by Indians cutting reserve timber under permits.

Membership

During the year 25 protests were received from Indians with respect to band membership. Thirteen cases were dealt with, and the remainder are pending settlement.

Under a reorganization scheme 5 new bands were established in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and membership lists prepared for 6 additional bands. Reserves were reallocated in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, and band funds are being divided on a pro rata basis. A general list was prepared for Indians residing on the mainland of the Province.

Indian Estates

During the year 1,979 estates were settled as compared with 1,420 in 1956-57. In addition, 702 estates were opened for administration.

A new land register of individual holdings was initiated. It is designed to record all land transactions and to provide a complete chain of title from the first allotment by the band council.

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 \$28,975,071.67 at March 31st, 1958. Of this amount \$23,112,439.76 stood to the credit of the Capital fund, and \$5,862,631.91 to the credit of the Revenue fund. The following table indicates the growth of the fund since 1952:

<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
1958.....	28,975,071.67

The amount in the Fund increased by \$1,318,511.01 during the year, although during the same period expenditures were in excess of \$7,100,000.00.

Commencing early in the year Band Councils were furnished with monthly statements showing in detail revenue and expenditures from their funds. Formerly they were supplied with month end balances only plus detailed statements at the end of the fiscal year.

The following is a comparative statement of major items of expenditure for the past fiscal year as compared with the year ended March 31, 1949:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount March 31, 1958</i>	<i>Amount March 31, 1949</i>
Agricultural assistance.....	\$ 689,994.33	\$ 268,948.08
Destitute relief.....	724,738.04	440,948.06
Construction and maintenance of Band property.....	481,608.53	68,315.68
Housing and wells.....	1,029,645.91	82,444.06
Roads and Bridges.....	317,702.02	108,719.61

Income to the Trust Fund from all sources during the year amounted to \$8,468,628.97.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans from Band funds were received from 116 Indians. Of this number 89 received loans which totalled \$60,657.71, the average loan being \$681.55. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:—

Purchase of livestock.....	\$13,425.00
Purchase of farm equipment.....	40,046.14
Purchase of land and buildings.....	2,400.00
Construct farm buildings.....	1,361.57
Repairs to buildings.....	200.00
Miscellaneous purchases.....	3,225.00
	\$60,657.71

A total of 105 band loans aggregating \$56,397.50 were fully retired during the year.

Annuities

Annuity moneys totalling \$420,669.00 were distributed to 81,194 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The amount includes the moneys paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations and arrears. There were 4,160 more Indians paid in the field at treaty time by the Superintendents than in 1956-1957.

Enfranchisement

The number of Indians enfranchised during the past fiscal year in each Province was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	4
New Brunswick.....	5
Quebec.....	30
Ontario.....	181
Manitoba.....	86
Saskatchewan.....	44
Alberta.....	177
British Columbia.....	130
Northwest Territories.....	8
Yukon Territory.....	7
Total.....	673

Seventy-three applications were denied.

During the year two bands, one in Ontario, the other in Alberta, were enfranchised at their request. The enfranchisement of the Michel Band, in Alberta, was unique in that it is the only enfranchisement of a band of major size to have taken place in the past seventy years.

In consequence of their enfranchisement the 121 members of the Band will divide among themselves band funds in excess of \$100,000. Band members will receive title to the lands they occupied on their reserve, and surplus lands be sold on their behalf. The members have incorporated a company which will receive title to the mineral resources underlying the reserve and manage them on behalf of the shareholders who initially will be former Band members.

The other band enfranchised was the Sucker Lake Band, in Ontario. It consisted of one family living on a small reserve on Manitoulin Island. Upon enfranchisement the family received the Band Funds and title to the reserve.

*Figures for 1957-58 are preliminary and subject to final audit.

Engineering and Construction

School building constituted a major part of Branch construction program throughout the year. As the year opened 29 day schools in single and multiple classroom units, and a three-classroom block at one existing residential school were under construction. These were completed and brought into operation. In addition contracts were awarded for 31 new day schools, and for classroom blocks at 4 existing residential schools. Of these units 15 were completed and brought into operation. Construction was carried forward on a new residential school in Manitoba, scheduled for completion during the summer of 1958.

The 45 new school units placed in operation during the fiscal year provide a total of 64 classrooms as well as accommodation for industrial training, household science, and recreational facilities. Thirty-one of the schools contain living accommodation for one or more teachers. Eleven separate residences for teachers and operating staff were also completed.

Three residences for agency staff were also completed, while construction was begun on two other agency residences, an agency office and an agency power plant.

Renovation, extensions and maintenance of existing residential schools, day schools, staff residences and other ancillary structures with their electrical and mechanical services, received attention throughout the year.

Other operations included the design of new standard types of day schools; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools, as well as buildings to house agency equipment and vehicles; the assembly of site data; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction; the construction of roads, bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works, as well as repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of similar existing works and structures.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

A marked increase in farming took place on Indian reserves in British Columbia. Many ranchers in the interior held 100 head or more of steers and prices for beef remained high. Mild weather permitted grazing to last well into the winter, leaving surplus stocks of hay for sale. Irrigation projects completed in the Williams Lake and Kootenay Agencies brought hundreds of acres into profitable use for Indian ranchers and farmers. Good prices for milk products stimulated dairy farming among the Indians of the Fraser Valley. New areas were broken, and dairy farmers purchased additional machinery with band fund loans and other types of assistance. Milk herds averaged from seven to twenty-four head.

In spite of a general decline in the forest industries, Indians continued to derive considerable income from the sale of timber cut on their reserves. Production for the year amounted to 44½ million board feet.

Strikes and reduced markets led to a sharp rise in the number of unemployed Indian fishermen. This situation was offset to some degree by the extension of Unemployment Insurance benefits throughout the industry.

Higher prices for fur induced a greater number of Indians to trap in the 1957-58 season. Many who had not trapped for years obtained substantial cash returns from this source.

Community development of Indian reserves in British Columbia moved ahead with the formation of 7 new Homemakers' Clubs. Thirty-one Clubs are now in existence and all lend enthusiastic support to the improvement of home appearance and comfort.

Band councils were also active in bringing about improved conditions on the reserves.

During the year one-room day schools were built on the Lakalzap, Kincolith, Canim Lake and Alkali Lake Reserves, and construction began on a three-room day school at Kitkatla. The Port Simpson, Chehalis, Cape Mudge, Stony Creek, Fort St. James, Ahousaht and St. Catharines Day Schools underwent repairs, and improvements were made to most of the large residential schools in the Province.

The school integration program is taking place throughout the Province on a larger scale. All senior pupils boarding at the Protestant residential schools now receive their secondary education in nearby public high schools. On the Queen Charlotte Islands Indian children in Grades IV-XII attend classes at the local provincial schools. Several new Catholic parochial schools now under construction in the northern interior will accommodate Indian pupils as well as other children.

Indian boys and girls attending the Vancouver Vocational School were placed in private homes under supervision of Branch personnel. Counselling was available and the students were referred to the Regional Placement Officer when nearing the close of their courses. Similar accommodation and services were provided for other Indian students taking senior academic courses in Vancouver.

Indian boys enrolled in the Nanaimo Vocational School received training in heavy duty mechanics, bulldozing and boat-building.

Several Indian students are enrolled in business colleges, nursing schools and university courses.

House construction continued to be a major objective in the welfare program. One hundred and forty-two new housing units were built and another 51 are nearing completion. Additional funds were spent on 409 houses in need of repairs or renovation.

In co-operation with the British Columbia Government, Branch Personnel investigated the possibility of extending the services of Provincial and private welfare agencies to Indians in the Province.

Branch engineering projects in British Columbia included the instalment or renewal of 11 domestic water systems and several irrigation ditches. In addition a number of roads, bridges, sewers and wharves were constructed on various reserves.

Yukon Territory

The majority of Indians living in the Yukon Territory continued to find their livelihood through hunting, fishing and trapping. The numbers of fur-bearing animals taken exceeded those of the previous year, while prices improved for some species. However, caribou were scarce, and this condition necessitated some measure of relief being given in the form of rations. In addition, dog food was issued to conserve the caribou supply.

Several Indians were hired as guides and packers for big game hunting parties. Nearly 100 worked on Government construction projects, while others found employment in mining developments around Whitehorse or on the railway.

Another source of income for Indians in the Yukon Territory is the production and sale of handicrafts manufactured from tanned moose hides. Jackets, gloves, mukluks and moccasins, all of the highest quality, find a ready and profit-

able market. Throughout the past year hides were brought in from the Burns Lake Agency in British Columbia to supplement the local supply and allow the Indians to keep up with the demand for their products.

The Whitehorse Band Council held monthly meetings to deal with matters of Band administration. Other Indians in the Yukon live in family, rather than village groups and do not as yet have band councils.

School attendance during the year was high, with 456 Indian children enrolled in Departmental and Territorial schools. Forty children were enrolled in high school.

Administrative responsibility for the Old Crow Band was transferred to the Aklavik Agency on March 31, 1958.

Alberta

In spite of a difficult employment situation, more Indians in Alberta looked beyond the borders of their reserves for opportunities not only to improve their living standards, but also to acquire a broader experience and outlook. An estimated 240 in the Lesser Slave Lake area were employed in lumbering, oil survey work, transmission line construction, agriculture and other endeavours. Two hundred and nineteen from reserves in northern Alberta moved to the southern Alberta beet fields for summer employment. During the winter 22 Indians from Saddle Lake were employed in Jasper Park, 30 at Drayton Valley, 15 at Violet Grove, and 20 in Edmonton. During the summer an estimated 400 were away from reserves in the Saddle Lake Agency. About 40 Saddle Lake girls were employed as domestics, 18 in the Town of St. Paul alone. Young people from a number of reserves were placed as apprentices in various trades, principally in Edmonton, and several have worked into steady jobs.

While agriculture continued to hold the attention of many Indians, returns were adversely affected by unfavourable weather, mounting production costs and marketing difficulties. Wheat, oats and barley production dropped sharply from the previous year, to 704,328 bushels. A large quantity of grain on the Blackfoot Reserve was not harvested because of an early snow-fall, and all farming Indians in the Lesser Slave Lake area shared the same fate as non-Indian farmers, with an almost total crop loss resulting from bad weather. The growing noxious weed problem continued to hamper farming and some Indian councils are striving to achieve more effective control by introducing weed by-laws. Councils have also brought about a more careful screening of applications for farm assistance. Qualified farmers, however, were able to acquire additional machinery. For example, 56 tractors were purchased, bringing the total to nearly 500.

Several factors contributed to a reduction in live-stock inventories on the reserves. These included the high prices paid for southern Alberta cattle in the United States, the dispersal of herds on the Blackfoot and Stony Reserves from agency management to control of the individual owners, and the effect of a new policy introduced on most reserves permitting the sale of yearling calves. A step forward was taken on the Saddle Lake Reserve where the Indians were granted authority to sell livestock without permits from the Agency Superintendent.

The Indians continued to obtain substantial revenue from petroleum and natural gas leases although curtailed production reduced the income from the Pigeon Lake field by about two-fifths. Oil in small but commercial quantities was discovered on the Blood Reserve. Exploratory wells drilled on the Sarcee, Blackfoot and Rabbit Lake Reserves were not productive.

Alberta Indians cut an estimated 3,500,000 board feet of spruce and pine, 506,000 board feet of poplar, 6,000 cords of pulp-wood, and 800,000 pickets on reserve lands. Approximately 615 persons were engaged in this work, with the Sunchild Cree and O'Chiese Bands at Rocky Mountain House and various bands in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency receiving the greater share of returns.

The position of the trapping industry was fairly well illustrated in the fact that over 600 traplines remained unoccupied, although Indians continued to show fairly keen interest in their annual beaver and muskrat hunts, the Fort Vermilion and Lesser Slave Lake areas being the most productive. The Lake Claire Gold-Eye Fishery was again in operation and brought \$15,107.50 to twenty-six Indians in three weeks. Two Indians made \$1,077 and \$1,018 each.

One significant development in the Alberta region was the growing competence shown by members of Indian councils in exercising their responsibilities. The Blood, Sarcee and Saddle Lake Councils are particularly adept in the preparation of annual budgets from their band funds. The Blackfoot Council, faced with the need to reduce expenditures drastically performed this difficult task in commendable manner. Encouraging progress was made in the Edmonton Agency where four Indian councils undertook the preparation of pay-lists for relief and for labour on public works projects and approved accounts for payment from band funds.

Committees to carry out the functions of councils were appointed on a number of reserves, notably in the Hobbema, Blood, Edmonton and Saddle Lake Agencies. Committees of the Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake Council dealt effectively with welfare, public works, agriculture, sports and recreation. The Stony Council finally abandoned the system of lifetime appointments in favour of a modified band custom based on the conduct of elections every two years.

Concurrent with the development of leaders through practical experience on councils, Alberta Indians took advantage of other methods to acquire experience in leadership. One member of the Peigan Council arranged meetings on the reserve at which lectures were given on various subjects designed to acquaint Indians with factors contributing to sound community development. The Sarcee 4-H Club was very active not only in calf club work, but by providing opportunities for the Indians and their non-Indian friends in the Calgary area to come together.

The third annual conference on agriculture was held in January at Hobbema. Representatives of Indian bands from Cardston to St. Paul were in attendance. This conference gave the Indians an opportunity to compare achievements in agriculture with their friends from other reserves and to participate directly in the formulation of agricultural policy to be applied on their respective reserves. The conference proved to be an effective method of developing leadership.

Adult Education classes were continued on a number of reserves. Courses in English, Home Economics and Motor Mechanics were well attended at the St. Mary's Residential School on the Blood Reserve. Wood-working, Mechanics and Cooking courses were conducted at the Ermineskin Residential School at Hobbema. A course in First Aid was given by the St. John's Ambulance on the Alexander Reserve near Edmonton. The Saddle Lake Council, with the aid of the University of Alberta, the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Indian Affairs Branch, held a course on the care of dual-purpose cattle. Basic English and Simple Arithmetic courses were given to adult Indians as far north as Upper Hay River Indian Day School, on the Mackenzie Highway.

Increasing interest in the education of their children was shown by Indian parents. In the past year a larger number of Indian pupils attended residential schools on a day basis as well as neighbouring public and separate schools. A bus service was inaugurated to bring 43 children to the St. Mary's Residential School on the Blood Reserve, while 115 children from the same reserve were

enrolled in Grades I to XII in the Public School at Cardston. For the first time 7 Stony students attended high school at Cochrane, and 52 children from the Edmonton United Church Residential School were enrolled in the West Jasper Place Public Schools. One hundred and fifty Saddle Lake children attended public and separate schools in St. Paul. Ninety-four Indian children attended various non-Indian schools in the Lesser Slave Lake area.

In spite of the increase in the number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools, additional classroom space on reserves, in the face of an increasing population, remained a pressing need. The new dormitory block at the Ermineskin Residential School at Hobbema was opened at the beginning of the year, while a contract was let for a new sixteen-classroom block at the same location. New day schools were completed and placed in operation on the Fox Lake, Whitefish Lake, Frog Lake, Cold Lake and Saddle Lake Reserves. Construction of the new Wabasca Residential School neared completion at the end of the year. At the same time additional classrooms were opened in temporary quarters at the Blue Quills, Ermineskin, Crowfoot, St. Mary's and Sacred Heart Residential Schools and the Cold Lake and Goodfish Lake Day Schools.

A sum of \$500,000 was spent on the home building program, which proceeded at a faster pace than last year. Two hundred and fifty-eight houses were completed, and work continued on another twenty. Particularly good progress was shown on the Blood, Sarcee and Hobbema Reserves and in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency. In addition, repairs and improvements were made to 361 houses. Most of the work was done by the Indians. Further to encourage this participation and improve building skills, a six weeks' home-building course was conducted for fifteen Indian carpenters during the winter.

Rural electrification was extended to eight houses on the Sarcee Reserve and six houses on the Stony Plain Reserve. Plans have been developed to extend this service to other reserves. To improve school bus services the construction of new roads moved rapidly ahead on the Blood, Hobbema and Saddle Lake Reserves.

Winter unemployment, the depressed fur trade and unsatisfactory crop conditions made the granting of relief in greater measure necessary in the northern areas. The Branch bought about 180,000 lbs. of elk and moose meat from Elk Island, Jasper, Banff and Waterton Parks for distribution to Indians in need. Approximately 600 hides were also supplied to promote the development of native handicrafts.

As an experiment, in the Edmonton Indian Agency relief was given in cash. Results seem to indicate that this method might be extended to other Agencies.

Aside from the Asiatic flu epidemic, the health of the Indians continued to improve. Immunization against contagious diseases received careful attention, and the annual X-ray program was continued on all reserves and Indian settlements.

Several organizational changes were made during the year. The Fort St. John Indian Agency in north-eastern British Columbia was transferred for administrative purposes from the Alberta to the British Columbia Region, and jurisdiction over the Stony Rapids and Fond du Lac Bands on Lake Athabasca was transferred from the Alberta to the Saskatchewan Regional Office. Indians at Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith, formerly in the Athabasca Agency, were brought under the newly-created Fort Smith Agency with headquarters at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories.

One hundred and twenty-one members of the Michel Band near Edmonton were enfranchised.

Northwest Territories

An increasing number of Indians in the Northwest Territories left their traditional vocation of trapping, at least temporarily, to take employment in other fields. The majority took seasonal jobs, but a few found permanent employment.

Generally, the demand for local Indian labour along the Mackenzie River was strong during the summer but fell off in the winter. The reverse was true in Great Slave Lake area where winter brush clearing projects bolstered the economy.

About 100 Indians from Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Aklavik were employed throughout the summer on Department of Public Works building projects at Fort McPherson and East 3. Another six worked on the Dew Line, while 25 from Forts Franklin and Norman found regular summer employment at the Norman Wells Refinery and in transportation on Great Bear River. Indians from Forts Norman, Good Hope and Simpson completed contracts to cut log pilings and delivered these to East 3 by floating them down the Mackenzie. A small project to provide summer employment and a supply of housing logs was undertaken by the Indians at Fort Liard.

The delay in the commencement of summer commercial fishing on Great Slave Lake, caused by the late spring, left a number of Indians without employment. The rapid development of the road construction program, however, provided timely fall and winter work for them in this area. One hundred and twenty members of the Fort Rae and Yellowknife Bands cleared and piled timber and brush from 400 acres of land on a 24-mile section of the highway right-of-way between Yellowknife and Fort Rae. An additional 250 Indians from Forts Providence, Simpson, and other settlements were employed on the Fort Rae to Fort Providence section of the same highway. About 15 Indians held jobs in the mines, while school construction projects at Fort Smith and Yellowknife provided additional employment.

A growing number of Indians took advantage of courses designed to give them skills for employment. For example, 15 young men who took carpenter training at East 3 were later employed on construction projects.

Indian participation in their traditional pursuits of hunting and trapping showed further decline. Only in the Snowdrift area, where lower prices were partially offset by improved supply, was there evidence of revived interest. In the Mackenzie River region the late spring and abnormally high water resulted in a poor muskrat and beaver catch. In spite of slightly improved prices, it was estimated that only about half of the usual number of trappers were active during the winter.

The scarcity of barren land caribou continued to be a matter of concern both to Indians and officials charged with the responsibility of solving this serious problem. Generally, the Indians gave increasing support to efforts to conserve these animals. The Branch obtained a supply of buffalo meat from Wood Buffalo Park and shipped 42,000 lbs. to cold storage reefers previously erected for Indians at Yellowknife, Fort Providence, Fort Rae, Snowdrift, Rocher River, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson.

Domestic fishing ventures were also undertaken to reduce quantities of caribou meat fed to dogs. The Snowdrift Indians took 70,000 lbs. of fish prior to departure on a hunting trip. Only 20,000 lbs. were taken in the annual operation at Trout Rock because most of the Indians there were employed during the fall and winter on the road-clearing project. A third operation, on a much smaller scale, was the trial fishery on Willow Lake near Fort Simpson where four Indians took 18,000 lbs. of fish along with a good quantity of furs during this six-weeks pilot project.

The annual winter fishery at Hay River on Great Slave Lake brought a gross return of about \$13,000 for 10 Indian fishermen. This operation is sponsored by the Branch to encourage Indians to acquire equipment and operate on their own in order to gain a greater share of revenue from the fishing industry.

A late spring and abnormally wet summer seriously hampered the growing of vegetables. There were nevertheless many good gardens in the Mackenzie area and Indians showed increasing interest in this occupation. Some 27,000 pounds of potatoes were marketed, but the bulk of the crop was retained for home consumption.

A new school at Fort Smith was opened during the year. Construction continued on the large hostels at Fort McPherson and East 3. Summer seasonal schools were operated at Nahanni, Fort Wrigley and Lac la Martre for children who were away with their parents on traplines during the regular school term. Of prime importance to the Indians was the continued progress of the new vocational training school at Yellowknife.

A significant development in the program to encourage Indians to assume more responsibility for the administration of their affairs was the first conference in the Mackenzie District held at Fort Smith on July 29th and 30th. Twenty delegates, chosen by members of their bands, came from settlements from Fort Liard to Aklavik, as well as from points around Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. They discussed a wide range of subjects affecting the welfare of Indians throughout this vast district.

There was noteworthy improvement in the quality of leadership given by some Indian councils. Although meetings were conducted periodically in most settlements, the Fort Simpson, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin Councils held regular monthly meetings to discuss housing, employment, relief and other matters.

Indians continued to show a growing desire to improve their living conditions. Particular progress was evident in some settlements along the Mackenzie where a number of new houses were built, older houses repaired, and determined efforts made to improve the appearance of the villages. A new sawmill and crawler tractor were supplied to the Indians at Fort Rae where logs were cut to be processed into lumber. In all, 21 new houses were completed, 11 others were under construction, and 141 underwent repairs.

Several organizational changes designed to improve services offered by the Branch were made this year. The headquarters of the Fort Norman Agency, renamed the Aklavik Agency, was transferred from Fort Norman to the new Aklavik town site under construction at East 3. A sub-agency was established at Fort Norman and the Old Crow Indians in the extreme northern part of the Yukon were brought under the jurisdiction of the Agency at Aklavik. Later in the year the Yellowknife Agency was reduced in area by the creation of a new agency at Fort Smith with supervision over the Indians in the settlements of Fort Smith, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Resolution, Rocher River, Fort Providence and Hay River.

Saskatchewan

The Indians of Saskatchewan continue to derive their livelihood principally from agriculture. An increasing number, however, are seeking employment in construction, forestry and transportation. Commercial fishing, trapping and hunting are important sources of income for Indians living in the northern part of the Province.

In spite of heavy hail losses in the summer of 1957, crop yields from Indian reserves were generally good. Some 166,350 acres were sown to field crops in 1957, yielding 632,319 bushels of wheat, 575,318 bushels of coarse grains, 26,779 bushels of flax and rye, and 2,609,523 lbs. of rape seed. Of the above acreage

81,047 acres were farmed by the Indians themselves and produced 250,993 bushels of wheat, 286,892 bushels of coarse grains, 9,850 bushels of flax and rye, and 48,500 lbs. of rape seed. The Indians also harvested 13,665 tons of wild hay and 2,120 tons of tame hay.

The cattle industry throughout the Province is on the upward trend.

An increasing number of Indian families are becoming established in agriculture and livestock raising through revolving fund loans.

Some 254 Indians worked in the beet fields in Alberta during the summer of 1957, and an increasing number secured employment in railroad maintenance, pulp-cutting, and the building trades.

In the northern areas the Indians fared quite well. Returns from the sale of fur amounted to \$560,000 and from commercial fishing, \$120,288. There are presently 12 fish filleting plants in operation, 7 of which are operated in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Fish Marketing Service and 5 privately owned. Some Indians share directly in the ownership of fish processing establishments. In the Reindeer Lake area 40 have an equity of \$25,000 in the filleting plant at Co-op Point.

Game of all species, with the exception of caribou, is increasing as a result of the Conservation Program.

The number of permits issued for oil exploration on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan has diminished in the past few years but the Indians still obtain substantial revenue from existing wells. Particular mention should be made of the White Bear Band in the south-eastern part of the Province, whose reserve is now entirely under contract to oil companies. This Band derived a revenue of \$100,000 last year. The Carry-The-Kettle Band benefitted to the extent of \$60,000 from oil leases on the Assiniboine Reserve. A large area to the north of Qu'Appelle Valley is being explored for oil.

Adult classes in vocational training were held on reserves in the Crooked Lake, Duck Lake and Battleford Agencies. In addition, a three-week agricultural course for 45 young Indian men and women was held in April, 1957, in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan Extension Division. In February, 1958, 14 young men were registered in the regular six-week agricultural courses held at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw.

A substantial number of Indians beyond school age have made application for tuition grants in the trades. It is apparent that this interest is the result of greater appreciation of the benefits of formal training, a reduced demand for unskilled labour, and the stimulation of vocational classes on the reserves.

The school integration program made progress. Indian children from nearby reserves are attending Grade VII and VIII classes in the Prince Albert Elementary Schools. The Public School at Loon Lake, currently under construction, will accommodate Indian pupils in the area. Two hundred and thirty-two pupils are attending high school throughout the Province.

New schools were built on a number of reserves. One-classroom schools were completed for the Saulteaux and Maple Creek Bands and the Black Lake group of Indians. Two-classroom schools were finished for the Cote, Nut Lake and Peepeekisis Bands. In addition to new schools, it was necessary to provide temporary accommodation for pupils on the Loon Lake, Moosomin, Big River, Pelican Lake, Cote, Key and Assiniboine Reserves. Repairs and renovations were made to a number of day schools on other reserves and to residential schools.

Continuing co-operation between Branch and Provincial authorities has led to a greater utilization by Indians of Provincial welfare services. In the past year joint studies were undertaken to find means of expanding this process. Particular attention was given to children of non-Indian status living on reserves

and to those Indians who have chosen to live away from reserves. More effective methods of utilizing the Provincial welfare rehabilitation services for handicapped Indians are now being introduced.

During the 1957-58 fiscal year 99 new houses were constructed on reserves in Saskatchewan, at a cost of \$131,370. In addition, repairs in an amount of \$15,550 were made to existing homes.

Manitoba

While hunting and trapping remain important for the Indians living in the northern areas of Manitoba, many are finding employment in commercial fishing, railroad maintenance, mining and construction.

During the year field officers of the Branch gave close supervision to Indians employed in the large, commercial fishing operations at Reindeer, South Indian and God's Lakes. As a result higher production and increased returns have been achieved. In addition, the Indians are learning to improve their methods and thus improve the quality of fish for the market.

A filleting plant has been established at Savage Island, with a storage capacity of a quarter of a million pounds. This plant employs 35 Indians in processing work, while up to 80 engage in fishing. The Savage Island and Molson Lake plants and the fishing operations at Reindeer, South Indian, God's and other lakes in the north furnished seasonal employment for about 500 Indians.

The most consistent employer of Indians in the north is the Canadian National Railway. More than a hundred Indians are permanently employed by the Railway, and an equal number work on a seasonal basis. Several of the permanent employees have advanced to the position of section foremen. In the Nelson River Agency alone, Indians derived an income of over \$30,000 from railroad work last year.

The Mystery-Moak Lake mining operations continued to employ Indians in geophysical survey work, in the development of the Thompson town site, in the clearing of roads, and in the construction of a dam at Kelsey. Approximately 250 Indians were engaged in these operations.

An important project completed during the year was the relocation of the York Factory Band, whose members had hitherto hunted and trapped in the York Factory area. With the decline of the fur trade and the resultant closing of the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory, many Indians moved inland to work in mining, railway maintenance or commercial fishing. With the assistance of Branch field officers the remaining members of the Band settled on land on the south shore of Split Lake, twenty miles from Ilford. Here the Indians continue to hunt and trap or find employment on the railway and in nearby mines.

In the south a decline in agriculture on reserves was apparent, with a reduction of 15% in acreage cultivated and 4% in livestock owned. This decline was partly due to the abandonment of farming by Indians who prefer different work. Others have left farming after attempting to farm units too small to yield sufficient income, but many still farm and give promise of being successful.

As well as farming on reserves, Indians in the south found employment in brush-cutting, beet harvesting or other seasonal operations in agriculture, and various construction activities taking place in the vicinity of reserves. Indians of central Manitoba were employed in commercial lake fishing, pulp cutting on reserves and Provincial lands, and frog and seneca root picking. Throughout the Province Indians on reserves were employed to the greatest degree possible on the construction of buildings and roads financed by the Department.

Other Indians employed by government agencies include a clerk, stenographer and school teacher who were appointed to Indian Affairs Branch positions this year, bringing to 18 the number of Indians permanently employed by the

Department in Manitoba. Some 20 provincial fire towers are manned each season by Indians employed on a semi-permanent basis with annual leave benefits.

Indians in southeastern Manitoba harvested a total of 21,315 pounds of wild rice and received over \$10,000 for their crop. Representations are being made to the Provincial authorities with a view to increasing the area to be harvested exclusively by Indians. Surveys in the north and in the south in regard to fish and fur-bearing animals were carried out and assistance given to the Indians in obtaining nets and traps.

A placement officer was appointed at Winnipeg to assist Indians in finding jobs. Many sources of employment were discovered and, with few exceptions, firms indicated a willingness to hire Indians. The placement officer also informed Branch field officers of special opportunities for group employment in mining, power dam construction, or road work. Indian students and trainees in urban centres were interviewed to ascertain their abilities and preferences, to facilitate their employment on graduation.

The Indian Affairs Branch sponsored a number of trades training courses in Manitoba to help Indians fit themselves for employment. Thirty men from the northern reserves were trained in carpentry, auto mechanics, sheet metal work and welding at the Brandon Agricultural and Homemaking School. In addition, thirty women, also from the northern areas, studied home economics at the same school.

Ninety-one handicapped Indians were given assistance in the form of counselling, or academic and trades training. Eight have been placed in employment, a number have returned to their reserves; the remainder continued to receive training. An evaluation and social adjustment unit was recently organized at the Brandon Sanatorium to provide further rehabilitation services.

The condition of the Indians in Manitoba continues to receive sympathetic attention from various provincial and municipal authorities. Social welfare agencies operating under provincial or municipal auspices accept an increasing number of Indian cases. In addition, the provincial per capita grants to municipalities were extended during the 1957-58 fiscal year to Indian bands. The Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg devoted several meetings to the consideration of ways and means to help the Indians face the problems of integration. As a result a committee of Indians was appointed in Winnipeg to assist individuals who have recently come from reserves.

Band councils continued to participate actively in the administration of band affairs. For example, the Barren Lands Council accepted responsibility for ensuring that Band members follow proper caribou conservation practises. The Pas Band Council co-operated in a move to place taxis operating between the Town and The Pas Reserve under the ownership of a Band member. Council agreed to purchase the required taxis from Band Funds and have the proprietor buy the vehicles from the Band on instalment.

Among community development activities on reserves were the Homemakers' Clubs and the Leadership Training Courses. During the year a new Homemakers' Club was organized at Red Sucker Lake, another at Norway House, bringing to 44 the number of such clubs in the Province. Leadership Training Courses under the direction of Branch personnel were held at The Pas and Norway House. A similar course sponsored by the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg was attended by representative Indians from various bands.

Indian children continued to attend provincial and municipal schools. At Portage la Prairie 76 pupils were admitted to elementary and secondary schools, and at Shoal River the Provincial School admitted 60 others. Forty children living at the MacKay Residential School in Dauphin are attending nearby municipal junior and senior high schools.

The school construction program on Manitoba reserves included completion of one-room day schools at Red Sucker, Fairford, Birdtail Sioux, Oak River and Oxford House. A new two-room day school was built at Garden Hill and a two-classroom block at the Brandon Residential School. Three single classrooms were added to the Guy Indian Residential School at The Pas. The newly-opened MacKay Residential School at Dauphin includes six classrooms and dormitory space for 210 children. Work was begun on a six-classroom block at Peguis in the Fisher River Agency.

Increasing numbers of young Indians are taking advantage of senior academic, vocational and professional courses. Fifteen students attend the Manitoba Technical Institute; others are enrolled at Training Hospitals, Teachers' Colleges and the University of Manitoba. Three senior students received scholarships from the Department.

Satisfactory progress was made with regard to the engineering and construction program. A network of interior roads to facilitate marketing and school bus operations was completed on the Peguis and Fisher River Reserves. In addition, twenty-one miles of access roads to three Indian reserves were built in co-operation with the Province. On northern reserves numbers of roads were laid to accommodate pedestrian and small tractor traffic. Three administrative buildings were constructed for the newly-established Agency at Island Lake, while two other administrative buildings were erected at God's Lake and Lynn Lake. Throughout the year 160 new houses were built on Indian reserves.

Northern Ontario

Commercial fishing in northern Ontario is one of the principal sources of income for the Indians. The lake trout catch at Trout Lake increased during this year, and larger catches of pickerel and whitefish were recorded at Shoal Lake. The goldeye catch in the Sandy Lake area was good, especially during the winter. Sturgeon fishing in the James Bay area is increasing, the Nottaway, Harricanaw and Eastmain Rivers remaining the major sources. Tests and experiments were carried out on several other rivers.

The over-all revenue from trapping showed little change from previous years, although some drop in production occurred in the Patricia district. Plans were developed in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to restock the area.

Sales of pulp and veneer wood from Indian reserves dropped considerably. On the other hand, mining companies purchased a large number of timbers and ties, partially offsetting the loss in other markets. A growing interest in reforestation is apparent among the Indians who now realize the necessity of maintaining annual yields. During the year 100,000 seedlings were planted under the supervision of the Forest Engineer.

Thirty-three Indians were employed at the Pickle Crow Gold Mine in northern Ontario. These men and their families live in the nearby Town of Central Patricia, where the majority of Indians are purchasing houses.

Construction of the northern Ontario section of the Trans-Canada Pipeline provided work for many Indians. Demand for Indian labour was high in sparsely-settled areas.

Indian women throughout the region received instruction from the Branch social worker in the development of handicrafts. Increased production was noted particularly in the Manitoulin Island Agency.

Several of the more active Homemakers' Clubs in northern Ontario formed a Regional Committee. The Committee held meetings to discuss ways and means of fostering community development on the reserves. Band councils are also taking a more active interest in band affairs, particularly with regard to the planning of expenditures from band funds.

Several new schools were opened and additional classrooms added to others. Eleven pupils proceeded beyond the high school level to nursing, teacher training and business courses. Eight Indians enrolled in a timber scaling course.

An agreement with the Provincial Children's Aid Society whereby the various Societies will assist in finding suitable foster homes for orphaned or neglected Indian children was implemented. The Provincial Community Programs Branch is also giving assistance in the field of social welfare.

The Branch road construction and maintenance program in northern Ontario is aimed in part at giving Indians a better chance to market their produce. At Shoal Lake work was carried out on a road leading from the Reserve to Highway No. 11. With the completion of the road in 1958 it will be easier and less expensive for Indians to move their fish to markets in the south. Access roads were built on the Spanish River, Mountbatten and Mattagami Reserves to allow mature timber to be harvested and moved out for sale. Several general purpose roads were constructed on other reserves.

Approximately \$250,000 was spent on new housing or home repair.

Hydro-electric services were extended to several reserves.

Southern Ontario

During the year the Regional Placement Officer visited all bands in southern Ontario to interview Indians interested in obtaining employment away from the reserves. Several positions were found in towns and cities for those wishing to move. Other Indians were aided in finding jobs on farms or in mining, forestry and construction. With the assistance of the Placement Officer many obtained employment on the sugar beet fields in the southwestern part of the province. Others found work in brush-clearing operations conducted by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Leasing of reserve lands is bringing considerable income to the Indian bands of southern Ontario. On the Christian Island Reserve several shore-line subdivisions were leased as cottage sites in the fall of 1957. Approximately 1,000 cottage sites were surveyed on the Parry Island Reserve. Similar sites are being leased on all other reserves having lake shore frontages.

On the Walpole Island Reserve approximately 16,000 acres of marsh-land are leased to duck hunting clubs. Many Indians are employed as guides, while additional income is obtained from the sale of hunting permits. Muskrats abound in the marsh-lands, and up to 5,000 pelts are annually offered for sale by the Indians. Other land in the Reserve is leased for farming.

Stove wood, bolts, pulpwood and lumber are cut on several reserves in the area. Throughout the year logging operations on the Christian Island Reserve produced 294,656 board feet of timber.

Band Councils continued to take an active part in the administration of band affairs. Regular monthly meetings were held and considerable time devoted to band fund management. Several councils gave particular attention to the granting of loans for housing and other welfare projects. The Six Nations Council charged its Seed Committee with the administration of various farming activities, assigning the Committee \$5,000 from Band Funds to finance operations. The Council also helped organize a School Committee which functions as local school board. A similar committee was appointed on the Walpole Island Reserve.

During the year agreements were reached with municipal school boards to enable additional numbers of Indian children to attend public schools at Ridgetown, Wallaceburg and Lakefield.

A new school was completed on the Christian Island Reserve, and extensive repairs were made to the Mohawk Residential School and the Deseronto Day School. Two schools at Cornwall Island were moved to a new location by the St. Lawrence Seaway authorities.

Indian children from the Mohawk Institute at Brantford attended summer camp on the Christian Island Reserve.

One female student from the Cornwall Island Reserve who received a \$1,000 scholarship is attending university. A male student from the Alwick Indian Reserve received a \$500 scholarship to assist him in continuing his course in aeronautical engineering.

Delegates from nearly every reserve in southern Ontario attended a Home-makers' conference held at Golden Lake.

During the year 34 new houses were constructed and repairs carried out to 130 others. At the close of the year 35 additional houses were under construction.

The various Provincial Children's Aid Societies agreed to extend their services to the majority of Indian bands in southern Ontario.

Quebec

Employment of Indians in Quebec remained at a fairly high level until the autumn of 1957, but decreased with the onset of winter and the general decline in activity throughout the Province. The economic position of the Indians during the winter benefitted from several factors, amongst which were an increase in trapping and hunting, greater use of local fuel, Unemployment Insurance payments, provincial and federal welfare benefits and relief assistance from the Department. With the approach of the summer and the seasonal rise in industrial activity, the Indians looked forward to an increase in employment.

The Indians of Quebec engage in a wide variety of economic pursuits. At Caughnawaga, many are expert steel workers and work across Canada and in the United States. Other members of the Band have found various types of work in nearby Montreal and on the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

The Indians of Timiskaming, Abitibi, Maniwaki, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, Seven Islands and St. Augustin derive their income from forestry, mining, and fishing. Pulpwood cutting and forest fire fighting are the two principal occupations of the forest workers. Salmon fishing at Bersimis and sturgeon fishing in the Abitibi Agency brought a revenue of \$10,000. The large mining developments which have taken place in Northern Quebec in the last ten years continue to provide employment to the Indians.

Many Indians have left their reserves and found industrial employment in the outlying areas of the Province. Approximately 225 Indians from Seven Islands and 175 from Fort Chimo are now located near the iron ore development at Schefferville. Others from Seven Islands have found employment at Wabush and Clarké City. Indians from Bersimis have settled at Labrieville, while many from Pointe Bleue have moved to Passe Dangereuse. Rupert House and Waswanipi Indians have found jobs at Chapais, and Indians from Mistassini are working at Chibougamau and Clova.

The range of economic activity in which the Indians of Quebec engage extends to small businesses. On numerous reserves Indian entrepreneurs have established canteens, restaurants, grocery stores and handicraft shops. Farming has also contributed toward the income of Indians living on reserves.

Many Indians earn their livelihood from various forms of employment on or near their reserves. Members of the Barriere Lake Band, for example, have combined guiding and pulpwood cutting. This Band is located at La Verendrye Park, close to large forestry operations and tourist resorts. Recently members

of the Band obtained from a local company a contract for 1,200 cords of pulp-wood which they successfully fulfilled.

Trapping remains an important means of livelihood. The Preserve areas brought an income to the Indians of over \$200,000 in 1957.

A number of Indians continued to be employed by the Department in building houses, repairing roads and gathering fuel wood on the reserves. Others gained an income from domestic service, wild berry and potato picking, prospecting, clam digging and stevedoring.

The education of Indian children in the Province progressed satisfactorily, with attendance and performance reports indicating an increased interest on the part of both parents and pupils. Achievement tests administered to Indian children in Quebec showed that they have reached the standard norms for their age groups.

Additional school facilities were provided on three reserves. At Caughnawaga five classrooms were added to the existing day schools; on the Natashquan and Obedjiwan Reserves new day schools of one and two classrooms were opened. Plans have been laid for a new two-classroom day school at Schefferville and for the addition of one classroom at the Romaine Day School. In the planning stage are a residential school at La Tuque for the children from Waswanipi and Mistassini and a similar school at Pointe Bleue for the children from Bersimis and Pointe Bleue.

During the year approximately 430 pupils attended schools under the direction of the Provincial Department of Education. As in previous years, the integrated school program proved a success and all those concerned have expressed satisfaction with the arrangements in effect. Indian children now attend provincial schools at places such as Seven Islands, Escoumains, Loretteville, Oka, St. Eustache, Maniwaki, Wolf Lake, Kipawa and Lachine. Several high schools in Montreal have students from Caughnawaga. It is expected that Indian pupils will soon attend provincial schools at Pierreville and Schefferville. In addition, contracts have been signed to permit Indian children to attend schools at Dalhousie and Notre-Dame-du-Nord.

A number of Indian students are taking advanced educational courses. Approximately 135 are enrolled in high schools; 10 attend university; 7 attend normal school; 4 are training as nurses; and 17 are in business colleges. Twenty young Indian students are enrolled in special technical schools and nearly 50 completed short trade courses.

Community development on Indian reserves in Quebec is advancing in step with the formation and expansion of the Social Leaders' Courses, Homemakers' Clubs, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scout and Girl Guide Groups, and sports teams. In the past year Social Leaders' Courses were given at Lorette, Pointe Bleue and Bersimis, with approximately 20 students in attendance on each reserve. Courses previously completed at Oka, Pointe Bleue, Seven Islands, Pierreville, Lorette and Bersimis are giving encouraging results, many of the graduates displaying leadership, initiative and a keen interest in the progress of their communities.

Twelve Indian Homemakers' Clubs functioned on various reserves in the province. Their programs included monthly meetings, picnics, short courses in domestic science, lectures and films on hygiene, recreational activities, instruction in first aid and housekeeping, and discussion of the family budget, education and other social problems.

The 4-H Club at Lorette and Pierreville continued their activities. Two other 4-H Clubs were started at Pointe Bleue.

A troupe of Girl Guides is active at Seven Islands. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Groups are being formed at Maniwaki, Lorette, Restigouche, Maria and Pointe Bleue.

Members of a group of Indian artists, actors, singers and dancers at Lorette have won public recognition of their talent. They performed on television and radio and participated in the commemoration of various historical events.

Band councils have continued to contribute to the community development of Indian reserves in the Province. The councils of the Montagnais of Bersimis, Hurons of Lorette, Pointe Bleue and Restigouche Bands have made a number of by-laws pertaining to the regulation of traffic, the prevention of trespass by cattle, removal of garbage and the prevention of disorderly conduct. Councils of various bands have approved expenditures for a number of projects, including the establishment of a fire alarm system, the extension of sewer facilities, and the introduction of street lighting.

The construction program for the 1957-58 fiscal year included the completion of 37 new houses on Indian reserves, the continuation of work on 6 others, and the erection of 4 camp units. A sum of \$16,000 was spent for the repair of existing houses and camp facilities. The Department also completed work on a new agency residence at Seven Islands and a combination warehouse-office building at Schefferville.

The Algonquin Centre at Maniwaki which had been destroyed by fire was rebuilt. The cost of the community hall was paid for from band funds and most of the work done by the Indians. Another community hall is being built at Manouan, also with the aid of volunteer Indian labour.

Engineering projects included the installation of a water and sewer system in the northern section of the Caughnawaga Reserve, the asphalt surfacing of the main road at Pierreville, and major improvements of all roads at Pointe Bleue.

New Brunswick

As in previous years, many Indians from western New Brunswick found employment on farms, defence establishments and construction projects in the State of Maine. An additional number were engaged in maintenance and construction work at Camp Gagetown, while others obtained jobs in the forest industry.

In the eastern areas, Indian forest workers were adversely affected by the reduced demand for pulpwood and a spruce budworm infestation which damaged the annual Christmas tree harvest. The production of handicrafts in the form of baskets, rustic furniture and handles, however, gave them an alternative source of income.

Indian band councils in New Brunswick were concerned with negotiating land leases, planning expenditures from band funds and holding elections. The Tobique Council gave direction to several projects on the Reserve, including the erection of a \$20,000 recreation centre, the completion of a modern water system and the extension of paved streets and other road facilities.

Delegates from all reserves attended a series of lectures on community development at Red Bank by officers of the Provincial Department of Education, the Maritime Co-operative Services, and the Indian Affairs Branch.

Five hundred and ninety-two children are in school or receiving post-school training. This represents a 9 per cent increase over the previous year. Approximately one out of six Indian pupils attends non-Indian schools.

Evening classes in home economics for adults were conducted at Kingsclear, Tobique and Big Cove Schools, while art classes and physical education classes were held for children at Kingsclear and Devon.

The Departmental scholarship in vocational training was won by a drafting student at the New Brunswick Technical Institute, and a Tom Longboat athletic medal was earned by a Woodstock youth.

One registered nurse, two practical nurses and several stenographers graduated and obtained employment. A young man from the Tobique Reserve who graduated from the Nova Scotia Technical Institute as a civil engineer is now employed in a professional capacity by the Provincial Department of Highways.

With one exception, all Children's Aid Societies in the Province have given serious consideration to the extension of their services to Indians on the reserves.

Construction and engineering projects included the completion of 9 houses and the repair of 41 others. Fourteen wells, 13 of them in the Miramichi Agency, were drilled to eliminate unsatisfactory and condemned water supplies. Roads were repaired on the Big Cove and Burnt Church Reserves.

Nova Scotia

Relatively few Indians in Nova Scotia are located near the sea, the mines, or good agricultural areas. They derive their livelihood from lumbering, handicrafts, seasonal employment in Maine, and local day work. Last year a decreasing demand for labour in the forest industries led to much greater emphasis on basketry and other handicrafts. The Christmas tree trade was brisk, providing considerable employment in November and December. One man operated his own sawmill and hired fellow Band members. Many Indians obtained work in the berry and potato fields of Maine. The Indians of Cape Breton Island began exploring the possibility of selling trap hoops, sail rings, buoys and other gear to fishermen in Newfoundland.

Indians in Nova Scotia participated in several Adult Education courses. The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University arranged training courses for Indians on two of the largest reserves in the Eskasoni Agency. These courses were well received. A Social Leaders' course sponsored by the Branch was held on the Shubenacadie Reserve attended by delegates from the larger bands. The objective of the course was to encourage the betterment of social and economic conditions on reserves in the Province. Lectures were given by representatives of the Nova Scotia Technical Education Services, the St. Francis Xavier University, the Nova Scotia Credit Union League, various private business firms, and Branch personnel. Short courses in social leadership were given by Branch officials on two other reserves. Emphasis was placed on the relationship between family life, the school and the community. A carpentry course for adults took place on the Eskasoni Reserve, and additional courses in motor mechanics, sheet metal work and homemaking were planned for other reserves. Two 4-H Clubs, a Boy Scout troop and a Little League baseball team were organized for the benefit of young Indians.

In 1957-58 approximately one-quarter of the Indian children in Nova Scotia attended non-Indian schools. Several senior students were trained as stenographers, nurses or technicians. Improvements were made to the Eskasoni Day School, and another contract was awarded for the addition of two classrooms and extra residence facilities for teachers.

Indians in Nova Scotia benefit from the terms of the recently-established Provincial Social Assistance Act. In addition, all Children's Aid Societies in the Province are extending their services to Indians.

Sixteen houses were built on reserves and building materials accumulated for an additional nine. Seventy-six houses were repaired and nine deep wells drilled. Reserve roads and bridges were also repaired.

Prince Edward Island

Almost all the Indians in the Province live on Lennox Island, twenty-eight miles off the northern mainland coast. Part of their income comes from the sale of smelts and shellfish. In 1956, 20 acres of shore line were set aside for the

cultivation of oysters and results have been encouraging. Plans were made to divide the bed into lots to be leased to band members. Considerable effort has been expended by the Indians to weed out parasites and other foreign matter.

Potato basket making continues to be the staple industry on the Lennox Island Reserve. Operations are conducted by the Band, which has a \$3,000 working capital. Two-thirds of this money represents profits realized from the annual sale of approximately 10,000 baskets to farmers in Prince Edward Island. The remaining third was advanced from the Indian Affairs Revolving Fund last winter to assure sufficient returns to basket makers during the off-season.

Off-reserve employment is found primarily in the potato and berry fields of Maine, although some Indians are hired as part-time workers on Prince Edward Island farms. Some of the younger Indians are leaving the reserve to work in cities in the province and elsewhere.

Plans were laid during the year for the development of small-scale truck gardens on Lennox Island. In addition, arrangements were made to have the Regional Dominion Horticulturalist appraise parts of the Reserve as blueberry grounds.

Children on Lennox Island attend the local Indian day school. In the past year courses in home economics and manual training were included in the curriculum, and adult classes in home improvement were held weekly. On all other reserves children attended non-Indian schools. One of the senior Indian students in Prince Edward Island won a Departmental scholarship.

Indians from the Province attended a Social Leaders' course held at Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, in October.

The Provincial Department in Charlottetown and the Catholic Social Welfare Agencies at Charlottetown and Summerside provided child welfare services to Indians in Prince Edward Island.

The Lennox Island drainage ditch through the middle of the Reserve was extended 2,000 feet. Ten houses were repaired, several wells drilled and one road improved.

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; Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie; and Island Lake, at Island Lake.

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 Wiarton; 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. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Sept-Iles; and Temiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord; Oka, at Oka.

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

Aklavik, at Aklavik; Yellowknife, at Yellowknife; and Fort Smith, at Fort Smith.

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	Aborig- inal 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

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Persuasion, Age Group and Sex, by Province, 1957

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	1,986	1,809	1,864	794	788	3,080	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 2

**Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958**

Province or Territory	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	6	40	19,492
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,597
Quebec.....	42	23	178,566
Ontario.....	111	164	1,559,184
Manitoba.....	51	107	524,490
Saskatchewan.....	66	120	1,205,795
Alberta.....	41	90	1,537,217
British Columbia.....	209	1,627	820,397
Northwest Territories.....	15	10	1,924
Yukon Territory.....	15	15	3,535
Totals.....	572	2,223	5,890,938*

*Areas do not add to acreage total exactly, owing to rounding.

Table 3

Statement of Total Expenditure 1957-58*

—	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibitions	Fur Conservation	Education	Total
—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		102,085	15	288,322		243,871	634,283
Prince Edward Island.....		18,504		23,845		13,933	56,282
New Brunswick.....		53,349	515	182,516		121,120	357,500
Quebec.....		420,480	1,205	673,799	42,213	1,117,862	2,255,564
Ontario.....		780,324	26,586	864,837	75,839	2,836,000	4,583,577
Manitoba.....		533,506		772,967	43,503	2,461,636	3,811,612
Saskatchewan.....		455,705	3,766	588,081	48,841	2,127,246	3,223,639
Alberta.....		525,728	19,788	381,943	22,114	2,359,012	3,808,585
British Columbia.....		594,593	787	930,359	216	3,240,257	4,766,212
Northwest Territories.....		94,867		190,552			284,919
Yukon.....		31,218		69,775		249,891	350,984
Headquarters and miscellaneous.....	508,250	153,998	250,389	122,213	15,308	2,387,848	3,438,006
Grant to Provide Additional services to Indians of British Columbia.....		59,622		39,994			99,616
	508,250	3,823,479	303,051	5,129,203	248,080	17,158,776	27,170,789
Statutory—Indian Annuities.....							392,895
Statutory—Pensions.....							420
Grand total.....							\$27,564,104

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table 4

Open Account—Amounts Advanced on Loans to Indians approved under Section 69 of the Indian Act, and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1958

Outstanding Advances, April 1, 1958.....\$ 399,740.67

ADVANCES, 1957-58

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	\$ 28,085.48	
Alberta.....	2,450.95	
Saskatchewan.....	100,494.04	
Manitoba.....	2.22	
Ontario.....	14,338.66	
Quebec.....	2,600.00	
New Brunswick.....	753.60	
Nova Scotia.....	2,579.96	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<u>151,304.91</u>
		551,045.58

REPAYMENTS, 1957-58

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	14,211.63	
Alberta.....	1,740.50	
Saskatchewan.....	41,302.82	
Manitoba.....	8,953.63	
Ontario.....	22,424.47	
Quebec.....	4,268.96	
New Brunswick.....	687.40	
Nova Scotia.....	2,332.06	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<u>95,921.47</u>
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1958.....	\$ 455,124.11	

Table 5
Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for
Year Ended March 31, 1958*

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1957.....	\$22,171,130.21
<i>Receipts</i>	
Agriculture.....	18,911.51
Band Property.....	13,654.06
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	92,961.75
Band Loan Repayments.....	53,476.61
Housing Repayments.....	22,849.60
Gravel Dues.....	144,390.25
Lumber & Wood Sales.....	44,637.60
Oil Royalties.....	1,008,938.77
Oil Bonus.....	821,166.60
Timber Dues.....	579,595.01
Land Sales.....	255,703.94
Compensations.....	98,145.70
Miscellaneous.....	75,229.86
	3,229,661.26
	25,400,791.47
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Agriculture.....	43,891.86
Band Property.....	259,880.20
Cash Payments & Entitlements	
Cash Distribution.....	1,004,297.63
Enfranchisements.....	121,230.33
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	127,924.98
	1,253,452.94
Reserve Management.....	27,668.63
Band Loans.....	59,024.92
Land Purchase.....	89,743.87
Roads and Bridges.....	67,667.28
Housing, Wells.....	461,584.25
Compensations.....	13,140.63
Miscellaneous.....	12,297.13
	2,288,351.71
Balance March 31, 1958.....	\$23,112,439.76
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1957.....	\$ 5,485,430.45
<i>Receipts</i>	
Agriculture.....	187,791.22
Band Property.....	17,572.67
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	83,335.01
Relief Reimbursements.....	12,996.36
Interest on Band Loans.....	7,826.80
Roads & Bridges Subsidies.....	74,055.85
Housing Repayments.....	17,048.80
Government Interest.....	1,315,492.80
Rentals, Oil.....	810,000.87
Other Rentals.....	958,785.30
Savings Deposits Including Estates.....	419,976.48
Compensation, St. Lawrence Seaway.....	257,005.00
Other Compensations.....	197,429.23
Handicraft Sales.....	17,788.11
Fines.....	84,819.72
Fur Sales.....	318,948.02
Fish Sales.....	27,285.15
Miscellaneous.....	430,810.32
	5,238,967.71
	10,724,398.16

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table 5—Concluded

<i>Disbursements</i>		
Agriculture.....		646,102.47
Band Property.....		221,728.33
Cash Payments & Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....	522,514.77	
Enfranchisements.....	17,583.03	
Pensions.....	22,956.55	
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	88,754.03	
Annuities.....	16,021.00	
		667,829.38
Education.....		20,279.56
Medical.....		39,567.10
Relief.....		724,738.04
Reserve Management.....		27,274.73
Salaries.....		110,202.86
Social Activities.....		20,581.25
Land Purchase.....		5,277.21
Roads & Bridges.....		250,034.74
Housing & Wells.....		568,061.66
Fur Projects.....		325,684.54
Fish Projects.....		31,307.66
Rentals.....		72,738.72
Savings, Estates.....		609,241.17
Compensation, St. Lawrence Seaway.....		148,699.76
Other Compensations.....		147,866.75
Primrose Range.....		37,093.76
Handicraft.....		18,708.30
Prevention of Liquor Traffic.....		27,003.65
Miscellaneous.....		141,744.61
		4,861,766.25
Balance, March 31, 1958.....		\$ 5,862,631.91

Table 6
Indian Education—Total Expenditure*
1957-58

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	175,444	68,427		243,871
Prince Edward Island.....	13,933			13,933
New Brunswick.....	121,120			121,120
Quebec.....	719,307	398,555		1,117,862
Ontario.....	1,306,327	1,529,673		2,836,000
Manitoba.....	1,048,314	1,413,322		2,461,636
Saskatchewan.....	886,726	1,240,520		2,127,246
Alberta.....	388,213	1,970,799		2,359,012
British Columbia.....	1,421,969	1,818,288		3,240,257
Yukon.....	109,882	140,109		249,991
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian children in non-Indian and Joint Schools.....			1,747,911	1,747,911
Salaries and Travel.....			216,009	216,009
School Books and Stationery.....	224,602	133,673		358,275
Miscellaneous.....	44,609	405	20,639	65,653
Grand Total.....	6,460,446	8,713,771	1,984,559	17,158,776

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table
Indian School Statistics, by Province,

Province or Territory	Number of Schools					Enrolment			Attendance	
	Residential	Hostel	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average	Percentage
Prince Edward Island.....			1			20	15	35	31.16	89.02
Nova Scotia.....	1					76	67	143	130.90	91.70
			8			238	258	496	435.63	87.81
New Brunswick.....			9			266	232	498	441.51	88.1
Quebec.....	4					233	247	480	467.46	96.60
						*36	45	81	72.80	93.69
			17			774	771	1,545	1,336.66	89.26
				6		108	98	206	144.70	74.38
					1	13	21	34	31	91.17
Ontario.....	11					801	766	1,567	1,473.75	93.65
						* 8	13	21	17.78	91.46
			102			2,461	4,885	4,885	3,972.46	86.12
				15		243	231	474	320.83	82.94
					2	46	62	108	63.35	70.84
						**38	49	87		
Manitoba.....	10					640	673	1,313	1,248.04	95.91
						*118	117	235	193.99	85.57
			70			1,492	1,414	2,906	2,144.54	79.83
				1		4	10	14	6	66.67
					4	104	76	180	80.75	92.61
						**64	56	120		
Saskatchewan.....	9					870	918	1,788	1,781.89	95.94
						*67	60	127	106.82	86.28
			67			1,226	1,226	2,471	2,026.79	83.84
				1		23	18	41	31.38	85.59
					1	11	13	24	23.50	97.80
						**38	25	63		
Alberta.....	17					985	1,094	2,079	1,965.75	95.42
						*307	269	576	514.27	80.67
		1				41	54	95	90.53	97.42
			34			701	702	1,403	1,223.04	88.03
					1	112	163	275	264.01	97.24
						**54	57	111		
British Columbia.....	12					1,134	1,167	2,301	2,212.79	95.25
						*97	99	196	163.34	87.56
		1				82	77	159	157.4	98.99
			65			1,523	1,479	3,002	2,803.30	92.02
				1		6	8	14	13.5	96.91
					3	74	70	144	108.88	83.89
						**297	298	595		
Yukon.....	1					79	78	157	150.13	98.43
			1			57	77	134	125.75	94.33
Total.....	65	2	374	24	12	15,058	15,149	30,207	26,376.38	88.99
Analysis of Enrolment										
Residential school pupils.....						4,818	5,010	9,828	9,430.71	95.36
*Day pupils at residential schools.....						633	603	1,236	1,069.00	87.54
Hostels (residing at residential and attending day schools).....						123	131	254	247.93	98.20
Day school pupils.....						8,740	8,635	17,375	14,540.84	87.85
Hospital school pupils.....						360	405	765	571.49	88.92
Seasonal school pupils.....						384	365	749	516.41	81.30
Total.....						15,058	15,149	30,207	26,376.38	88.99
**Pupils residing at residential schools and attending provincial or private schools. (Not added to above totals).....						491	485	976		

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as at January 31, 1958

Distribution of Grades

Kindergarten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	11	4	6	4	3	2	4	1				
14	21	26	20	20	19	14	9					
109	60	72	64	79	36	30	28	11				
63	107	72	71	65	31	35	24	18				
55	112	165	71	43	26	17	3	10				
29	14	14	10	11	2		1					
147	268	275	215	214	132	111	87	31	12			
105	75	18	4	4								
6	11	10	3	2	1		1					
152	212	259	238	161	173	103	79	63	42	22	19	19
4		1		2		2	4	4		1	1	1
245	866	682	615	597	508	438	318	250	35	12		
88	204	88	36	11	12							
12	35	15	13	4				1				
				17	17	8	14	9	11	8	1	2
64	207	205	220	194	157	90	54	48	56	1	7	
30	45	40	40	24	20	22	9	2				
263	693	493	435	309	277	182	74	27	2			
2	4	2	1				2					
1	81	16	20	15	5	5	5	4	6	2	1	
					2	18	35	24	11	15	11	4
102	350	245	211	244	198	134	89	57	48	35	28	19
7	13	18	18	18	21	11	11	5				
262	470	405	366	286	243	170	118	78	5	2		
14	6	5	5	6								
	9	4	3	4	2	1					1	
							9	7	17	18	9	3
211	238	273	262	263	259	214	141	104	71	12	2	
77	66	89	86	86	59	51	30	20	6	1		
24	17	10	12	15	8	1	2	2	1			
255	226	207	194	164	152	95	65	19	1			
	109	29	24	15	28	13	23	11	14	4	3	2
							16	16	52	11	11	5
33	397	323	282	295	319	248	149	62	84	50	36	18
8	36	23	38	27	32	15	12	3				
	22	18	35	16	40	28						
143	650	477	412	353	345	281	178	93				
2	5	3	3	1								
7	45	14	21	9	9	12	6	1	1	3		
				17	19	26	127	98	151	80	58	19
28	17	18	23	27	14	19						
	29	21	13	14	19	20	11	5				
2,562	5,729	4,639	4,090	3,602	3,150	2,364	1,537	930	384	145	98	59
659	1,552	1,514	1,327	1,247	1,165	839	524	344	201	120	92	56
155	174	185	192	168	134	101	67	34	6	2	1	1
24	39	28	47	31	48	29	2	2	1			
1,487	3,380	2,708	2,391	2,085	1,746	1,364	907	533	55	14		
26	290	88	84	49	45	31	35	17	21	9	5	2
211	294	116	49	22	12		2					
2,562	5,729	4,639	4,090	3,602	3,150	2,364	1,537	930	384	145	98	59
				34	38	52	201	154	242	132	90	33

Table
Grade Distribution of Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled

Province	Number of Schools		Enrolment and Attendance				
	Day	Residential	Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Average Attendance	Percentage
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	3	1	2	2.42	80.70
Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	18	5	13	15.29	82.41
Quebec.....	6	.....	26	10	16	24.19	86.17
Ontario.....	62	.....	292	152	140	252.26	78.15
		4	24	14	10	22.33	74.61
Manitoba.....	44	.....	237	116	121	189.72	71.42
		4	22	14	8	20.39	93.81
Saskatchewan.....	31	.....	107	46	61	87.35	86.89
		3	19	11	8	14.04	84.05
Alberta.....	21	.....	161	70	91	133.12	77.16
		7	136	65	71	107.31	82.77
British Columbia.....	24	.....	92	55	37	73.77	84.88
		3	9	4	5	8.81	97.55
TOTAL.....	192	21	1,146	563	583	951.00	83.12
<i>Analysis of Enrolment</i>							
Day School Pupils.....			936	455	481	778.12	80.97
Residential School Pupils.....			210	108	102	172.88	86.55
TOTAL.....			1,146	563	583	951.00	83.12

The grade distribution of 8 pupils is unrecorded.

8

at Indian Schools as at January 31, 1958

Distribution of Grades										
Kinder- garten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1	.....	2	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
.....	3	4	4	2	5	3	4	.....	1	.....
13	64	51	37	38	22	27	27	13	.....	.....
2	5	5	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
21	60	37	33	35	21	18	9	3	.....	.....
2	7	1	2	4	1	2	.....	1	1	1
13	23	22	21	10	6	3	2	3	4	.....
2	3	4	1	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
23	32	26	19	20	16	12	3	4	6	.....
14	24	25	18	16	15	8	2	4	4	1
7	20	10	13	11	10	11	4	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
99	247	188	155	144	107	88	56	35	17	2
79	207	153	127	118	83	76	51	28	11	.....
20	40	35	28	26	24	12	5	7	6	2
99	247	188	155	144	107	88	56	35	17	2

Table 9

**Indian Residential Schools, Classified by Denominational Auspices,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958**

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	1	2	4	2	1	15	1,101	1,087	2,188
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	5	7	12	10		44	3,364	3,549	6,913
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	139	153	292
United Church.....				3		2	1		6	337	352	689
TOTALS.....	1	4	11	10	9	18	13	1	*67	4,941	5,141	10,082

*Includes 2 Hostels

Table 10

Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private & Territorial Schools

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Outside Canada	Totals
Grade 1.....	1	33	2	31	209	51	142	62	357	369	28		1,285
Grade 2.....	1	15	2	28	123	52	56	69	217	162	17		742
Grade 3.....	1	8	3	46	142	31	33	40	220	114	15		653
Grade 4.....		10	10	66	126	32	30	68	246	96	15		699
Grade 5.....		15	14	72	152	26	32	54	211	92	17		685
Grade 6.....	2	19	9	40	100	20	16	36	180	37	15		474
Grade 7.....		13	6	30	98	38	21	54	273	43	7		583
Grade 8.....		12	7	66	77	20	16	49	173	22	10		452
Grade 9.....	1	20	25	32	185	10	49	70	266	22	20		640
Grade 10.....		16	8	17	109	12	30	24	92	10	9		327
Grade 11.....	1	10	1	15	63	5	17	24	46	4	4		190
Grade 12.....		5	1	5	48		10	18	29		1		117
Grade 13.....					9				1				10
University 1st year.....	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1				15
University 2nd year.....		1		2	2		3						8
University 3rd year.....				1									1
University 4th year.....		1							1				2
University 5th year.....					1								1
Normal School.....				7	3	2	4		3	2			21
Nurse Training.....		2		5	10	2	6	1	9		1		36
Commercial.....	1	2	1	17	23	6	4	12	16	3	2		87
Trades.....			4	37	10	11	6	9	23	91	1		192
Rehabilitation.....				28	2			1	6		1		34
Nurses' Aide.....				2	3	3	4	3	14	12	2		40
Others.....		1		4	12	6	1	1	11				36
TOTALS.....	9	184	94	528	1,531	322	487	595	2,335	1,079	165		7,330

Table 11
Distribution of Teaching Staff by Province, as at January 31, 1958

Province or Territory	Teachers in			Total	Per-centage	Seasonal School Teachers
	Day Schools	Hospital Schools	Residential Schools			
Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	.2	
Nova Scotia.....	25		5	30	2.7	
New Brunswick.....	20			20	1.8	
Quebec.....	72	5	17	94	8.3	7
Southern Ontario.....	106		5	111	9.8	2
Northern Ontario.....	76	4	42	122	10.8	17
Manitoba.....	108	7	64	179	15.8	1
Saskatchewan.....	108	2	78	188	16.6	1
Alberta.....	60	9	108	177	15.6	1
British Columbia.....	127	8	59	194	17.1	
Yukon.....	5		10	15	1.3	
Total.....	709	35	388	1,132	100%	29

Table 12
Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1957

Province	No. of Instructors				No. of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Resi-dential School	Day School	Resi-dential School	Day School	Resi-dential School	Day School	Resi-dential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....				1				11
Nova Scotia.....		1	1	2	33	55	38	119
New Brunswick.....				2				46
Quebec.....	2	4	4	9	140	251	162	270
Ontario.....	9	4	7	4	305	266	363	236
Manitoba.....	7	4	7	5	344	69	404	114
Saskatchewan.....	9	3	9	4	302	73	481	89
Alberta.....	12		13	1	413	80	502	97
British Columbia.....	7	1	8		255	34	294	
Totals.....	46	17	49	28	1,792	828	2,244	982
COMBINED TOTALS.....	63		77		2,620		3,226	

Table 13

Number of Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958

Province or Territory	Type of School	Number of Classrooms															Total	Grand Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	17					
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....		1															1	1
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....	5	1			1			1									8	9
	Residential.....					1												1	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....	3	3	2	1													9	9
Quebec.....	Day.....	5	4	2		3		1	1					1				17	27
	Seasonal.....	2	4															6	
	Hospital.....				1													1	
	Residential.....		1		1				1									3	
Southern Ontario.....	Day.....	28	11	7	4									1				51	52
	Residential.....					1												1	
Northern Ontario.....	Day.....	36	12	2						1								51	75
	Seasonal.....	12	3															15	
	Hospital.....	1		1														2	
	Residential.....			2	1	2	1	1										7	
Manitoba.....	Day.....	46	14	8	2													70	85
	Seasonal.....	1																1	
	Hospital.....	2	1	1														4	
	Residential.....	1			1	2	3	2	1									10	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....	37	22	5	3													67	78
	Seasonal.....	1																1	
	Hospital.....		1															1	
	Residential.....					2	2	2	1	1		1						9	
Alberta.....	Day.....	18	9	5	1	1												34	50
	Hospital.....									1								1	
	Residential.....		2		4	2	1	3			1	1		1				15	
British Columbia.....	Day.....	33	19	8	1	2	1			1								65	78
	Seasonal.....	1																1	
	Hospital.....		1	2														3	
	Residential.....				1	4		1	1			1	1					9	
Yukon.....	Day.....				1													1	2
	Residential.....					1												1	
TOTALS.....		232	109	45	22	22	8	10	6	4	3	3	1	1				466	