

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1959

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Indian Affairs Branch

H.M. Jones, Director

The rapid establishment of Canadian Indians in the social and economic life of the country has been one of the most encouraging aspects of Indian Affairs during the past decade.

More Indians are taking year-round jobs offering a steady income. In the north industrial growth opened up many new employment opportunities. In the southern regions, many Indians have migrated to urban areas, where they have found satisfactory employment. Others have taken advantage of the continuing demand for resources found on or near their reserves.

Over the past ten years, education has helped Indians to adjust to the process of economic and social integration. Significantly, there has been a marked increase in the number of Indian students receiving elementary, secondary, vocational and professional education, from 23,285 in 1948 - 49 to 38,836 in 1958 - 59, an increase of 15,551. Wherever possible, and in consultation with the Indian parents, arrangements are made for students to attend non-Indian schools. The number attending such schools increased from 1,406 in 1948 - 49 to 8,186 in 1958 - 59.

Legislation has given Indians many social welfare benefits provided to other Canadians. These benefits include Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowances and benefits under the Disabled Persons Act. Indians have also been brought more and more into the social welfare programs of the provinces and private agencies. Substantial progress has been made in establishing a standard of direct relief for Indians comparable to that of non-Indian communities. Construction of over 10,000 houses on Indian reserves since 1948 has raised the standard of living in many areas.

In 1951, the Indian Act was amended to permit Indians, at the request of the province concerned, to consume intoxicants in public places. Indians have been given this right in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Following meetings with Indian representatives, the Indian Act was again amended in 1956 so that Indians could possess and consume intoxicants on a reserve if they took a local option vote to do so. On November 6, 1958, Ontario proclaimed the right of Indians to decide whether they wanted liquor on their reserves.

Community organization on Indian reserves has developed steadily. Indian band councils, Homemakers' Clubs, young peoples' associations and other organizations have all contributed to the establishment of improved social and economic conditions. The Leadership Training Program was introduced in 1954 and has proved most successful. It was designed to help Indians, selected on the basis of demonstrated leadership qualities, to identify and understand reserve problems so that they could play a leading role in improving conditions on reserves.

Reflecting the general betterment of Indian welfare is the substantial increase in the Indian population, which has climbed from 136,407 in 1949 to 174,242 at the end of the 1958 calendar year, a gain of 37,835 or 27.7%.

Band Councils

Indian band councils are similar in form and function to municipal councils. Under the Indian Act they have been granted specific powers and duties. They can pass by-laws respecting hygiene, zoning, public works, the observance of law and order, game preservation, and other local matters. Band councils also have certain responsibilities with regard to land allotment, band membership, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, and the budgeting and expenditure of band funds. The power to make by-laws for the raising of moneys through licensing or taxation, and for the expenditure of such moneys may be granted to the councils of bands in an advanced stage of development.

Approximately two out of every three Indian bands in Canada choose their councils under an elective system provided for in the Indian Act. These band councils consist of one chief only, and one councillor for every one hundred members of the band. The remaining bands prefer to follow traditional customs in choosing councils. In many cases, however, these customs have been modified and are similar to the elective system. During the year, ten bands decided to change to an elective system.

In 1958 - 59, band councils passed 42 by-laws for the regulation of traffic; prevention of disorderly conduct and nuisances; disposal of garbage and waste; regulation of the conduct of hawkers and peddlers; destruction of noxious weeds; erection and control of toilets and privies; regulation of electric power and water supplies; preservation, protection and management of fish; construction and maintenance of line fences; licensing of businesses and trades; and the expenditure of moneys raised under licensing by-laws. Currently 25 bands have authority to pass money by-laws.

Bands under the elective system held 167 elections. There are 55 women councillors and three women chiefs. Five women councillors hold office under band custom.

Economic Development

A new division devoted exclusively to economic development has been established to give special attention to: Indian employment; the promotion of agriculture and stock raising; the fostering of business enterprises, home industries and handicrafts; revolving fund loans; the Veterans' Land Act; the Indian placement program; the management of fur, fish and wildlife resources, and assistance to Indians in developing resources generally within access of the Reserves. Work in these fields can now be expanded and new programs developed.

Placement Program

The objectives of the placement program are to exploit employment opportunities for Indians, both urban and rural, and to help them seek a wider range of jobs.

The National Employment Service is playing an essential role in the placement of groups of Indians in rural employment, for example in agriculture, road construction, woods' operations, and mining and similar projects in frontier areas. It is also directly concerned with the placement in skilled employment of carefully selected Indians who have the potential for establishment in urban centres under the placement program.

Urban Placement

The individual placements' program, inaugurated last year, was expanded during 1958 - 59. In addition to the regional placement officers at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto, appointments were made at North Bay and Quebec.

In the four regions in which the program was first started 262 of the 381 persons entering the individual placements program since its inception in 1957, have permanent jobs. A further 83 were awaiting placement, or receiving vocational training, at the close of the fiscal year. Emphasis has been placed on careful selection, rather than large numbers of placements.

Two additional regional placement officers for Saskatchewan and the Maritimes are to be appointed in 1959 - 60 and further expansion is planned.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

The majority of Indians continue to be employed in seasonal work. In some fields, particularly the construction trade, many more Indians were employed during 1958 - 59 than during the previous year, and for a considerably longer period.

Various projects in which Indians were employed are dealt with under the heading "The Provincial Picture" and elsewhere in this report. Among the highlights were the recruiting of some 1,000 workers from Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, who were placed by National Employment Service in the sugar beet areas of Southern Alberta; the employment of substantial numbers of Indians in beet work in Manitoba, which is expanding; two extensive road clearing programs in the Fort Rae area, N.W.T., under administration of the Yellowknife Agency, in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Public Works, with approximately \$100,000 paid to some 200 Indian workers; employment of Indians in winter works projects at National Parks in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where it is hoped some of them may be retained for summer programs; and the employment of many in road clearing work in Alberta and Saskatchewan under the federal provincial roads-to-resources programs, through liaison with Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Increasing numbers of Indians are engaged in the mining industry, particularly with International Nickel Company at Thompson, Manitoba and the Iron Ore Company at Schefferville, Quebec.

Labour force surveys are being carried out on selected reserves in areas where large scale projects are in prospect. A pilot study of the effects of mechanization on the livelihood of Indians in the fishing and logging industries of British Columbia was being carried out by the Branch at year-end.

Revolving Fund Loans

The Revolving Fund was used extensively by Indians on reserves who require credit for enterprises of all kinds. Loans were used to buy agricultural equipment and for the breaking of land; livestock; fishing equipment, including marine engines and gear for commercial fishing operations; fishing boats; outboard motors; trucks; school buses; financing for forestry projects and other purposes. There were 109 loans approved this year totalling \$134,926.45, compared with 131 loans approved last year of \$181,554.21.

As at March 31, 1959, out of the \$1,000,000 Loan Fund, there was \$512,803.80 available for Indian credit. The unpaid balance of loans amounted to \$446,601.59, representing 535 accounts, down from \$465,579.34 owed by 546 borrowers one year earlier.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Nineteen grants were approved during the year compared with 21 in the previous year and 37 in 1956 - 57. In all, 1,577 grants have been approved

since 1945, representing an investment of \$3,606,467.99 for the following purposes and amounts:

Land and Buildings	\$316,235.58
Building Materials	1,720,565.77
Clearing	84,907.64
Stock and Equipment	1,018,701.98
Forestry Equipment	19,665.14
Commercial Fishing Equipment	210,183.82
Fur Farming	34,875.85
Household Equipment	201,331.21
...	\$3,606,466.99

A total of 798 veterans have now been notified that they have qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of the grants.

Agricultural Assistance

Grants totalling \$4,575 were made to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs. In addition, \$1,354 was awarded for garden and home improvement prizes.

Some Indian farmers were helped with breeding stock, seed grain, garden seeds, fertilizer, seed potatoes and, in some instances, farm and garden implements. These expenditures were usually made on a repayment basis or with initial part-payments from the farmers.

Handicraft

The production of handicraft, as a part-time occupation, is a valuable supplementary source of family income. Experience has proved, however, that handicraft production on a full-time basis does not normally yield adequate earnings. Spot surveys have been made from time to time to determine the best means of preserving traditional Indian crafts and the amount of help needed with production and marketing.

The value of Indian handicraft production last year was more than \$438,000. This compares with a revised minimum estimate of \$378,000 for 1957 - 58 which includes articles produced by the Indians for their own use. The Handicraft Section filled commercial orders valued at \$10,012 for craft work produced at various reserves, chiefly at Pierreville and Manitoulin Island.

Sales of 5,930 hospital garments valued at \$11,837 were made to the Department of National Health and Welfare under a non-profit arrangement from which members of Homemakers' Clubs, engaged in the manufacture of clothing, received approximately \$2,900.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The program of rehabilitation and management of fur resources for the benefit of Indians was continued in co-operation with the various provincial and territorial administrations, either under formal agreements as in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario; under special projects as in Quebec or through informal co-operative arrangements in other area. As a result of extensive joint field investigations, the agreement with Saskatchewan has been amended to provide for further development projects on a cost-sharing basis and a supplementary agreement has been entered into with Manitoba for reconstruction, on improved design, of water control structures in the Summerberry Project. Restoration of this area, which has a potential of 250,000 pelts annually, will do much to improve the economic condition of those Indians in The Pas area who still depend on trapping for a livelihood.

The decrease in employment opportunities during the winter months resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of Indians engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing. When the final results of the season are tabulated, an increase will be registered in the take of almost all available fur bearers, especially beaver, which is still the most important single species as a source of both cash and food. In spite of local setbacks such as the die-off in 1951 - 52 through disease in the western part of the Patricia district of Ontario and northeastern Manitoba, beaver populations continue to increase. In Ontario, where the production for the past six years has been over 100,000 pelts, an all time high of 140,371 was reached; in Manitoba, the production was over 30,000; in Saskatchewan the crop was again in excess of 40,000. Quebec also went over the 40,000 mark, 20,360 pelts being from the "Preserve" areas. These were marketed on behalf of Indians, returning to them a total of \$267,271.80. In addition to the cash return, each beaver provides well over 10 pounds of much prized meat. Correspondingly high production resulted in other areas where the same management techniques were employed.

The program of live beaver transplanting to the North Shore area of Quebec was completed with a further 169 animals moved to new locations, bringing the total liberated in that area to more than 800. In addition, and on the advice of biologists who suggested that the danger of a recurrence of tularemia has largely abated, a program of beaver transplanting was undertaken in Ontario.

Declining water levels in the Prairie provinces has resulted in still further declines in the number of muskrats but, since the area affected is mainly the agricultural region, the adverse effect on the Indian economy is somewhat less than would have resulted had similar declines been registered within the fur conservation area. The special muskrat developments in the Saskatchewan river delta show signs of recovery from last year's low when all but the Sipanok Project were either closed to trapping or at a minimum level of production. Reconstruction of the water control features of the Summerberry should accelerate the process of recovery. In the department's Sipanok Project, where very intensive trapping has been undertaken during the past five years, the quota set last year of 30,000 muskrats was exceeded by 284. In spite of what would have been regarded a few years ago as extermination trapping, a 75% increase in house count was registered and a quota of 50,000 set for this year. It is becoming increasingly apparent that, where marsh areas have been improved through control of water levels, very intensive trapping pressure is necessary to prevent muskrat populations from increasing beyond the carrying capacity of the habitat.

The supply of most other fur bearers was about average with slight increases being registered in marten, fisher and lynx. The production of mink increased during the season with higher than normal numbers being taken in a belt across northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These sold, while seasonal, at favourable prices.

The raw fur market has been firm at slightly higher levels than those realized last year. Mink prices were quite strong on the early sales and substantial increases were registered in the prices of lynx and Arctic foxes. The position of the trade with respect to beaver and muskrat is good and it is anticipated that seasonal, prime skins will continue to show firmness to the end of the season. It is encouraging to note that due to the increased availability of animals which is partly due to the development program, trappers in Saskatchewan actually increased their income last season. While prices are stronger in dollar value, a continued increase in the price of commodities more than offset the better price for furs, and Indians, especially in isolated area, still find it difficult to earn more than a meagre subsistence from trapping.

As a means of stimulating the demand for Canadian wild furs and increasing the price, the department again co-operated in a program of exhibiting pelts and

garments in Europe. This program is expanding through greater participation by the various provincial administrations and more recently assistance from the Fur Trade Association of Canada. During the year, Canadian furs and fur garments were exhibited not only in Europe but in the West Indies and United States. Although the result cannot yet be measured in terms of dollar returns either to trappers or the industry, it is becoming apparent that consumers who have seen the exhibits are coming to regard Canada as the foremost producer of quality furs.

With one exception, the game animals and birds upon which Indians depend for their subsistence, continued to increase. Deer, moose and elk are generally abundant in the trapping areas as are upland birds, including ptarmigan and migratory water fowl. Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the increase in the number of rabbits. It is reported that in a wide area from James Bay to Great Slave Lake and the foothills of the Rockies, rabbits are on one of their periodic upswings towards the peak of their cycle. These animals, which have been in short supply during the past three or four years, are of the utmost importance to Indians who, when rabbits are plentiful, have fresh meat available at all times.

The barren ground caribou, which are the sole exception to general increases, are still at a precarious level although there has been some encouragement because of a reported calf survival of approximately 20% which is much closer to normal than the low survival figures of the past four or five years. This encouraging calf crop does not, in any way, indicate that the conservation effort should be relaxed. The department will continue, in co-operation with other agencies, to promote domestic fisheries as an alternative source of food. It will continue to supply buffalo, moose and elk meat made available from the reduction of these species in the national parks. Above all, the program of education will be continued by stressing to all northern residents the extreme gravity of the present situation.

Fish continue to be one of the principal items in the Indian diet and, as in other years, the department has assisted, generally, by providing nets and other equipment and, in addition, has organized fourteen domestic fishing projects within the range of the barren ground caribou. Results have been encouraging, with over 135,000 fish being hung during the fall fishery. Even more encouraging is the fact that Indians who formerly fished only during the spawning run are now working their nets during the winter. A survey of 15 trapping camps north of Brochet in Manitoba during January showed that even though all had supplies of fish from the fall run, they each had at least one net in the water.

Indian participation in the commercial fishing industry has again increased, especially in the inland lake areas. Nets and other equipment are supplied on a repayable basis and, in addition, Indians have been assisted in storing supplies of ice at their fishing camps to ensure that fish are chilled immediately and reach processing plants in top condition.

Fisheries are being developed on a project basis with marketing supervised by the department in areas where private operators have not been established, where fishing companies have not installed packing and handling facilities, or where Indians require supervision and extra services.

Such projects included a whitefish and trout fishery at Great Slave Lake; a goldeye fishery at Big Sandy Lake; a salmon fishery at Bersimis and sturgeon fisheries at James Bay and Abitibi. The goldeye fishery at Lake Clair in Wood Buffalo Park was closed because of poor markets but will operate during the 1959 season. The plant at Island Lake referred to in last year's report was of great benefit to the Indians who disposed of almost 1,000,000 pounds of fish at favourable prices. In addition 35 Indians found jobs at the plant for the duration of the season. The value of this fishery to Indians amounted to some \$80,000

roughly the same income realized from trapping. A significant development during the year was the reorganization of commercial fisheries in Saskatchewan into a number of autonomous local co-operatives and the creation of a central marketing co-operative of which local organizations may become members.

One new walk-in freezer was installed during the year bringing to fifteen the number provided by the department as a means of preserving supplies of wild or domestic meats and fish. In addition, three freezers have been purchased by Indian bands, one from band funds, one through revolving fund loan and one by direct impost on beaver pelts marketed on their behalf. The program will be continued especially where, due to the organization of either fur or fishery projects, the Indians concerned are in a position to repay all or part of the costs of the installation.

The annual harvest of wild rice is, at present price levels, an important item in the economy of Indians in western Ontario, southeastern Manitoba and to a lesser degree, the Rice Lake -Peterborough area of southern Ontario. In Manitoba, three concessions are held by the department and the production is sold by sealed tender to the highest bidder. This year, the value to Indians of the rice from those areas amounted to \$60,178.82 with prices ranging from 40c. to 53c. depending on the location of the rice beds. In addition, approximately \$50,000 was earned by Indians picking outside the department concessions. In the Kenora-Rainy River area of Ontario, a bumper crop totalling some half million pounds was harvested which, at the average price of 33c., brought approximately \$165,000 to the pickers, the great majority of whom were Indians. No figures are available for southern Ontario, where the Indians roast the rice and sell it at over \$1.00 per pound. It is likely, however, that \$25,000 to \$30,000 was earned from wild rice by the Rice and Mud Lake Bands.

Welfare

With the creation of the Economic Development Division, the Welfare Division will be principally responsible for community development and organization programs, child welfare, Family Allowances and other categorical benefits, rehabilitation of the disabled, welfare assistance to indigent persons and the Indian housing program. With this reorganization, these programs can be improved. More time can be given to the negotiation of agreements with the provinces to extend normal provincial social welfare services to Indians on reserves.

Public Assistance

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, relief assistance by cash and in terms of dollar value orders was introduced on an experimental basis in a few agencies. This experiment was extended last year and the results appraised. At the same time a study of the public assistance programs for non-Indians in various Canadian communities was conducted. In consequence, the former "ration system" was abolished as of April 1, 1959, ending a system of relief administration in effect for many years. Indigent Indians will now be eligible for assistance on substantially the same basis as non-Indians.

Upward revisions were approved of the scale of relief assistance. The new scales, keeping in mind the generally lower cost of living on reserves, are comparable to the average payable to non-Indians in similar circumstances. Assistance is on a sliding scale which varies with the cost of living to protect the interests of Indians in remote areas where food costs are high.

These changes are designed to place more responsibility on Indian families to manage their own affairs, to remove the stigma of relief as much as possible and to maintain the morale and self-respect of persons who must receive assistance.

With the assistance of Indian and Northern Health Services and the Nutritional Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, a pamphlet based on Canada's Food Rules has been printed for the guidance of families in using their food dollar to best advantage.

The standard monthly rates payable, subject to a means test which takes into account the availability of income from various sources, including country foods, and which may be supplemented up to the amounts indicated in columns A, B, C, and D to provide for special circumstances and areas where local costs of food are high, are:

...	Standard rates	Special rates payable in high cost areas and in special circumstance			
		A	B	C	D
...	...	A	B	C	D
Single adult	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$33	\$38
Each additional adult or child over 12 years of age	15	17	19	22	26
Each child 12 years of age or under	12	15	16	18	21

The amounts quoted are to cover food requirements only and departmental arrangements are made to provide additional necessities including housing, fuel and clothing.

Community Organization

Homemakers' Clubs play an active part in the community life on many reserves. There are now 161 organized groups of Indian women carrying on club activities which include social gatherings, study of methods of home and family care, development of handicraft skills, leadership of recreation and welfare projects, and fund raising to support community undertakings.

Conventions in Northern and Southern Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia brought together delegates to study club work and plan future developments

Since 1954, training courses sponsored by the Branch in co-operation with other organizations have provided opportunities for Indians to develop leadership skills and to broaden their knowledge and understanding of community organization. During the year, Maritime Indians took part in a folk-school sponsored jointly by the Branch and the Nova Scotia Department of Education; Manitoba Indians attended a leadership training course under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg; and Northern Ontario Indians participated in craft courses conducted by the Community Programs' Branch of the provincial Department of Education.

Indian band councils and voluntary organizations are taking a more responsible part in community affairs. In addition to Homemakers' Clubs, there are the Women's Institutes, Home and School and Parent-Teacher associations, and church groups. There are also committees working in co-operation with the Branch in the development of health, education and welfare services.

Child Care

The trend in all provinces towards child care services being provided by existing professional groups is continuing. In Ontario, where formal agreements were made with the county Children's Aid Societies, child welfare services are being extended most satisfactorily to Indian reserves. In British Columbia as well, provincial welfare field service workers of the Department of Public Welfare are providing extensive services to Indian families on and off reserves. In Nova Scotia Indians may now qualify for benefits under the provincial Social Assistance Act of 1956. In other provinces, increasing assistance is being given, particularly in connection with serious neglect cases.

The number of Indian children receiving foster home or institutional care as of December 31, 1958, was:

Prince Edward Island	14
Nova Scotia	138
New Brunswick	79
Quebec	37
Ontario	241
Manitoba	63
Saskatchewan	56
Alberta	33
British Columbia	186
N.W.T	16
Yukon	8
...	871

This is an increase over the previous year's figures due in large part to a new policy of extending the same benefits to Indians as to non-Indian families who are maintaining foster children.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children on reserves receiving Family Allowances on December 31, 1958, and the method and amount of payment by province.

Province or Territory	Number of:		Method of Payment to Family				Amount
	Families in Pay	Children in Pay	Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agcy. Supt.	Agency Trust Account	In Kind	
...
...	\$
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1,416	4,062	833	561	14	8	420,854
Ontario	4,647	14,000	4,587	27	28	5	1,155,347
Manitoba	1,257	3,646	1,253	3	1	...	527,457
Saskatchewan	1,460	4,184	1,411	26	23	...	554,757
Alberta	1,340	3,529	1,264	74	2	...	427,202
British Columbia	3,942	11,775	3,681	50	207	4	1,039,513
Yukon and N.W.T	792	2,385	754	32	6	...	164,091
TOTAL	14,855	43,582	13,783	773	282	17	\$4,289,221

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, 1958:

...	Mothers' Allowances	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Old Age Assistance	Old Age Security
Prince Edward Island	...	2	1	3	9
Nova Scotia	...	5	8	31	86
New Brunswick	...	6	3	34	67
Quebec	104	14	56	170	366
Ontario	206	39	136	443	1,267
Manitoba	...	37	16	243	592
Saskatchewan	...	55	19	209	464
Alberta	...	38	11	184	452
British Columbia	...	84	43	344	965
Northwest Territories	...	3	5	74	167
Yukon	...	4	4	27	104
TOTAL	310	287	302	1,762	4,539

Care of the Aged

The following indicates the number of aged and helpless adults maintained in private homes or institutions. There has been an increase during the year of the number to whom assistance has been extended. This is due to a number of factors including the increase in the number of old people on reserves, the changing attitude of Indian families toward the care of the aged, the tendency to make arrangements for care through stipulated payments rather than by allocation of additional relief assistance which was generally followed in the past, and the increasing difficulty of securing institutional placements.

Prince Edward Island	0
Nova Scotia	2
New Brunswick	3
Quebec	11
Ontario	77
Manitoba	21
Saskatchewan	9
Alberta	7
British Columbia	11
N.W.T	4
Yukon	4
...	149

Rehabilitation

During the year, two major rehabilitation programs for handicapped Indians were in operation and a third started. In the provinces not served by major programs, rehabilitation assistance was arranged for those individuals requiring such by the Indian Agency Superintendents.

On March 31, 1959, active cases were:

Maritimes	0
Quebec	2
Ontario	19
Manitoba	82
Saskatchewan	9
Alberta	89
British Columbia	13
...	214

The Indian rehabilitation program in Edmonton, operated directly by the Indian Affairs Branch, has been in effect for three years; the Manitoba program, operated by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, under a contract agreement with the Branch, was started two years ago; and a third program, started this year in Saskatchewan, involves a co-operative arrangement with the provincial Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation and an agreement with the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults.

A unit was set up this year in Brandon, Manitoba, to evaluate the candidates for rehabilitation and to provide social orientation to those who require help in adjusting from the life of the hospital and the reserve to the environment of the

urban centre. This is an interesting experiment and one that seems to be successful.

Housing and Reserve Development

Assistance to Indians in the construction and repair of houses continued and a record amount of money was spent from all sources during the fiscal year. This permitted the completion of 1,344 houses compared with 880 units last year. In addition, 397 houses were started but not completed compared with 259 during the last fiscal year. Houses repaired totalled 2,215 compared with 2,451 in the previous year.

This was made possible through an increase of approximately 78% in the welfare appropriation for housing purposes and a higher contribution from band funds. Slightly over 42% of the costs of this accelerated program were financed from the personal contributions of the Indians, band funds and V.L.A. grants.

More attention was given to construction in northern and remote areas and to improving housing standards on all reserves; this includes such items as insulation and prefabricated or cement chimneys to reduce fire hazards.

Housing conditions on reserves were studied. On most reserves they have improved greatly in recent years, although the survey indicates approximately 29% of Indian homes can still be classified as poor.

Lumber cutting by sawmills for construction purposes continued in areas with good stands of timber. These raw materials helped to reduce construction costs and made timber available for more houses.

Education

Enrolment

The natural increase in the Indian population together with a steady growth in high school enrolment have raised the number of Indian pupils enrolled in schools to 38,836, an increase of 1,299 over last year. These figures do not include 1,168 non-Indian pupils, including children of government employees resident on reserves and Metis children whose homes are on, or near, reserves and remote from public schools.

Of special significance is the trend in the distribution of school population between Indian day and residential schools and non-Indian public, private and parochial schools, shown in the following comparative figures:

Enrolment of Pupils	...	...	...
...	1949	1959	...
Indian Day Schools	12,511	17,793	19,541
Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools	...	283	...
Seasonal Schools	...	893	...
Hospital Schools	...	572	...
Residential Schools	9,368	...	...
(a) Boarders attending Residential Schools	...	9,691	11,109
(b) Day Pupils attending Residential Schools	...	1,418	**8,186
Non-Indian Schools	1,406	8,186	...
...	*23,285	...	38,836

[*Included are an undetermined number of non-Indian pupils.]

[**Included are 737 pupils who board at Residential Schools and attend non-Indian Schools.]

Teaching Staff

To operate Indian schools during the 1958 - 59 fiscal year, 430 teachers were employed for residential schools, 761 in day schools and 30 in hospital schools, a total of 1,221. During the summer months, 30 teachers taught in seasonal schools which were attended by Indian children unable to attend day or residential schools.

In day schools, supervisory duties were performed by 138 principals and 4 assistant principals. Regular academic classes and special subjects were taught by 619 teachers. Twenty-one of the day school teachers and 4 of the day school principals were required to perform community duties in addition to teaching or supervision. These include organization of recreational, social and adult education programmes, sponsoring of activities to promote community

improvement, regular visitation of homes and assistance with administrative matters such as payment of family allowance and dispensing of medicine.

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The Branch employed 21 teachers and 9 principals in hospital schools for children and adults. This service is also of therapeutic value.

In residential schools 45 senior teachers and 7 assistant senior teachers performed supervisory duties under the direction of the principals and 378 teachers taught regular academic classes and special subjects. Specialist subjects taught in day and residential schools include home economics, industrial arts, music, agricultural science, auxiliary education and physical education.

The number of teachers of Indian racial origin increased by 19 to a total of 110, or 8.8 per cent of the teaching staff. Eight are principals.

With the revised regulations for the classification of teaching staff and a new salary schedule, effective April 1st, 1958, academic qualifications and duties of teachers were reviewed. The principle in determining a teacher's salary is now based on assessment of his qualifications, experience and assigned responsibilities, irrespective of the grade taught. Qualifications include academic and professional training. Experience in teaching, supervision or educational administration is recognized. In assessing responsibilities a distinction is made between those teachers who are responsible for classroom teaching, those who also perform specific community duties and those responsible for supervision and organization of several classrooms.

Branch policy is to employ qualified teachers whenever possible. Because of their continued shortage, it is still necessary to engage teachers who are not professionally trained. In selecting unqualified teachers, preference is given to those who can enter teacher training colleges after their first teaching years. They are expected to attend professional training courses if they wish to continue their teaching careers. Qualified teachers are appointed to replace unqualified ones whenever possible.

At present, 90.5 per cent of the teachers in day schools and 83.5 per cent in residential schools are qualified, an increase over last year.

Annual salary increases are dependent on satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer school courses. Four hundred and fifty-two teachers were granted an annual salary increase at the beginning of the 1958 - 59 academic year and 76 teachers were reclassified. The rest were at their maximum or did not fulfill the requirement of summer school attendance.

The Branch has undertaken an experimental pre-professional training programme for three selected prospective teachers of Indian racial origin. These teacher trainees were assigned to Indian schools where they can receive on-the-job training under professional supervision prior to attending a regular teacher training course.

There are 118 university graduates employed in Indian schools, 79 in day schools and 39 in residential schools. This is 9.6 per cent of the total teaching staff.

Thirteen qualified teachers were obtained from the United Kingdom during the fiscal year.

The Branch granted a year's educational leave without pay to 23 teachers to permit them to attend university or teachers' college to improve their qualifications.

One hundred and seventy-one Indian schools have been defined as isolated posts under Isolated Posts Regulations and 398 teachers received isolation allowances. This will help the Branch to attract experienced teachers for remote area schools.

At most Indian schools, the Department provides furnished living quarters at reasonable rentals.

During the academic year ending August, 1958, 247 teachers left the Branch. This is an annual staff turnover of 21.1 per cent. Fifteen teachers voluntarily retired on account of age; 24 teachers were dismissed and 208 teachers resigned. Of those who resigned, 63 accepted teaching positions in non-Indian schools and 19 other types of employment; 17 left to continue their education; and 25 because of ill health; 84 resigned for personal reasons.

Textbooks, Library Books and School Supplies

All standard classroom supplies and authorized textbooks are provided in Indian schools. In addition, supplementary readers, reference books, kindergarten supplies and teaching aids were also supplied for special programmes.

Reading is encouraged. Libraries are set up in each school. While these books are primarily for enjoyment, many relating to nature study, social studies and science are a source of reference material.

Transportation of Pupils

An ever-increasing number of Indian children are being transported daily to school. Each year more of the small schools have been consolidated to form central schools beyond walking-distance for some pupils. Other schools on Indian reserves have been closed and pupils taken to schools in the nearest towns. More and more children who are boarders at Indian residential schools are transported to non-Indian schools for their classroom work.

The school bus service is similar to non-Indian systems. In competitions for the award to transportation contracts the Branch gives preference to Indian operators.

Audio-Visual Aids

Radio, phonographs, and picture-projection equipment are supplied to Indian schools. In remote areas battery-powered equipment must be provided.

Indian schools and communities are encouraged and given monetary assistance to join local film councils.

Practical Arts and Vocational Training

The Branch offers courses in Industrial Arts and Home Economics wherever local conditions make it feasible. Where there are sufficient pupils in one school or when a group of schools can be organized into a unit, specialist teachers are hired and programmes of study are designed to suit the needs of the community. In all our larger schools these courses are used to stress adjustments to modern conditions of living.

The Industrial Arts programme offers young boys a chance to specialize in woodworking, carpentry, sheetmetal work, draughting, motor mechanics and welding, using hand and machine tools.

Most of the Indian residential schools give instruction to the boys in at least two of the following courses: woodworking, sheetmetal work, farm mechanics, welding and motor mechanics. At 56 schools woodworking and carpentry are taught. Twenty offer courses in sheetmetal work and 17 teach motor mechanics. Eleven offer welding. Two give courses in shoe repairing and three conduct courses in home and farm mechanics. Forty-eight schools have courses in Home Economics.

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.

Handicrafts such as leatherwork, copper tooling, beadwork and weaving are offered to patients in hospital schools.

In addition, the Branch provides, wherever possible, pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields when requested by a group of eight or more adults. Fourteen such courses were organized during the year.

The Branch also has offered courses in carpentry and homemaking on reserves. In northern Saskatchewan, for example, 14 families gathered at Beauval where mothers were given training in homemaking while the men were shown how to repair and build houses.

Indians who live close to urban centres were encouraged to enrol in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, handicraft, homemaking and other vocations.

Courses in agriculture and homemaking were given in Prince Albert and Saskatoon with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Similar courses were also offered in Manitoba and Alberta with the co-operation of local educators. Courses in carpentry were given in Edmonton with the co-operation of the Victoria High School. There, 21 selected young men were offered a ten-week course to help them secure work as carpenters' helpers.

Throughout Canada, Indian boys and girls are enrolled in trade schools, vocational schools, schools of agriculture, forest ranger courses or technical institutes. Others take correspondence lessons in commercial art and industrial subjects from the correspondence branches of the provincial departments of education.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian day and residential schools follow the physical education programme laid down by each province. Sports equipment was provided and the Branch continued its systematic supply of playground equipment. Pupils were encouraged to take part in team sports in order to foster team spirit and good sportsmanship. Indian schools often compete with non-Indian schools, and Indian students play on non-Indian teams.

Some schools had training in such activities as tumbling, folk dancing, track and field work and league games.

Among the youth organization in which Indian children are actively enrolled are the boy scouts, girl guides, Canadian Girls in Training, Junior Red Cross cadet corps and 4H clubs.

Guidance

As more Indian students move into non-Indian schools, it is essential that they be prepared to meet the standards of the non-Indian group which they are to join. To test and improve pupil achievement in the basic skills the Branch organized a standard achievement test programme for all Grade four classes in Indian schools during May. A summary of the results follows:

Region	Average Age	Reading 2 - 3	Vocabulary 4 - 6	Reading 3 - 4 Speed and Comprehension	Arithmetic Fundamentals	Average of Norms
Maritimes	11.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9
Quebec (English Speaking)	10.8	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
S. Ontario	11.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
N. Ontario	12.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1
Manitoba	12.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5
Saskatchewan	12.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Alberta	12.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
British Columbia	11.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4
Canada	11.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3

Teachers can now plan remedial programmes for students below normal standards in reading and arithmetic.

During the year, two intensified testing projects were begun under the direction of supervising principals. One of these was in Southern Ontario and the other in Alberta. A pilot project was also carried out with five groups of Indians in Saskatchewan and Western Ontario, to find out if present aptitude and ability tests are valid for Indian adults and high school students. These experiments will provide valuable information to the guidance section as it expands its programme.

The Branch also used the guidance facilities of the National Employment Service, the provinces, universities and high schools. Permanent School Records were introduced into the Maritimes and the English-speaking schools of Quebec and work begun on a translation of the Permanent School Record for use in the French-speaking Indian schools.

Higher Education

It is the policy of the Branch to aid Indian students attending non-Indian schools, and particularly those above the elementary level. This assistance varies from payment of tuition fees for some to full maintenance for others. The majority are helped by tuition grants, but in 1956 a system of scholarships was set up, and this year a simple bursary programme was devised to assist some scholars who could not qualify for regular tuition grants.

This year, fifteen Indian students were awarded scholarships ranging from \$420 to \$1,000 according to the type of course chosen. Two scholarship winners are attending university; three, teacher training; four, nursing; and six, vocational schools.

Assistance in attending high school or other educational or professional courses was given to 1,876 students, including the fifteen scholarship winners.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Because special problems are encountered in Indian schools due to differences in environment, language and cultural heritage, the Branch provides in-service training for its teachers. Conventions of Indian school teachers were held in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and the Maritimes during the year. It was the first time that the teachers of the three Maritime provinces had met in convention, and the first convention organized for the Indian school teachers of Northern Ontario. Both of these meetings were challenging and successful.

Further to aid their staff, the regional school inspectors and a few supervising principals held institute meetings and discussion groups where teachers were able to talk over their problems and share successful classroom practices. It is encouraging to note an increasing number of local study groups among teachers.

An innovation to the in-service training of teachers was an orientation course held early in June, 1958, at North Bay, where the seasonal school teachers were brought together for two days before leaving for their isolated schools. At this meeting, held in the North Bay Teachers' College, they were given an intimate picture of the area into which they were moving and the people with whom they would be working and were provided with materials to aid them with their summer programme. In addition they were given some practical instruction on the organization of the classroom instruction, suitable classroom activities, craftwork, recreational programmes for the school and the community and adult education programmes.

The development of study and research in Indian education is attracting increased attention and teachers wanting to improve their efficiency in this

field are finding Canadian universities more and more prepared to offer courses of particular value to them and their work. A summer school course on learning English as a second language was offered at the University of Alberta in 1958. Sponsored by the School of Linguistics with the needs of teachers of Indian and Eskimo children in mind, the course was taught by Dr. W. Mackey of Laval University and attended by a number of teachers in Indian schools.

School Supervision

The supervision of Indian schools is jointly carried out by the regional inspectors of Indian schools and provincial school superintendents.

Although the school inspectorates are still relatively large in area, most of the schools were visited several times during the year. Poor travelling conditions prevented visits to a few schools.

Inspection reports generally acclaim the work of the teachers and the pupils in Indian schools carried on in many locations under the handicaps of isolation and the migrant mode of living of the parents.

The closer supervision of classroom instruction has been one of the main contributing causes to the rise in the level of achievement revealed by statistical reports and to the increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the higher grades in Indian and provincial schools.

Statistical Report

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics an annual statistical report on the selected aspects of Indian education listed below was published and distributed.

1. Promotions, Non-Promotions and Attendance of Indian Pupils, June, 1958.
2. Distribution of Indian School Children by Age, Grade and Sex, January, 1958.
3. Destinations of Pupils withdrawing from Indian Schools, June, 1957.

Curriculum

Instruction in Indian schools is shaped to fit the needs of the community. While the provincial curriculum provides the framework, the teacher, in consultation with the school inspector, adjusts and modifies the school program to serve the special requirements of the pupils. Flexibility and a careful assessment of the pupils' needs are two important factors in curriculum building for Indian schools. There is a wide diversity of local circumstances between the Indian school situated in an industrialized area and preparing children for integration in the local non-Indian school and the remote, northerly school catering to the needs of a small group of children whose parents lead a migrant existence dependent on hunting, fishing and trapping.

The improvement of language instruction for Indian pupils, most of whom enter school with little or no knowledge of the English or the French language, continues to receive the attention of teachers' institutes and local committees. Testing programmes and controlled experiments in reading have been carried out during the year and appreciable improvement has been recorded.

Indian education is largely concerned with the social and economic adjustment of a minority group whose culture and standards of living differ from those of the non-Indian majority group which surrounds them. The task of education is to assist acculturation, to promote intercultural respect and understanding, to provide vocational training and to prepare Indian youth for economic competence and social stability.

Liaison Activities

The problems of the Indian people continue to attract wider public attention and inasmuch as solutions are often sought in schools and training institutes Indian education is under constant scrutiny by professional and lay groups. As more and more Indian children attend non-Indian provincial, private and parochial schools a larger body of school authorities, teachers and non-Indian school children and their parents receive first-hand knowledge of their Indian neighbours. As a result there has been a greater demand for more information about Indian education and a greater desire to assist in the process of improvement which the teachers of Indian schools, together with staff and field officials of the Indian Affairs Branch, are persistently attempting. Throughout the year there has been a continuing exchange of information at the local and provincial level and both staff and field officials have participated in the activities of the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors, the Canadian Psychological Association, the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the National Convention of the Home and School Association. There have also been meetings between departmental officials and members of university faculties offering special courses for teachers in Indian schools.

Joint Schools

The process of integrated education continues to gather strength with the support of Indian parents and the local school authorities. To provide classroom accommodation for Indian children in non-Indian schools 19 agreements for joint schools were successfully negotiated during the year. The following table shows the distribution of these joint schools by provinces and the numbers of Indian children involved:

Province	No. of Joint Schools	Indian Enrolment
Quebec	3	122
Ontario	3	105
Manitoba	2 (teacher accommodation)	...
Saskatchewan	3	152
British Columbia	6	295
Yukon Territory	2	140
...	...	814

Integrated education, more particularly in the higher grades, for children attending residential schools has been made possible by these joint schools. In fact, 14 of the 72 agreements that have been negotiated provide classroom accommodation in nearby urban centres for pupils resident in Indian hostels or residential schools.

Joint schools are playing an important part in Indian education both in the improved facilities which these larger schools offer and in the intercultural training which the students enrolled there receive.

Indian School Committees

The election of school committees, to assist in the management of school affairs on the reserve, was introduced in 1957. In two years these committees have made significant contributions to the development of a vigorous, healthy community interest in the school. Several new committees were elected during the year and others are in the process of organization. The work of the committees in encouraging better school attendance, respect for and care of school property, in promoting community and inter-community cultural and recreational activities and kindergarten instruction has amply demonstrated their value in the opportunities they have afforded for leadership in community

affairs and in the spirit of co-operation which they have injected into the school life on the reserve. This active participation by parents in school affairs marks an important stage in the social growth of the Indian people.

Adult Education

The adult education programme is being developed and expanded as rapidly as the Indian people themselves come to realize its value. It is being planned chiefly to help those who have never had formal education or who have lost what they had and now feel the need and desire for further educational training. Literacy for all is the basic aim, but trade or vocational training, community improvement and better home conditions are areas which are receiving due consideration.

During the year, a total of 857 Indian adults were enrolled in education classes. Of these, 263 enrolled in literacy courses, 184 in continuation courses and 410 in handicrafts, trade or vocational training. This is a marked increase over the past year, especially in literacy training.

Two more filmstrips in the series "We Learn English", designed for adult classes, were completed and a third one commenced. These new strips are entitled:

"The Home"; "Family Health"; and "The Community".

It is now possible to use the filmstrips not only for teaching English but also as a teaching aid in home and community improvement.

Financing of Government-Owned Residential Schools

The new system of financing the government-owned Indian Residential Schools which was approved by Treasury Board authority dated October 18, 1957, was reviewed. As a result of the review and following discussions with representatives of the various church denominations, amendments were authorized which will permit improved standards of supervision, food and clothing.

Construction

School construction needs were reviewed and a forecast made of the requirements for the next five years. Under a major change in policy this construction will be undertaken largely by the Department of Public Works. During the 1958 - 59 fiscal year projects were undertaken both by the Department of Public Works and the Engineering and Construction Division of the Indian Affairs Branch.

During the fiscal year twenty-six day schools, providing a total of fifty-nine classrooms, were completed. Sixteen staff residences were built. In addition contracts were awarded for twelve day schools, with a total of forty-four classrooms, and twelve staff residences. Five classroom units with a total of thirty classrooms were completed at residential schools as well as nine staff residences. Contracts providing an additional twenty-six classrooms and five staff residences were awarded. A total of eighty-nine new classrooms came into operation during the fiscal year.

The Branch acquired without cost a former veterans' hospital which included a classroom block in Winnipeg. This has been converted into a residential school and hostel for Manitoba Indian pupils in senior grades. It has been named the Assiniboia Residential School. A contract for the construction of a new residential school with a capacity of 250 pupils at Pointe Bleue, Quebec, was awarded. During the year the Guy Residential School with a capacity of 250 pupils came into operation at Clearwater Lake, Manitoba.

Reserves

Reserves and Land Register

No new Indian Reserves were established during the year, although an exchange of land was arranged with Alberta which added to O'Chiese Indian Reserve No. 203, an area traditionally used by the Band. About 1,500 acres were acquired for the use of the Stony Band and will be added to their existing reserves.

General reserve land registers were completed for 16 reserves and areas reserved for Indian use. Recordings for 41 reserves have now been concluded and of these 35 are in Alberta, four in Ontario and two in Quebec. A preliminary review of the British Columbia reserves, totalling 1,629 in all, was made, in conjunction with the revision of the Schedule of Indian Reserves.

The annual survey program, carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, contained boundary and subdivision requirements on 51 Indian Reserves. The majority were completed.

Land Sales and Leases

Approximately 3,000 acres of the Sarnia Indian Reserve was sold to Dimensional Investments Limited of Toronto. The total sale price was \$6,521,946, with a cash down payment of \$1,101,435.63. The balance is payable within two years at five per cent interest. Although the terms of sale were settled by negotiations between the Indians and the purchaser, the matter had to be given extended consideration to ensure that the price was fair and the form of contract satisfactory.

During the year a number of islands in Georgian Bay were sold by public tender and private negotiation. National Trust Company bought 6.04 acres of Kitsilano Indian Reserve land in Vancouver for \$280,000.

Settlement has been reached with all the Indians of the St. Regis Band affected by the Seaway expropriation. At Walpole Island an agreement was reached with the Indians for a new Seaway channel. The land required was transferred to the Department of Public Works for \$202,000.

The number of leases issued during the fiscal year was 641 more than during the preceding year. The aggregate rental received totalled \$941,905. This does not include oil, gas or timber rentals. The interest in summer cottage site developments is increasing. Three new subdivisions were surveyed in Ontario. The total number of leases and permits in effect as of March 31, 1959, was 4,497.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Owing to a reduced market for western Canada oil, there has been a pronounced decline in exploration, development and production of oil and gas resources. Despite this, there has been only a slight reduction in activity and interest in Indian oil and gas lands during the past year. Gas was discovered on one reserve and new developments have taken place on two other reserves.

Exploration and development programs on Indian lands included 12 seismic surveys in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and drilling of 10 wells in Alberta and three wells in Ontario. As a result of the drilling a heavy flow of gas was discovered on the Stony 142B Reserve which has prospect of commercial production in the near future. Heavy gravity oil was also developed in the surrendered part of the Saddle Lake Reserve, but commercial production is not possible at present. The gas field on the Alexander Reserve has been extended by a new productive well. These last three reserves are in Alberta.

Eighty-three wells are producing oil and gas from Alberta Indian Reserves; 49 oil wells at Pigeon Lake, 25 oil wells at Stony Plain, five gas wells at Alexander

and four gas and oil wells at Samson. There is also a small production of gas from a declining field in the Six Nations Reserve, and a royalty is received from a unit area in the Stony Reserve in Alberta.

Revenue from oil and gas resources credited to band funds totalled \$1,447,624.42.

Mining

No ore is produced from Indian Reserves.

Fourteen prospector's permits were issued, and 14 claims were recorded.

Revenue from sales of sand, gravel, clay and other non-metallic substances amounted to \$89,756.

Forestry

Considerable progress has been made in forest management on Indian Reserves in British Columbia. Fifteen Indian Reserves of approximately 130,000 forested acres were examined by forest survey parties and management plans prepared.

The Branch forestry officer formerly stationed at North Bay was transferred to head office, and another forest engineer appointed for Northern Ontario.

There were 105 forest fires on Indian Reserves covering 12,607 acres. The total cost of fire fighting was \$38,692.70, of which \$17,000 was paid from Band funds. Receipts from the sale of Indian timber under licence and permit amount to \$415,944, a decrease reflecting the market decline in forest products.

Indian Estates

An appreciable reduction of the backlog of estates was made during the year. The total number of estates concluded during this period was 2,794 as compared with 1,979 in the previous year; 692 estates were also opened for administration.

Individual Land Holding Register

Progress has been made in the completion of the individual land holding register at Branch headquarters. This is a master register of the certificates of ownership of land among Indians similar to title deeds held by non-Indian property owners. The number of recordings of individual ownership of land increased by 46.2 per cent over last year with corresponding increases in the other work of the unit.

Membership

During the year the inclusion in membership of 44 children was protested by members of Indian Bands in accordance with the provisions of sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. In 23 cases the Registrar decided that the children were not entitled to be registered as Indians on account of non-Indian paternity. In two cases the protests were disallowed and the children declared entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 19 protests are still under investigation.

The number of Indians recorded in the Indian Register as at December 31, 1958, was 174,242.

Trust and Annuities

The Indian Trust Fund

The Indian Trust Fund, representing monies held by the government on behalf of various Indian Bands, totalled \$29,203,588.33 on March 31, 1959. Of this amount \$23,450,661.24 stood to the credit of the Capital Account,

\$4,991,949.41 to the credit of Revenue Account and \$760,977.68 to the credit of the Special Accounts. The following table indicates the growth of the fund since 1950:

Year	Amount
1950	\$19,136,299.94
1951	20,232,929.56
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
1959	29,203,588.33

The amount in the Fund increased by \$228,516.66 during the year and during the same period expenditures were more than \$7,600,000.

The following is a comparative statement of major items of expenditures for the past fiscal year compared with nine years ago:

...	Amount	Amount
...	March 31, 1959	March 31, 1950
Agricultural Assistance	\$718,025.93	\$321,779.08
Destitute Relief	819,083.09	503,780.00
Construction and maintenance of Band property	625,204.92	107,068.51
Housing and Wells	1,314,596.15	148,678.56
Roads and Bridges	422,133.12	91,193.04

Income to the Trust Fund from all sources during the year amounted to \$7,900,424.08.

Band Property Insurance

Fire Insurance totalling \$2,528,730.00 was carried on properties owned by Indian Bands across Canada with new coverages and renewals amounting to \$848,387.00 being arranged.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year 136 Indians submitted applications for loans from Band Funds. Of this number 93 received loans totalling \$74,405.19, the average loan being \$800.05. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:

Purchase of livestock	\$21,149.76
Purchase of farm equipment	37,671.40
Purchase of land	500.00
Repairs to farm buildings, fencing etc	1,175.00
Miscellaneous purchases	2,070.00

Payment of debts on machinery and trucks	11,839.03
...	\$74,405.19

A total of 79 Band loans aggregating \$56,914.24 were fully retired during the year.

Annuities

Annuity monies totalling \$465,925 were distributed to 84,196 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various Treaties. The amount includes the money paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations, and arrears.

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Enfranchisement

During the fiscal year, 802 Indians were enfranchised - 190 adults and children as the result of applications for enfranchisement, and 612 women following their marriage to non-Indians. By provinces, the totals were:

Nova Scotia	20
Prince Edward Island	Nil
New Brunswick	10
Quebec	60
Ontario	239
Manitoba	111
Saskatchewan	97
Alberta	80
British Columbia	156
Northwest Territories	16
Yukon Territory	13

Seventy-two applications for enfranchisement involving 167 persons were not recommended for approval.

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division provides engineering and architectural services and the diversity of its work in the various reserves is outlined below:-

Works for the Education Division

(a) New Construction

Seventeen ancillary buildings were erected at fourteen school sites-including electrical power and pumphouses, a manual training building, garages, workshops, warehouses, roothouses and other miscellaneous buildings mostly at residential schools. Twenty staff residences were completed at sixteen school sites and another nine units at seven sites are being built. Construction was completed at twenty-three day and residential schools providing fifty-eight more classrooms (including home economics and industrial arts). The largest single project was the Guy Residential School with accommodation for 250 pupils. Contracts were awarded for school accommodation at ten sites which, when completed, will provide thirty-five additional classrooms.

(b) Reconstruction and Maintenance

Major maintenance and repairs involving mechanical trades work was carried out at some fifty schools. This included heating, plumbing and electrical renovations, propane and natural gas installations, refrigeration, power distribution lines, boiler plant additions, well drilling, water supply and treatment equipment, sewage disposal facilities and replacement of kitchen and laundry equipment.

Works for the Agencies Division

Four staff residences and two office buildings were completed for the Agencies Division, and work is under way on three more staff residences, three offices and other miscellaneous structures.

An extensive road construction programme was carried out with funds provided by the Agencies Division, supplemented by money from Indian Band Trust Accounts.

The first phase of a large water supply and sewage disposal system, including treatment plant, was completed at Caughnawaga, Quebec. Construction was started on a new water supply system with comprehensive treatment plant to

serve the Indian village of Point Bleue. Some sixty other smaller water supply and sewage disposal projects have been dealt with.

Works for the Welfare Division

A study was made of the various plan types being used for Indian housing in all areas of Canada. A brochure of new sketch designs was prepared and forwarded to field officers for comment. Certain selected types, the most suitable for low cost housing, are being further developed. These can be added to as the need grows for more accommodation and amenities.

Working drawings, outline specifications and bills of materials will eventually be made available to all Indian superintendents for their use in an accelerated welfare housing building programme.

Works for Reserves and Trusts Division

Assistance was given the Reserves and Trusts Division regarding construction of community halls, communal bathhouse, and housing units financed from Indian Band Trust Funds.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

The economic position of many Indian families living in the coastal areas and engaged in commercial fishing was greatly improved during the 1958 fishing season when generally satisfactory prices were obtained. The volume of catches of most species was greater than in recent years. A phenomenal sockeye salmon run, the largest in 50 years, was experienced in waters near the Fraser River fishery. More than one million cases were packed, providing added seasonal employment to increased numbers of Indian fishermen and families dependent on seasonal work in fish canneries to augment their income.

Commercial fishing licences issued to Indian fishermen totalled 3,671, a marked increase over the previous year. Many Indian fishermen in the central coastal area had gross earnings far surpassing any achieved previously in their fishing careers. Indian fishermen engaged in fall herring fishing participated in catches exceeding those of any previous year; the returns more than offset the losses experienced by herring fishermen in the early part of the year through strikes.

The increased number of Indian fishermen engaged in halibut fishing also enjoyed a record season for volume of catch while those Indian families fishing for crabs and shrimps had a better than average year.

A great many Indian fishermen reduced totally or substantially their outstanding indebtedness to fishing companies for advances made for boats and fishing gear.

Indians resident on reserves in the Interior, on Vancouver Island and on the Queen Charlotte Islands, whose livelihood is from employment in the logging, lumber and pulp industries, earned lesser average incomes than the norm for the past few years because of extended forest closure periods in the spring and summer months. In a number of areas big forest fires led to the employment of many Indians as fire fighters. Other factors, in the marketing and distribution of manufactured products of sawmills, tended to prevent the steady employment of many Indians. Throughout the industrial areas and particularly in the lower coast area, there has been a steady increase in the number of Indians employed as longshoremen, loggers, welders, automotive mechanics, and construction workers. An increasing number of young Indians are working on the three main British Columbia railroads. These men, working on section and bridge crews, are satisfactorily integrating with non-Indian workers and some have reached foreman status. Similarly, in provincial highway construction

and road building projects, many Indian workers have, through their diligence, displayed ability to operate satisfactorily large power machinery. A noticeable increase was seen in the number of girls accepting permanent employment in office positions, in factory occupations, and as unskilled domestic workers in hospitals. Nine girls completed their hospital training and one is working as a practical nurse, and three recent graduates are registered nurses.

There are a steady decrease in the number of Indian families from Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland migrating annually for seasonal farm work to fruit and berry farms in Washington. Most of these former migrants are finding work in the Fraser Valley fruit and vegetable fields.

Crop-growing conditions were generally favourable for agriculture. Those Indian families, farming and cattle ranching full-time, enjoyed a better-than-average year. With satisfactory marketing conditions their position was improved. Additional acres were seeded to hay and fodder crops, power machinery was bought by some and superior foundation stock added to herds. In the Williams Lake, Lytton, Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies there has been a steady increase in agricultural land utilization. More Indian families are trying to establish themselves on a full-time farming basis rather than continue as in the past to depend on spasmodic outside employment. Eight Indian Band Councils acquired, largely through purchase from their band funds, tractors and implements.

At agricultural field displays the attendance of Indian farmers and ranchers and their families was outstanding. Indian calf clubs continued to be popular with the younger members, many of whom participated with prize-winning entries at fairs. Small poultry flocks owned by Indian families in the Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Island Agencies have been successful. There have been more home and vegetable gardens. Fruit trees have been planted for family use.

The extension of the B.C. Power Commission to new areas has brought electricity to more reserves, with a noticeable improvement in farm operation and efficiency and in better home living conditions. On reserves in the Redstone and Alexis Creek area of the Williams Lake Agency, potato growing clubs were successfully formed. Interested Indian families who participated received strong support from local non-Indian groups.

The cutting of saw logs from reserves was somewhat curtailed, due to extensive forest closure periods and to limited cutting in some areas. A total of 33 million F.B.M. of saw logs was sold, providing employment to Indian workers and stumpage revenue to the bands involved. Indians harvested 230,000 Christmas trees.

Land irrigation projects were carried out on nine Interior reserves. New domestic water systems were completed at seven Indian villages and improvements made to existing water supply systems on fourteen reserves, with new wells drilled on four. A sewage system was completed at the Capilano Mission Reserve. Bridges were renewed on reserves at Hartley Bay and Mount Currie and land erosion control measures were carried out at Greenville (Lakalzap). Protecting dykes were renewed on the Musqueam reserve. In the Vancouver Agency the village of Sliammon reserve, with some 55 homes, community hall and Indian day school, was electrified and street lighting put in. This entire project was paid for from band funds.

With the co-operation of provincial, municipal and private welfare agencies, welfare services and benefits were further extended to Indians. Six new Homemakers' Clubs were organized at Saanich, Salmon Arm, Stellaquo, Musqueam, Fort St. James and Alkali Lake. A total of 37 active clubs play an important part in community and family living. A very successful Homemakers' Convention was held in July with 26 delegates in attendance.

Day school attendance has improved, particularly in remote areas. A new three-room day school was completed at Kitkatla; one-room schools were built at Redstone and Bonaparte and the new classroom block at the Kamloops Indian Residential School was completed. Staff residences at the Alberni Residential School and a principal's residence at Bella Bella were finished. Plans and a site were selected for the replacement of the three-room Anahim day school. Klemtu day school was renovated. More modern facilities were provided for a number of residential schools. The integration of Indian day school pupils with non-Indians continued with new agreements completed. Elementary education was thus provided for 110 pupils in the Vanderhoof and Burns Lake areas. This measure of integration was previously impossible for the Indian children of the northern interior. The one-room school on the Cape Mudge Reserve was closed after an agreement with the province enabled the total integration of Indian children from this reserve in the nearby public school. The Greater Vancouver area continued to be the busy centre for vocational and academic training. An information booklet designed to help students adjust to their new schools, to boarding home life and to urban life generally, was prepared and made available to all incoming students. At the Vancouver Vocational Institute 65 students took various courses. The record of achievement of Indian students was slightly superior to that of the general school population. Four Indian boys completed boat-building courses and found work; two boys were taking this training at the end of the year. Six girls were enrolled in private commercial schools in Vancouver, Kamloops and Victoria. Two girls completed the requirements for elementary teacher certification at the U.B.C. College of Education; two girls were enrolled in teacher courses during the year. One girl entered registered nurses' training; three graduated. Two girls began training in psychiatric nursing and, being the first Indian students to train in this specialist field, are being observed with particular interest. Two more Indian communities, Hagwilget and Deadman's Creek, embarked on adult education projects.

It is most encouraging to note the continually growing and keen interest being displayed by many Indian Band Councils in social activities and welfare matters, the education of their children, the budgeting of their band funds for reserve improvements and the administration of their reserve resources.

Yukon Territory

The numbers of Yukon Indians normally dependent on revenue earned from fur trapping, hunting and fishing were unable to provide adequately for their needs. A prolonged dry summer period, with the resultant loss through forest fires of large acreages, in many areas had a serious effect on game and fur-bearing animals. The fires were followed by a very severe winter. These adverse trapping conditions were further aggravated through low market prices for the very limited fur harvest taken. Issuance of relief assistance was necessary for these Indian trapper families.

The steadily increasing numbers of Indians being employed during the open season on construction projects, in mining, and as guides on big game hunting parties was reflected in an improved standard of living for their families. Roughly 125 workers were employed on Government construction projects, road building and maintenance and on section work for the railroad. An additional 75 worked in lumber mills and in cutting cordwood for Cassiar Asbestos Mines, the latter being on a long-term contract basis by a group of Indians who obtained a timber licence in order to assure a continuance of cordwood supply. The number of Indians with steady work at United Keno Hill Mines increased from five to fifteen. Indian workers continue to demonstrate by their willingness and ability that they can successfully make a worthwhile contribution to the growing economy of the Yukon. More Indian families who have always lived in remote

areas, where their means of livelihood has been confined to hunting and trapping, are moving to new locations where seasonal employment and other services are more readily available.

Families continued to expand their interest in Indian handicraft, particularly jackets, gloves and footwear from tanned moosehides. The quality of these articles is highly rated and they find a profitable market. Tanned moosehides to augment the supply obtained locally are being bought from Indian hunters from Burns Lake, B.C.

Forest fires, delaying the procurement of building materials, affected the welfare housing programme. It was possible, however, to stockpile building materials during late fall and winter, and it is hoped that an early start with construction can be made in 1959. The necessary land for Indian residential sites was obtained in Dawson, Mayo and at Haines Junction.

The integration of Indian children into the Territorial school system continued. Joint agreements were negotiated with the Territorial government for the education of Indian children at Dawson and Whitehorse. School attendance was satisfactory, with 585 children at school. Thirty-five children were enrolled in high school or vocational training courses.

More interest was shown in the field of social welfare. Agreements were completed with the Territorial government and the Children's Aid Society to provide increased social welfare services to Indians and to neglected Indian children on the same basis as to non-Indians.

At Whitehorse a two-day conference was held with 10 Indian delegates selected to attend and represent their various bands. Many subjects affecting their welfare, education and general advancement were discussed. The keen interest displayed and the worthwhile contribution made in discussions by all delegates indicated a determination to improve their lot and to take a proud place in the growing communities of the Yukon.

Alberta

Indians from a number of reserves in Alberta have grown accustomed to seeking employment far from their homes, and there was further evidence of this movement during the past year. The journey from distant northern points to the southern Alberta beet-fields, now an annual event, provided approximately 500 persons with spring and summer jobs. Ten candidates were prepared for other permanent employment through training on-the-job agreements with employers.

During the winter 85 men were placed in seasonal jobs at Banff, Jasper, Waterton and Elk Island Parks. The oil industry at Pincher Creek attracted 20 from the Blood reserves and three from the Peigan reserve, while 20 Blood Indians worked on their new reserve school. Many Indians again took advantage of job opportunities in oil exploration - notably 36 at Sunchild Cree and O'Chiese reserves, and 70 in the Lesser Slave Lake area. More found employment in highway construction, lumber camps, agriculture and other industries off reserves. A still small but increasing number have established themselves in more permanent employment; for example, three young men from the Saddle Lake Agency joined the federal civil service, two as assistant Indian superintendents.

Hundreds of Indians took advantage of work projects on reserves financed from appropriation and band funds. For example, 20 Blood and 35 Hobbema carpenters and helpers worked on housing projects on their respective reserves. Road construction at Saddle Lake, Hobbema, Wabasca, Blood, Peigan and on other reserves employed many more.

Favorable climatic conditions in the heavy grain-growing area brought higher yields and increased production on reserves and 1,039,347 bushels of

grain were grown, compared with 704,328 in the previous year. The Blood and Peigan farms were particularly productive this year, but drought conditions in the Saddle Lake and Peace River regions caused many total crop failures. Southern Indian farmers had bountiful supplies of tame and wild hay, bringing total production to 18,279 tons. Much of this hay was marketed in Saskatchewan and a number of Indians averaged returns of \$21,000 each during the haying season.

The fourth annual farm conference of Indians and staff was held at the Peigan Community Hall. Discussions dealt with many facets of agricultural enterprise, including the mounting indebtedness to band funds caused by increased costs, marginal farming methods, and, to a degree, resistance to the application of sound financing practices. Other problems covered included the need for more effective eradication of noxious weeds and control of soil erosion. One gratifying result of these conferences has been the increasing numbers of farmers who have improved their farming methods and the appearance of their farmsteads, and diversified their operations. Five Blood farmers now have sheep and hogs, one Peigan owns over 100 hogs, and several at Saddle Lake have dual-purpose cattle as well as hogs and chickens. Another 41 farm tractors were bought, and it is estimated that the Indians operate more than 1,000 cars and farm trucks. Over 3,000 acres of new land were broken, including 1,323 of brush-covered land on the reserves at Hobbemia. Another interesting development was the decision of the Blackfoot to lease 16 half sections of prairie land for production of cereal grains.

The cattle count dropped sharply by 1,804 to a total of 12,215 head during the year. This reflects the effects of attractive prices and the introduction of the practice of selling steer calves on some reserves. However, the largest decrease was on the Blackfoot reserve where the cattle were removed from care on a collective or community basis to the custody of the individual owners. On the other hand, on the Saddle Lake reserve the cattle owners were exempted from the operation of Section 32 (1) of the Indian Act requiring the obtaining of permits for the sale of livestock, and the count increased by over 200 head. One notable development in the cattle industry was the sale by the Slave Indians of 23 prime butcher steers at an average price of \$150 per head. Their herd, operated near the 59° parallel in the extreme northwest part of the province, increased to 200 head during the year.

Production of forest products on reserves amounted to over 2 1/2 million board feet of spruce and pine lumber, and over 2,500 cords of pulpwood. The sale of posts, rails, Christmas trees, and nursery stock provided additional income for Indians on the Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, O'Chiese, Sunchild Cree, Hobbemia Sucker Creek, Driftpile and Sturgeon Lake Reserves.

There was little improvement over the previous year in the trapping industry. The average income obtained from traplines in the Athabasca Agency was about \$1,000 per trapper, but income in other areas was far less. The annual caribou migration did not reach the extreme northeastern part of the province; moose and other game were fairly plentiful in the northern areas. Encouraging developments in game management included the meeting of Indian councillors and provincial and Indian Affairs' staff to consider game and forestry problems in the Lesser Slave Lake area and the appointment of a representative of the Branch to the provincial Wildlife Advisory Committee.

During the year royalties from 83 producing oil and gas wells on Indian reserves amounted to over \$600,000. Twenty-one parcels were sold as oil and gas permits and leases totalling 148,610 acres for bonuses exceeding \$100,000. In addition, rentals amounted to approximately \$750,000.

Significant developments in band administration included the appointment by the Blood and Hobbemia Councils of Indian band secretaries to record the

minutes of meetings and assist with the conduct of business. Following the experience gained and the recommendations discussed and approved at previous agricultural conferences, committees on finance, housing, welfare, education, recreation, etc., were established by a number of councils. Alexander and Alexis Councils in the Edmonton Agency employed their own secretaries to assist with the organization and administration of public works and other community projects.

Many Alberta Indians continued to seek conveniences associated with better living. The Bloods purchased a new grader and employed a second operator in order to speed the construction of roads. At Hobbema 14 miles of new roads were built and 22 miles gravelled, employing as many as 22 residents of their reserves. The Saddle Lake Council, with the aid of band and public funds, further improved the road network on the Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake reserves, adding 16 miles of good gravelled grades with a 90% Indian crew operating the equipment. During the winter, Indian crews cleared roadways at Wabasca and Saddle Lake, not only to provide employment but to prepare for further summer construction work.

The housing program continued at such a pace that many councils and agency staffs were hard pressed to maintain effective supervision. Over \$800,000 was expended on new homes, including over \$500,000 from band funds.

Water supplies were improved. Many new wells were drilled, including 31 at Hobbema, where productive depths are between 200 and 300 feet, and 12 at Saddle Lake.

The rural electrification survey was completed on the Blood Reserve and installation got under way. Eight Indian homes were electrified on the Peigan Reserve and further extensions were completed at Sarcee, leaving but three homes to be served. Also, the installation of a telephone system on the Sarcee Reserve provided service to seven homes and further extensions are planned.

Awareness of the importance of education became increasingly noticeable during the year. Young Indian parents who themselves had acquired some formal education encouraged their children to take greater advantage of school opportunities.

The inauguration and extension of transportation systems and the desire for parents to have their children with them led to an increase in the numbers attending some residential schools on a day basis. More than 700 are now receiving their education in this way, including nearly 300 at the Ermineskin R.C. Residential School at Hobbema, 138 at the Morley (U.C.) Residential School, over 100 at the St. Mary's R.C. Residential School, Blood Reserve, and a number of others. Nearly 700 Indian children attended public or separate schools, representing another increase over last year. In addition over 100 children attended nearby public or separate elementary and high schools from their dormitories at residential school. For example, 92 children from the Edmonton (U.C.) Residential School were enrolled in the Jasper Place Public Schools in Edmonton.

The new Wabasca R.C. Residential School with dormitory and classrooms for 150 children was completed, and prefabricated two-classroom blocks were erected at Morley and Cluny. A work and farm mechanics shop was finished at the Jousard (R.C.) Residential School. Starts were made on three classrooms and a duplex teacherage at Goodfish Lake Reserve, 12 classrooms and teacherage at the St. Mary's R.C. Residential School on the Blood Reserve, and six classrooms and teacherage at Fort Chipewyan. The large 16-classroom block at the Ermineskin (R.C.) Residential School was about ready for occupancy at the end of the year.

The interest in adult education continued. A two-month course on farm and auto mechanics was well attended on the Blood Reserve. A mineral prospecting course was arranged for nine Stony Indians while the Ermineskin R.C. Residential School conducted evening classes in woodworking, mechanics, cooking and homemaking, attended by 90. Encouraged by the success of the previous course in carpentry, which helped to provide employment for 10 out of the 11 trainees, the Branch sponsored a second course in Edmonton. Nineteen trainees took part, of whom four plan to work in urban centres and the remainder at carpentry on or near their reserves. The heavy house-building program and the carpenter training courses have truly complemented each other over the past two years.

Over 200,000 pounds of elk, moose and buffalo meat were obtained from four national parks in Alberta. This meat was packaged, sharp frozen and shipped as required to various reserves for distribution to Indians in need. A freezer was constructed at Hay Lakes in the northwest part of the province to enable the Slave Indians to utilize their food supply better and improve their living standards.

The rehabilitation program conducted by the Branch in Edmonton to aid the re-establishment of Indians partially disabled by tuberculosis or other causes, continued to operate with reasonable success throughout the year. Several have found permanent employment, while others are taking vocational and academic training. The Y.W.C.A. and I.O.D.E. have been particularly helpful in assisting the young girls to adjust to and find a proper place in the social life of the city.

Definite evidence appeared on a number of reserves of an increasing interest in the importance of planned community activities as a means of improving living standards and controlling anti-social behaviour. Two fine new halls were completed, one at Morley and the other on the Blood Reserve.

A full-time recreational director was appointed by the Blood Band Council and the hall has already become the centre of several important social and recreational functions.

More encouraging still has been the interest that several Indian groups have shown in the ideas and activities of their fellow Canadians in neighboring communities. Non-Indians near the Blood Reserve have participated in functions at the new community hall. The Saddle Lake Indians conducted their own social leaders' course, acquiring the guidance and assistance of the district agriculturists and the Extension Division of the University of Alberta. Six couples from the Blood Reserve attended a social leaders' course offered by the Province in Lethbridge, not only gaining much from the experience, but contributing a great deal for the benefit of participants from other towns and communities in the south. Probably the crowning achievement in the advancement of better understanding between Indians and their fellow non-Indian Canadians in this province was the massive dinner and social organized by the Sarcee Social Club in the Bullhead Hall on the Sarcee Reserve, attended by 300 members of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

Northwest Territories

There was increased trapping activity during the past year, arresting, at least temporarily, the recession in this important industry. Mink and marten were more abundant than for the past several years. Approximately \$12,000 worth of mink was sold in Aklavik from November 1 to January 15 at an average price of \$20 per pelt. The Branch provided advances to enable 22 Indians from the Fort Franklin Band to trap north of Great Bear Lake. They took over \$7,000 worth of fur, mostly mink and marten, over a six-week period. It is

estimated that approximately 70% of the Indians in the Mackenzie River area engaged in trapping for some period during the winter. A significant development was the abolition of individual traplines in the Mackenzie delta in favour of group areas, which is expected to stimulate interest among the trappers. Increased trapping activities were less noticeable around Great Slave Lake, particularly at Forts Resolution, Province and Rae, where other opportunities to earn a livelihood were available during the trapping season.

Moose were plentiful in the west, with the exception of the Mackenzie Delta. There was also an abundance of rabbits, used for human consumption and dog food. Indians in the eastern part of the District took an estimated 500 caribou for food. The Branch acquired over 60,000 pounds of buffalo meat from Wood Buffalo Park and shipped it for storage in freezers and use at various points.

Indians were encouraged to rely more on domestic fishing to provide a ready supply of food and to conserve caribou. The response was very encouraging. Groups at Snowdrift, Lac la Martre, Wool Bay and Fort Rae took an estimated 163,000 pounds of fish at old Fort Point, Frank's Channel and Marian Lake, while the Trout Rock, Fort Rae and Yellowknife Bands took over 100,000 lbs. at Trout Rock. The Branch moved 42,000 pounds of the Trout Rock catch to Fort Rae and Yellowknife for storage in the freezers. Eight men from Forts Franklin and Norman caught a total of 25,000 pounds in the vicinity of Manitou Island on Great Bear Lake and moved it by scow to Franklin; 7,000 pounds were taken on to Fort Norman by canoe. The fishing at Willow Lake was conducted again this year. A test fishery run by four Indian families of the Fort Liard Band residing at Trout Lake, using eight nets supplied by the Branch, produced 72,000 pounds of fish.

The commercial fishing training project operated at Hay River was again reasonably successful and 14 fishermen produced 77,591 pounds for a gross return of \$11,792 and a net income of \$9,465. The most significant development has been the decision by a fishing company to accept four of these Indian operators next winter, thus freeing equipment and creating vacancies for new trainees.

Northern development programs provided more job opportunities for Indians. From November to February 200 men were employed on road clearing projects in the Yellowknife Agency and 25 miles of right-of-way, comprising 450 acres, from Frank's Channel towards Fort Providence was cleared by the Indians. Also, 15 miles of right-of-way, totalling 180 acres, was cleared from Fort Rae to the end of Marian Lake. Indians from Fort Rae, Lac la Martre, Yellowknife, Snowdrift, Rocher River and Fort Resolution participated, earning \$98,056 in wages from these projects. Another 40 men from Fort Smith and Fort Fitzgerald were employed on road brushing operations in Wood Buffalo Park.

One hundred and eight Indians from Forts Simpson, Franklin, Norman and the Mackenzie Delta area found work on construction projects at Inuvik. There was little summer employment at Old Crow, but nearly all the men found winter work cutting logs for the new school in their settlement. Other construction jobs which provided jobs were the new school hostel at Fort Simpson and the new school at Fort McPherson. Indians also took jobs as boat pilots and stevedores, with 20 from Fort Franklin hired by the Northern Transportation Company. Others from Fort Simpson worked at the experimental station there, operated by the Department of Agriculture. Twenty-five Indians were on the payroll of the uranium mine at Ray Rock. Seven of this group worked underground; others were employed on surface operations.

A number of young Indians took advantage of improved educational facilities. Ten girls took commercial and home economics' courses, and 18 boys took carpentry and mechanics' courses at the Sir John Franklin School in

Yellowknife. Six Indians attended the three-month carpentry course conducted at Inuvik and are expected to find work when construction resumes. Night classes for adults were conducted at Jean Marie River, Forts Simpson, Norman, McPherson and Good Hope. Indian women showed keen interest and increased attendance at sewing classes at a number of points in the western part of the District.

The new hostel at Fort McPherson opened in September and was filled. A summer school was operated at Nahanni and a new day school erected at Fort Wrigley. Day schools are now in operation in every settlement along the Mackenzie River. Approximately 50 children were placed in foster homes on a temporary basis to enable them to remain in day school while their parents were away from the settlement trapping. Summer schools were also operated at Trout Rock and Snowdrift, while a new day school was opened at Lac la Martre, all points in the central and eastern part of the Mackenzie District.

The provision of more adequate housing received attention. This not only improved living conditions in a number of settlements, but also furnished several jobs. With the exception of the aged people, all the recipients contributed something towards the cost of their buildings, either in labour, logs or cash. The houses erected at Jean Marie River and Fort Franklin were built from logs that had been cut by the Indians and squared with sawmills supplied by the Branch. A gravity flow water system was installed at Arctic Red River to provide the settlement with an unlimited water supply during the summer months.

Some progress was made in the acquisition of small parcels of land to provide Indian housing lots. A portion of Latham Island at Yellowknife was set aside for this purpose, while several parcels were obtained at Fort Smith, including a few lots in the new development area. A parcel was also bought at Fort Simpson and other requests were receiving consideration at the end of the year.

Gardens were raised successfully at Fort Simpson, Jean Marie River, Fort Liard, Fort Wrigley and Fort Norman. Approximately two acres were cleared at Fort Simpson to add to the garden area. Over 17,000 lbs. of potatoes were marketed from the community project at Hay River. The land has now been divided into small plots for individuals.

Band Council meetings were conducted regularly at some settlements. Councils are more aware of the importance of their roles, particularly at Fort Franklin, Fort Simpson, and other points along the Mackenzie. A new council was chosen by secret ballot at Old Crow in June and is displaying the leadership required to improve conditions there.

Saskatchewan

Most Indians of southern Saskatchewan depend upon agriculture as their main source of livelihood. It is also increasing in importance among the northern groups.

The yields varied from four to thirty bushels of wheat per acre, due to severe lack of moisture in some areas. The overall average yield per acre is 10 bushels. There were over 168,000 acres under cultivation in 1958 - yielding 747,075 bushels of wheat, 518,454 bushels of coarse grains, 25,087 bushels of flax, and 2,371,200 pounds of rapeseed. The individual Indians farmed 84,125 acres, and produced 250,552 bushels of wheat, 67,654 bushels of oats, 136,708 bushels of barley, 3,828 bushels of flax and rye, and 216,530 pounds of rapeseed. The Indians also harvested 13,514 tons of wild hay, 1,361 tons of tame hay, and broke 1,000 acres of new land.

The cattle industry is holding well, and providing good returns. There was a nine per cent increase in cattle over the previous year.

There were 476 Saskatchewan Indians employed in the sugar beet fields of Alberta, an increase of 222 over 1957.

The northern Indians have done well, both in trapping and in fishing. The net fur returns for Indians amounted to \$580,000 and the fishing returns exceeded \$248,500. There were approximately 2,000 engaged in these enterprises. Additional income has been earned in the filleting plants.

Game of all species, with the exception of caribou, is plentiful. The conservation programmes of fur, fish and game are of immense benefit.

Many new homes were constructed.

Cash from oil exploration permits is considerably reduced this year, because a great deal of the work was completed in previous years on those reserves which showed the most promise.

A rehabilitation programme was introduced and agreement reached on costs and procedures with the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, and the Council for Crippled Children and Adults, Saskatoon, each of which operates programmes for handicapped persons. An Indian Rehabilitation Advisory Committee was formed, and at its first meeting on November 13, 1958, established an Indian Screening Committee to review applications and to decide which of the two programmes, if either, would be most suitable for the applicant. Indian Affairs Branch and Indian and Northern Health Services are co-operating closely. By the close of the fiscal year, nineteen applications had been reviewed by the Committee, and nine individuals were actively participating in one of the two programmes. At the present time, more applications are being submitted than we can absorb.

A second encouraging feature is the extension of child welfare, protection and unmarried mother services of the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation to Indians living off the reserves, whether or not they have established residence in a municipality. Policy on this is quite clearly stated and Indians off reserves receive all these services. As an indication of how this is working: In December, 1958, there were thirty-six known Indian children in permanent or temporary wardship care, compared with eight known cases in December, 1957.

Officials of the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation met chiefs and councillors and women from two agencies, and one band from another agency, to discuss the extension of Mothers' Allowances to their people, both on and off the reserve. The 60 persons at the three meetings agreed that the extension of the Mothers' Allowance programme to include Indians would be a beneficial and progressive step.

The problem concerning the cessation of payments of family allowances to the foster mother boarding Indian children, who was paid from band or Welfare funds, was cleared. Known cases where family allowance payments were held in abeyance were paid. At the close of the fiscal year, plans were laid for a review of all cases in Saskatchewan to ensure that the foster mother is receiving family allowance.

There is better classroom supervision now that a second school inspector has been appointed at the regional office.

A growing interest in educational opportunities was reflected by more tuition grant applications and 121 academic and 53 professional applications were processed. A total of 675 pupils are now enrolled in grades VII to XII in the province.

Adult education classes on reserves were conducted at Maple Creek and Cote. The region again used the services of the University of Saskatchewan Extension Division, and registered twenty-two young men in the six weeks'

agriculture courses conducted in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw. A home improvement course was conducted at Beauval in July and August to serve young families who would normally not have adult education opportunities. Fifteen couples and their families from Canoe Lake and Peter Pond areas attended.

A very evident awakening in the integration and joint school trend has been noted. A joint agreement at Prince Albert provides space for 75 Indian high school children. Negotiations were begun in six other areas. We expect at least three more joint agreements in the present fiscal year.

Manitoba

Because of the importance of wild life and fisheries in the economy of the Indians a detailed field investigation was this year carried out to find ways and means of improving the returns of fishing and trapping to the Indians. While there was more activity in these pursuits, the over-all revenue showed little change, however, from previous years. Registered Trapline production by 1,300 Indian trappers in the north was valued at \$400,000. The existing Dominion-Provincial Fur Agreement was expanded this year to provide for the redesigning and reconstruction of control features on the Summerberry Fur Rehabilitation Block. It is hoped that soon the Summerberry project will again reach its previous high production of 248,000 muskrat pelts. Only 33,750 pelts were taken this year.

Throughout the province favourable trapping conditions prevailed. Fur prices remained steady. Mink continued to be one of the most important pelts both in number and value. Catch is anticipated to equal or surpass last year's take of 12,662 pelts valued at \$244,000. Beaver returned \$115,995 to the trappers for 14,060 pelts.

Commercial fishing became increasingly important to the Indian economy in the past year. The Island Lake summer operation in connection with a privately owned filleting plant returned \$80,000 to the Indians. Representations to the province resulted in the changing of the opening date of winter fishing on God's Lake in order that trapping and fishing could be integrated to the best advantage. Fishing equipment was again made available by the Branch, on a repayable basis, and the returns were gratifying.

Indians co-operated with dominion and provincial authorities to conserve the barren ground caribou by holding their kill to a minimum, and by increased effort on domestic fisheries. Where necessary, because of the critical caribou situation, fishing equipment was issued to Indians in the caribou range.

Through representations to the province, three additional wild rice areas were acquired exclusively for Indians. Four areas produced 118,000 pounds of green rice worth \$60,000; record high prices ranging from 53 cents to 40 cents per pound were realized.

By use of Branch-owned equipment and also under joint agreement with Manitoba, new construction or major repair of approximately 77 miles of road provided additional all-weather roads on seventeen reserves. Almost all repair work and some new construction were done by Indian labour. On some reserves existing roads were gravelled to permit all-weather travel. Winter work projects were undertaken to create winter roads in northern Manitoba and to conclude preliminary clearing of right-of-ways on southern reserves. Housing construction and school repairs provided work for Indians during the winter low employment period. Community wells or water supply for schools were provided on six reserves.

During the year 31 Indians were accepted for permanent employment; 13 of these are now placed and working, nine are under training for placement and nine have failed to develop and have been returned to their reserves. Co-operation

by outside agencies has been excellent especially those of the National Employment Service, local labour unions and church groups. In addition to these permanent individual placements, many Indians have been employed at Thompson, Kelsey and Fort Churchill, as unskilled labour, but as more prove satisfactory workers it is anticipated that more and more of our unskilled people will be taken into regular seasonal employment in the construction field.

Railways, highways, mineral exploration lines, as well as Mystery-Moak and Thompson mining sites, continue to furnish off-reserve employment. It is apparent that farming as a means of making a livelihood is not attractive to Indians and the decline noted last year continues. The result is that surplus tilled land is being leased to non-Indians with the proceeds credited to the band funds. However, as individual Indians can be selected to farm, leases will be terminated and these men placed on the land. Many Indians have small herds and are finding farming profitable, but as yet these numbers are limited. Indians on agricultural reserves, who are genuinely interested in grain farming or stock raising, are being helped by the Branch to obtain a basic herd or the basic equipment.

Indian employment is still in a transitional period. In the central and northern parts fishing and trapping are still the mainstays of Indian economy. In the south these activities, while minor, provided \$20,000 in additional income.

The non-Indians are showing greater interest in the Indian. There is obviously developing a better understanding together with a more realistic approach to Indian problems. There is a marked increase in requests for information by non-Indians. Wherever there appears some hope of reclamation or rehabilitation, formal community agencies such as Juvenile and Family Courts, John Howard and Elizabeth Fry societies and others, are now providing more extensive services to Indian juvenile and adult offenders.

The Branch has co-operated financially and by consultation in setting up a Referral Bureau in Winnipeg for Indians. It will give information on accommodation employment, social centres, and other aids to help them adjust to city life.

More child welfare services are needed as Indian population grows. Child Welfare agencies are charging more for their services. As a result, the cost will steadily rise.

Indian Affairs, in co-operation with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, entered a new phase in the rehabilitation of handicapped Indians. The first group of Indians were admitted to the evaluation and social adjustment unit organized last year in a renovated wing of the Brandon Sanatorium.

This accelerated program to assist handicapped Indians was effected through co-operation of medical staffs, the resident psychologist, National Employment Services, revised fiscal policies, co-operation of field staff in making referrals, and the wholehearted acceptance of the plan by the community of Brandon. The Indians have shown enthusiasm and motivation. Of 110 candidates, 21 job placements have been made and 74 took training at various types of schools.

It is perhaps too early to draw definite conclusions on whether or not the program is bringing about lasting social changes but the evidence to date is promising.

Councils are assuming more responsibility for the affairs of each band. Most Councils participate in the administration of housing schemes, relief and education. There is a marked increase in the number of proposals put forward by band councils for the construction of community halls, which are a necessary feature of band development. Buildings at Roseau River, Oak River and Swan Lake, are being acquired, either by renovating existing ones or by new construction.

Almost half the reserves in Manitoba now have hydro. Six made this progressive step during the past year.

Educational facilities for Indian education were expanded in Manitoba, but in many cases the additional classrooms merely reduced overcrowding.

Temporary classrooms were opened at Little Saskatchewan, Fisher River, Sandy Bay and God's Lake Narrows. New schools went up at Bloodvein (2 rooms), Peguis Central (4-room junior-high with home economics and manual training), Saggitawak (2 rooms), and Nickaway (2 rooms).

Two new residential schools opened in September. The Guy School at The Pas is a replacement of the temporary Guy School formerly operated at Sturgeon Landing and destroyed by fire in 1952. The Assiniboia in Winnipeg is a high school, located in the former Veterans' Home. It has dormitory and dining facilities for 170 students.

Daily transportation of children has improved school attendance and made possible grade consolidation in a number of schools where road conditions are favourable for economical operation of school buses.

More students are attending high school, vocational schools and professional training courses. High school and junior high classes are attended by Indians in Birtle, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie and Peguis Central and Assiniboia schools.

The quality of classroom instruction continues to improve. The number of qualified teachers staffing our schools has increased, as well as the qualifications of teachers. In-service training conferences were held at Dauphin, Fisher River, Island Lake and Norway House.

Northern Ontario

There is a noticeable trend among the Indians of Northern Ontario away from the traditional trapping, as the main source of income, toward industry, commercial fishing and lumbering.

Trapping is still a very important factor in the Indian economy and will be for many years yet. This type of work, arduous though it may be, is accepted by those Indians who have not been in close touch with industrial development. But where they have been so exposed more and more are realizing the benefit of steadier work and a regular income.

The new placement officer has encouraged Indians in the southern part of the region to make the change. This starts with education, where the standard of education and the accommodation provided has continued to improve.

With the higher standard of teacher qualification and development of in-service teacher training, the quality of instruction offered in the schools continues to improve. Teacher locals met regularly in two agencies. A regional teachers' convention was held in North Bay.

The number of elementary students has increased. More are receiving instruction in high and vocational schools too. More provision is being made for the training of older children denied educational opportunities in early years. The number of students enrolled in public and separate schools through joint agreements is rising.

Besides the construction of new day schools at Wikwemikong, Serpent River and Albany River, a classroom block has been built at McIntosh Residential School and a new residential school is being erected at Fort Frances. Also, much has been done to improve the standard of living accommodation for teachers.

Liaison was established with officials of the National Employment Service at North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Elliott Lake and Sault St. Marie, who provided advice and assistance in placing Indians in employment.

An assessment of the potential of those now in high school was started. This group will be the most fruitful for training or placement purposes.

The reaction of managers in industry to requests that Indians be given more favourable consideration was very encouraging. Several offered positions immediately and others would have positions when we had suitable candidates. In line with training there were eight Indians who attended the Ontario Scalers' Course and every one graduated as a fully-qualified scaler with a provincial licence.

Indian lumbering operations were carried on quite successfully on many reserves. The advice and training of our forest engineer is shown up more every year. Although demand from industry was down generally, Indian contracts held up and more pulp and logs were sold than during the previous year.

The principle of reforestation is now better understood by the Indians and with their active assistance 130,000 seedlings were planted. This number would have been higher had stock been available. As provincial nurseries expand, more will be planted each year.

Hunting and Trapping

Indians of this region have continued to enjoy fairly good big game hunting, particularly moose. The moose herd over most of Ontario has continued to increase and supplies a very important food item to trappers during the winter and most Indians on reserves during the spring, summer and fall. Woodland caribou are available to many Indians north of the C.N.R. who have taken an estimated 250 during the past year. Only the area in Quebec, north of the Rupert's River, does not have an adequate supply of big game animals.

Geese continue to be important as food and were taken by Indians in the James Bay area in satisfactory numbers last spring and fall.

The trapping economy continues poor with relatively little change from last year. Fur prices are low while cost of food and equipment remain high. Beaver have declined in the Big Trout Lake band area and Kesagami area to the point it was necessary to close the season. This made it almost impossible for many Indians to trap at all. Some families from Kesagami have been placed on traplines in new areas not being utilized by local Indians. The decrease in beaver in some areas means a reduction in food since many Indians depend on beaver to supplement other meat supplies.

Commercial Fishing

The Indians north of the C.N.R. and many places south of this line are becoming increasingly dependent on commercial fishing for employment and, indeed, a livelihood. In many areas, it has surpassed trapping as a source of income.

Indians of the Sioux Lookout Agency took in excess of one million pounds of fish during the past fiscal year.

Fisheries at Big Trout and Big Sandy Lake produced well and are better organized each year. Fishing at Big Trout Lake netted Indians over \$25,000 compared to \$18,000 from trapping. The Indians at Big Sandy have completed repayment of their revolving fund loan of \$10,000 and are looking forward to a successful year in 1959.

Organization of Indian band fisheries at North Caribou Lake, Landsdowne House and Fort Hope are planned for 1959 and increases in yardage and quota on Lake Nipigon for Indians at Gull Bay Reserve, Macdiarmid and Ferland has been requested.

There are approximately 95 Indian ice houses in use in this region, an increase of about 30 over last year, and they should improve the quality of fish.

While plans are being formulated to give the Indians a greater share in commercial fishing, lack of adequate supervision is continuing to hold back development.

Wild Crops

Wild rice harvesting is done primarily by the Indian, and new legislation in Ontario governing this harvest is designed to protect his interest.

Close to a bumper crop of wild rice, confined generally to northwestern Ontario, was harvested by Indians in 1958. More than half a million pounds were sold, netting them over \$200,000. Considerable supervision and development is required for this valuable source of income during the next few years.

Some Indians continue to gain income from blueberries but the crop in 1958 was not good and interest poor. It is difficult to assess this industry adequately due to it being so widely dispersed. The crop has declined over the past years due mainly to deterioration of berry patches and difficult marketing arrangements and is becoming a more localized crop each year.

The provincial welfare and Children's Aid Services extended to Indians on the reserves has played a very important part towards better living. Those with pensions not only are able to buy necessities for the home but can afford extras to improve the homes.

The Children's Aid Societies in several areas are extending their services to more protection work with families with the idea of keeping them as a family unit rather than separating children from parents. Progress is slow, but, in many instances, effective.

The standard of foster homes on reserves is gradually improving and more emphasis is placed on screening for better homes.

There are nineteen Homemakers' Clubs in this area. Some are more active than others. In most instances, the clubs are contributing towards community welfare. The Regional Homemakers' Committee continues to be active. They have had their regular meetings and the goodwill developed promotes better club and community activity.

There were three craft courses attended by 20 delegates. Two were organized and sponsored by local Homemakers' groups. The third, the provincial community programmes effort, was held at Quetico Conference Centre. Six Indian women participated, along with 17 non-Indian women. This was a successful venture, the delegates on their return home organized groups for further training. The Indian women took a leading part in the programme and were heartily accepted by the other participants.

There is also some interest shown in provincial 4H Homemaking Club in the western area. We are hoping to have some of the women participate in their leadership training course this fall.

Hydro services were extended to several reserves and welcomed by the Indians as this again improved living conditions. Road construction and maintenance was fairly extensive and more reserves are being brought within reasonable commuting distance with adjacent towns and villages each year. This tends to assist in employment of Indians outside the reserve and also induces a desire for better living standards.

Southern Ontario

With more Indian students attending secondary and vocational schools off the reserve there were many selected Indian youths available for the regional placement program, started last year. Forty-five were assisted into employment

in Toronto. Fifty-five took advantage of Branch assistance to improve their education. With the help of National Employment Service some of these are now gainfully employed with several being promoted to supervisory positions. A number were placed in construction projects at a military camp.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests co-operated in giving employment to Indians in fire-fighting and reforestation and also placed several Indian youths as conservation officers. One hitherto closed area was opened to Indians for trapping, thus improving their economy.

An Indian Apprenticeship Council was formed at Walpole Island Reserve and is now recognized by the Department of Labour.

Summer camp was again conducted on Christian Island for the children normally retained during the summer at Mohawk Institute, Brantford.

One school was closed on the Moravian Reserve with the children being added to the number of Indian students already attending public school in Ridgetown. A joint agreement was entered into with the school board at Parry Sound to cover Indian children attending from Parry Island Reserve. The Indian school on the Gibson Reserve was closed and these children now attend public school at Bala. A joint agreement approved by the Lakefield school board will permit additional children from Curve Lake Reserve to attend public school off the reserve just as soon as construction is completed.

A supervising principal was appointed at St. Regis, the third in the region.

Four more schools were opened at Six Nations with the Minister also officiating at the opening of the new educational block at Mohawk Institute, Brantford. One new school was built at Walpole Island. Temporary classrooms to handle increased enrolment were provided at St. Regis and Tyendinaga Reserves.

Three scholarships went to Six Nations' students and one to Caradoc.

Graduates from secondary schools are enrolling in increasing numbers at universities, nursing schools, teachers' colleges and schools of technology.

Extensive road construction and repairs were carried out in many agencies from appropriation and band funds with the province subsidizing the cost by 50% on roads and 80% on bridges. Continuous heavy snowfalls added to the cost of winter control in some area. In addition to band funds, Parliament approved an expenditure of \$43,700 for road construction along with \$66,000 for repairs to reserve roads.

A good start was made, under Public Works supervision, towards counteracting shoreline damage along the St. Clair River on Walpole Island.

Cape Croker and Saugeen Reserves, formerly separate Indian agencies, were combined as the Bruce Agency with one superintendent located at Chippawa Hill.

Band Councils, in general, are accepting more responsibility in the management of their own affairs and in spending their own monies. At Walpole Island Reserve the council appointed a conservation officer to manage their expanding wildlife and fishery resources. The Indian appointee was, at Band expense, sent to the provincial wildlife school at Dorset for special training. The council at Six Nations appointed a welfare officer to assist in relief administration and to work in co-operation with such organizations as the Children's Aid. Educational committees are functioning well on several reserves.

While Children's Aid Services are now serving all reserves in Southern Ontario, in one instance no agreement has been reached with the Society. Foster home care costs have increased in proportion to the services extended and close liaison is maintained at all times with Children's Aid Societies and welfare organizations.

A Homemakers' Conference was held at Alnwick Reserve with representatives attending from many clubs.

A Leadership Conference was held on the Moravian Reserve.

Quebec

Indians in Quebec have many secondary sources of income which help to maintain their standards of living. In particular, trapping, hunting and fishing were practised by more people than during the previous years. Trapping of beaver and other fur animals brought an income of \$312,585.

The area where this kind of activity was predominant was in the northern part of Abitibi. Apart from that, Indian trappers shared the meat of over 17,000 beaver for home consumption.

Sturgeon fishing was also promoted in the Abitibi district and it will develop into an important secondary income for the Indians of Waswanipi and Lake Victoria. The income from sturgeon fishing last year was \$10,860. The experimental stage being nearly over, it will likely increase considerably in the future with the help of an instructor and specialist hired by the Branch, the construction of two ice houses and the opening of many more lakes for fishing purposes.

The salmon fishing project, which has been going on for a few years at Bersimis, brought an income of \$7,625 not taking into consideration several pounds of salmon privately sold on the local market by the fishermen themselves.

Indian handicrafts have not provided as much money as in the past due to marketing difficulties, but still provide valuable additional income. Total returns are \$148,000. Handicrafts are particularly flourishing at Caughnawaga where sales amounted close to \$30,000, and at Lorette to \$98,700. At PointeBleue, the Junior Board of Trade of Roberval is highly interested in promoting Indian handicrafts and plan road signs and advertisements for tourists. An Indian committee has been organized at Pointe-Bleue for the same purpose. The two groups are working together.

More than ever, jobless Indians drew unemployment insurance during the whole winter and eligible persons registered for social allowances and benefits. The total number receiving these allowances and benefits is now up to 869 and yet it does not include a great many more who have registered directly without help or the knowledge of Branch representatives. Food, clothing and fuel were provided in cases of need. Employment was reported to be fairly good in the Maniwaki and Schefferville areas. There was a noted decrease in other places specially during the winter months which affected particularly the Indians who have forsaken hunting and trapping.

With the appointment of a regional officer at the end of August, 1958, the general placement of Indians through National Employment Service was accentuated. Indians were interviewed in order to complete a survey of the labour force and encouraged to register for employment at their local N.E.S. office. Arrangements were also concluded with N.E.S. offices in Quebec and Montreal for the individual placement of selected Indians wishing to establish themselves in these cities. Particular attention has been paid to students about to come out of the various trade schools, business and apprenticeship schools and universities.

The placement officer is assisted by two field officers, one in Quebec City responsible for the eastern part of the region and one in Amos looking after the western part. The duties of these field officers are to make contacts with employers hiring casual or seasonal workers and arrange with the superintendents for the proper selection of labourers. After a few months of operation, this placement program promises to bring a great contribution to the advancement and integration of the Indians.

A continuing interest has been noted amongst the Indians for the education of their children. Attendance as well as achievements are very satisfactory in most areas and favourably compare with those in non-Indian schools.

Three more agreements were signed during the past year to have Indian children attend non-Indian schools at Notre-Dame du Nord, Lachine and Pierreville. Among those attending non-Indian schools six were in universities, 109 in high schools, 12 in normal schools, 45 in schools of apprenticeship and technical schools, 22 in business colleges, four in nursing schools and one in arts school. The above students compete very well with their non-Indian schoolmates.

Adult education programs were conducted on Indian Reserves at Manowan, Obedjiwan, Restigouche, Maria, Bersimis and Seven Islands, and parent-teacher associations founded at Bersimis, Pointe-Bleue and Lorette. The need for better and more education is acknowledged by a large percentage of Indian parents and as a result, their co-operation is easily secured when it comes to enforcing truancy or to enlist students for higher education and better training.

A community hall was built at Manowan with the help of the Branch and free labour from the Indians.

The Bersimis Band built a cold storage plant for their fish and meat combined with a band council hall. The project was entirely paid out of band funds and revenue from the fishing projects.

A Homemakers' convention was held at Notre-Dame du Nord, Temiskaming, gathering representatives from all parts of the region.

At Bersimis, several members of the Homemakers' Club followed the handicraft courses given by a special teacher and the same project is now in operation in Seven Islands. Reports from all Homemakers' Clubs indicate that an increasing activity has been going on during the period. Women's Institutes and technicians from the province advised the Homemakers' members and taught them sewing, cooking, mending and weaving.

Social welfare agencies have extended services to some Indians and taken over 45 social welfare cases and 15 foster home placements.

Co-operation has been received from the Faculty of Social Sciences of Laval University; the provincial Department of Social Welfare and Youth; the Diocesan Social Welfare Agencies of Chicoutimi, St-Jerome, Hauterive and Seven Islands and the private welfare agencies in Montreal and Quebec cities.

The Indian population has shown willingness in taking over the responsibility of looking after many of their local problems. As an illustration, it is worth noting the setting up of a committee on socioeconomic problems at Pointe-Bleue; of sports committees at Pointe-Bleue, Bersimis and Seven Islands; and of a welfare committee at Restigouche.

The majority of the elected councils are now conducting their own meetings and playing an active role in the distribution of funds on their particular reserves for new construction and repair of houses.

The installation of a public water system was started at Pointe-Bleue and will be completed in 1959. A contract has been approved for the construction of a Residential School on the same reserve. Asphalt surfacing on the main street was done at Restigouche. This street leads from the highway to the proposed bridge between Restigouche and Campbellton. At Caughnawaga the water and sewer system was further extended to Indians. One classroom was built in Romaine and a new agency office in Pointe-Bleue and an addition to the Agency office in Seven Islands. The construction of a staff residence was started in Obedjiwan and will be completed in 1959.

New Brunswick

The increasing mechanization of the potato industry in Maine has considerably reduced the annual jobs for New Brunswick Indians in seed-cutting and harvesting. As a result more emphasis was placed on basic industries in the province such as lumbering and fishing. While opportunities for employment off reserves diminished, there was some movement of pulp and saw logs from the reserves and the Christmas tree trade was brisk. Six revolving fund loans were approved chiefly to establish individuals in fishing. Basketry and other crafts continue to play a major part in their livelihood.

Owing to the decrease in employment and the slow market for pulp, the cost of direct relief was about 14 per cent higher than last year. Road repairs were made on most reserves. Work was begun on a Water system at Kingsclear and a sewer system on the Woodstock Reserve. The Tobique Band with the installation of heating and plumbing completed the community recreation centre at an approximate cost of \$25,000, over 80 per cent of which was band funds. The N.B.E.P.C. installed a chlorinator on the Tobique Reserve water system as the Beechwood dam affected the former source of supply.

Six hundred and twenty-eight children are in schools, vocational training institutions or universities. About 20 per cent are in non-Indian schools and about seven per cent at the high school level or above. Trainees have no difficulty finding jobs after completing courses. Three new classrooms were added to the Big Cove School, a new heating system installed at Woodstock, and plumbing facilities provided Devon, Oromocto and Eel Ground schools. Evening classes in homemaking were held for Indian women by Branch personnel at Kingselear and Big Cove. Representative groups attended a folk-school for Indians at Kennetcook, N.S., sponsored by the Nova Scotia Adult Education Department and Indian Affairs Branch. The object of the folk-school is the development of the individual as a community leader. In their week's residence together students learned much about parliamentary procedures, conduct of meetings, and the necessity of working together in organizing and developing community activities.

Five young handicapped Indians received trades' training under provincial rehabilitation auspices and one, an amputee, is employed as a draftsman in the provincial civil service. A Home and School association was formed on the Devon Reserve. Most schools participated in the athletic life of the nearby communities and the Big Cove School won the regional hockey championship.

All councils are active, meet regularly, and take a keen interest in reserve management and development. Some are beginning to budget their expenditures while all deal consistently with housing and welfare needs, leases, land allotments, and other matters of reserve government. The Trans-Canada Highway bisects the St. Basile Reserve and 21 acres were surrendered for this purpose. Several leases of land for industrial purposes were approved by the councils in the Tobique and Kingsclear Agencies.

Health standards are high and advantage is taken of all provincial public health services. The population growth is over three per cent per year. Two citizenship councils have shown a keen interest in Indian Affairs and Branch personnel are doing some liaison work with these groups. Each year more Indian children attend non-Indian schools.

Nova Scotia

The reduced demand for wood products prevailing last year had the expected effect on the earning power of many Nova Scotia Indians. Timber, pulp and pit props moved slowly. More emphasis was placed by Indians on handicrafts, sustenance gardening and seasonal employment but direct relief costs increased

17 per cent. To promote self-employment, nine revolving fund loans were approved and are in good standing. Full advantage was taken by many Indians of seasonal employment in the berry and potato fields of New England. Christmas tree cutting, in some areas, was briefly brisk and remunerative, while basketry and other crafts continued to remain stable.

The division of Nova Scotia Indians into eleven new bands with a corresponding allocation of lands and trust funds was completed in 1958. Within the year, plebiscites were completed in eight bands, who voted to come under the elective system, and elections were completed for the first time on five. All councils are taking an active part in band government and making judicious use of available trust funds.

All occupied reserves are electrified and are served by paved highways. Water and sewer utilities are being provided on the Sydney Reserve which lies within city limits and these systems are projections of city lines. The Eskasoni Band has voted \$50,000 from band funds to begin work on a reserve water supply system.

The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University held short courses and regular meetings on four reserves. This university co-operated with the provincial Department of Education and Branch personnel in holding a week-long Folk School at Kennetcook, N.S., for Maritime Indians. The provincial adult Education Department operated courses in woodworking and carpentry on one large reserve and plans are being made to enlarge this program by inclusion of auto-mechanics and electricity courses.

At March 31 there were 902 Indian children in school, university or in vocational training institutions. Over 26 per cent attend non-Indian schools and about 10 per cent of our total enrolment is at high school level or above. Indian students graduating as nurses, teachers, stenographers, etc., are now annual occurrences and they have no difficulty getting jobs. The school at Fishers' Grant reserve was closed and all children now attend town schools. Two classrooms were added to Eskasoni Day School making it an eight-room school. Two more are required immediately to eliminate staggered classes.

The Bear River and Eskasoni bands requested and obtained interior surveys preparing to allot their lands by certificate of possession. Exterior boundary surveys were completed on two others. All bands in this province are in favour of recorded individual land holdings.

The All-Provincial Social Assistance Act embraces Indians. Children's Aid Societies are giving service to the Branch on request. All Indians enjoy the provincial franchise and since January 1st have been covered by the Nova Scotia Hospital plan. Health standards are high and advantage is taken of all provincial public health services. The population growth is about 3 per cent per year.

Two 4H clubs were formed and remained active. At Eskasoni the council sponsored a volunteer fire brigade and a youth welfare organization to promote athletic and social activities for the reserve youth. Scouting remained active as did little league baseball, intermediate softball, and hockey. An annual event of interest is the provincial Indian hockey championship won by the Eskasoni team.

Prince Edward Island

This province has only four Indian reserves with 331 people. The great majority live on Lennox Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence about 28 miles north of Summerside. Other than sustenance gardening, employment on the island is limited to fishing and basketry. Although some lobstering and smelt fishing is

done, the chief source of revenue from fishing is derived from oyster picking, Young oysters are gathered at low tides and either sold to large lease holders or planted on their own beds for development.

Basketry and handle-making provide some year-round employment. The half-bushel potato basket is the chief seller. Under band operation basket ash is brought to Lennox Island in car load lots through a revolving band loan and resold to basket makers at cost. The baskets are purchased and stored until the potato harvest. As in other years a normal profit accrued from such sales and the operation will soon be self-sufficient.

To supplement the limited income possible on Lennox Island the Indians here, like all Maritime Indians, work in the berry and potato fields of Maine. There is a prevailing movement from reserve life to industrial cities of New England, particularly amongst the better educated young folk. As a result the resident population of the reserve is not increasing, although health standards are high and the birth rate is about four per cent.

School attendance continues to be good. A young Indian girl took top honours in the provincial junior matriculation examinations. Although semi-isolated, this reserve develops good intermediate baseball and hockey teams which do well in organized league play. A homemaking course for adults was organized for the winter months while junior high school pupils regularly received instruction in home economics and manual training.

Housing requirements of this group have been met. Repairs were made to several units, water supply sources were corrected, the reserve road at Lennox Island was widened and graded, the two terminal wharves at Port Hill and the reserve were given a major overhaul and good landing ramps installed.

Child welfare services are provided by the provincial Department of Welfare and the Catholic Social Welfare Agency. Delegates from P.E.I. attended the Folk-School for Maritime Indians held at Kennetcook, N.S.

Names and Location of Indian Agencies

British Columbia

Babine at Hazelton; Bella Coola at Bella Coola; Burns Lake at Burns Lake; 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; and Williams Lake at Williams Lake.

Alberta

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

Manitoba

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

Saskatchewan

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

Ontario

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

Quebec

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

New Brunswick

Mirainichi at Chatham; and St. John River at Woodstock.

Nova Scotia

Eskasoni at Eskasoni; and Shubenacadie at Micmac.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island on Lennox Island.

Yukon Territory

Yukon at Whitehorse.

Northwest Territories

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

Table 1**Indian Population**

The table below indicates the population by provinces in 1949, 1954 and at December 31, 1958:

Province	1949	1954	1958
Prince Edward Island	273	272	331
Nova Scotia	2,641	3,002	3,435
New Brunswick	2,139	2,629	3,083
Quebec	15,970	17,574	20,127
Ontario	34,571	37,255	41,803
Manitoba	17,549	19,684	22,859
Saskatchewan	16,308	18,750	22,438
Alberta	13,805	15,715	18,632
British Columbia	27,936	31,086	35,289
Yukon Territory	1,443	1,568	1,806
Northwest Territories	3,772	4,023	4,439
TOTAL	136,407	151,558	174,242

Table 2**Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1959**

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia	11	40	19,492
New Brunswick	15	23	37,594
Quebec	41	24	178,686
Ontario	111	164	1,558,393
Manitoba	50	107	524,358
Saskatchewan	67	120	1,205,672
Alberta	41	90	1,543,867
British Columbia	204	1,629	820,915
Yukon Territory	15	15	3,535
Northwest Territories	15	10	1,924
TOTALS	571	2,226	5,897,177

Table 3**Statement of Total Expenditure 1958 - 59**

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibitions	Fur Conservation	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Total
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Newfoundland	73,081.00	...	73,081.00
Nova Scotia	...	141,431.00	5.00	365,827.00	...	432,619.00	...	942,882.00
Prince Edward Island	...	19,396.00	...	23,440.00	...	23,169.00	...	66,005.00
New Brunswick	...	63,148.00	...	240,129.00	...	185,466.00	...	488,743.00
Quebec	...	658,756.00	4.00	1,121,947.00	38,281.00	1,581,052.00	944.00	3,400,984.00
Ontario	...	785,603.00	31,603.00	1,269,074.00	93,704.00	4,329,642.00	31,323.00	6,540,949.00
Manitoba	...	565,719.00	470.00	1,138,607.00	52,774.00	3,413,596.00	117,035.00	5,288,201.00
Saskatchewan	...	503,864.00	160.00	1,087,413.00	53,481.00	2,747,166.00	114,610.00	4,506,694.00
Alberta	...	732,202.00	25,786.00	544,564.00	23,145.00	3,901,941.00	110,940.00	5,338,578.00
British Columbia	...	811,497.00	59,229.00	1,400,101.00	5,260.00	4,425,500.00	3,025.00	6,704,612.00
North West Territories	...	127,044.00	...	326,261.00	...	...	24,200.00	477,505.00
Yukon	...	36,671.00	9.00	99,557.00	...	450,578.00	...	586,815.00
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	540,115.00	181,093.00	257,498.00	172,997.00	18,281.00	690,659.00	14,000.00	1,874,643.00
Grant to Provide Additional Services to Indians of B.C	...	45,757.00	...	54,243.00	...	...	...	100,000.00
...	540,115.00	4,672,181.00	374,764.00	7,844,160.00	284,926.00	22,257,469.00	416,077.00	36,389,692.00
Statutory Pensions	420.00
Grand Total	36,390,112.00

Table 4**Amounts advanced on Revolving Fund Loans to Indians approved under Section 69 of the Indian Act, and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1959**

Outstanding Advances, April 1, 1958	...	\$455,124.11
ADVANCES, 1958 - 59	...	...
Yukon	Nil	...
British Columbia	45,293.51	...

Alberta	500.00	...
Saskatchewan	26,437.81	...
Manitoba	1,288.82	...
Ontario	27,353.02	...
Quebec	497.87	...
New Brunswick	2,390.71	...
Nova Scotia	1,348.65	...
Prince Edward Island	2,033.28	...
...	...	107,143.67
...	...	\$562,267.78
REPAYMENTS, 1958 - 59	...	...
Yukon	Nil	...
British Columbia	25,598.14	...
Alberta	2,060.38	...
Saskatchewan	55,165.55	...
Manitoba	11,280.31	...
Ontario	22,180.10	...
Quebec	5,463.67	...
New Brunswick	1,186.57	...
Nova Scotia	2,460.86	...
Prince Edward Island	1,033.28	...
...	...	126,428.86
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1959	...	\$435,838.92

In addition to the above payments on principal, \$18,736.81 was paid in Interest, by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue - "Return on Investments."

Table 5

Indian Trust Funds - Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1959

BAND FUNDS - CAPITAL ACCOUNT		...	...	...
...	...	Receipts	...	Disbursements
Agriculture	...	\$26,370.63	...	\$41,896.68
Band Property	...	9,018.47	...	216,808.60
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	...	621,052.35	...
Enfranchisements	...	...	216,308.23	...
Shares of Transferred Indians	...	48,032.84	78,005.26	...
...	...	...	...	915,365.84
Reserve Management	...	...	...	55,042.41
Social Activities	...	...	...	10,622.95
Band Loans	...	54,414.46	...	48,276.94
Housing	...	54,077.86	...	684,867.19
Wells	...	...	...	3,250.20
Roads and Bridges	...	36,344.00	...	103,733.15
Land	...	1,083,312.89	...	57,307.15
Gravel Dues	...	89,756.16	...	...
Lumber and Wood Sales	...	28,174.09	...	...
Oil Royalties	...	625,126.28	...	...
Oil Bonus	...	103,463.75	...	...
Timber Dues	...	410,934.08	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	71,977.40	...	165,610.32
...	...	2,641,002.91	...	2,302,781.43
Balance April 1, 1958	...	23,112,439.76	...	...
Balance March 31, 1959	...	...	...	23,450,661.24
...	...	\$25,753,442.67	...	\$25,753,442.67
BAND FUNDS - REVENUE ACCOUNT		...	...	...
...	...	Receipts	...	Disbursements
Agriculture	...	\$231,351.82	...	\$676,129.25
Band Property	...	14,564.49	...	311,240.73
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	...	599,612.76	...
Commutations	...	...	7,291.71	...
Enfranchisements	...	...	11,882.31	...
Pensions	...	...	24,017.00	...
Shares of Transferred Indians	...	7,009.97	11,792.98	...
Annuities	...	...	25,687.00	...

...	...	...	...	680,283.76
Education	...	...	...	46,970.24
Medical	...	...	...	37,684.42
Relief	...	20,623.73	...	819,083.09
Interest on Band Loans	...	8,287.89	...	...
Government Interest	...	1,389,724.50	...	4,964.41
Housing	...	49,146.69	...	563,534.90
Wells	...	...	...	62,943.86
Roads and Bridges	...	26,271.83	...	318,399.97
Oil Rentals	...	715,100.39	...	...
Other Rentals	...	836,841.62	...	...
Reserve Management	...	...	...	42,113.18
Salaries	...	...	...	162,162.91
Social Activities	...	...	...	30,944.27
Land	...	...	...	7,405.36
Miscellaneous	...	438,482.83	...	164,279.75
Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
Savings, Estates	...	382,551.78	...	383,227.20
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Land and Compensation	163,505.03	...	107,654.04	...
Rental	452,453.38	...	374,192.45	...
Miscellaneous	57,250.16	...	62,917.83	...
...	...	673,208.57	...	544,764.32
...	...	4,793,166.11	...	4,856,131.62
Balance April 1, 1958	...	5,054,914.92	...	...
Balance March 31, 1959	...	...	...	4,991,949.41
...	...	\$9,848,081.03	...	\$9,848,081.03

SPECIAL NON-BAND ACCOUNTS	...	...
...	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects	\$328,284.75	\$342,649.72
Fish Projects	28,394.63	25,764.18
Handicraft	11,065.38	9,066.40
Fines, Indian Act	83,357.64	29,356.25
St. Lawrence Seaway Compensation	...	83,433.24
Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range	121.43	7,416.07
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control	6,800.77	3,229.72
Government Interest	4,179.78	2,635.36
Miscellaneous	4,050.68	9,443.4
...	466,255.06	512,994.37
Balance April 1, 1958	807,716.99	...
Balance March 31, 1959	...	760,977.68
...	\$1,273,972.05	\$1,273,972.05

Table 6

Indian Education - Total Expenditure

1958 - 59

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Newfoundland	73,081.00	...	...	73,081.00
Nova Scotia	231,787.00	141,800.00	...	373,587.00
Prince Edward Island	17,812.00	...	...	17,812.00
New Brunswick	147,239.00	...	...	147,239.00
Quebec	858,460.00	510,817.00	...	1,369,277.00
Ontario	2,114,573.00	1,658,446.00	...	3,773,019.00
Manitoba	1,275,738.00	2,015,567.00	...	3,291,305.00
Saskatchewan	873,325.00	1,721,119.00	...	2,594,444.00
Alberta	826,985.00	2,813,851.00	...	3,640,836.00
British Columbia	1,633,568.00	2,202,679.00	...	3,836,247.00
Yukon	229,607.00	136,290.00	...	365,897.00
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian Children in Non-Indian and Joint Schools	...	...	1,981,670.00	1,981,670.00
Salaries and Travel	...	...	254,213.00	254,213.00
School Books and Stationery	280,971.00	198,780.00	...	479,751.00
Miscellaneous	27,532.00	6,582.00	24,977.00	59,091.00
...	8,590,678.00	11,405,931.00	2,260,860.00	22,257,469.00

Table 7

Housing Program 1958 - 59 Results by Regions

Province	Number of Houses			Welfare Appropriation	Band Funds	V.L.A. Grant	Personal Contributions	Total Reported Expenditures
...	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started and Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Maritimes	6	40	2	99,399 58	...	13,901 30	9,375 00	122,675 88
Quebec	44	51	60	297,871 26	...	2,300 00	24,285 33	324,456 59
Ontario-South	18	45	39	76,408 93	69,793 24	6,267 80	48,988 00	201,457 97
Ontario-North	49	81	22	230,692 53	52,111 21	6,648 23	40,307 57	329,759 54
Manitoba	45	174	68	232,298 18	25,075 59	...	111,158 15	368,531 92
Saskatchewan	38	238	15	346,192 07	151,592 28	1,421 59	47,084 95	546,290 89
Alberta and N.W.T	28	299	83	344,928 25	524,450 36	...	51,150 28	920,528 89
B.C. and Yukon	19	169	108	421,282 58	107,858 64	5,611 49	199,295 72	734,048 43
TOTAL	247	1,097	397	2,049,073 38	930,881 32	36,150 41	531,645 00	3,547,750 11

Table 8

Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ender March 31, 1959

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS																		
Province	Type Of School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	19	Total	Grand Total
Prince Edward Island	Day	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nova Scotia	Day	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
New Brunswick	Day	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Quebec	Day	5	6	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
...	Seasonal	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Residential	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29
S. Ontario	Day	25	8	5	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48
N. Ontario	Day	35	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	...

...	Seasonal	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	Hospital	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	Residential	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	78
Manitoba	Day	46	18	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
...	Hospital	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	Hospital	1	...	...	4	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	87
Saskatchewan	Day	35	25	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
...	Hospital	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	78
Alberta	Day	14	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
...	Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Residential	...	2	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	15	50
British Columbia and Yukon	Day	30	22	9	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
...	Seasonal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Hospital	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	Residential	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	82
TOTALS	...	220	117	44	20	27	11	10	6	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	470	470

Table 9**Boarders attending Classes at Indian Residential Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1959**

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage attendance	Distribution by grades													
		Boys	Girls	Total		...	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...														
Nova Scotia	1	68	74	142	98	7	24	31	22	20	14	13	11	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	4	227	253	480	96	103	78	83	82	60	33	10	16	13	2	...	...	...
Ontario	11	678	746	1,424	96	112	211	223	233	196	134	120	63	50	46	19	11	6	
Manitoba	11	705	746	1,451	97	90	262	200	226	191	171	94	81	63	40	33	...	...
Saskatchewan	9	843	878	1,721	97	65	331	239	242	203	190	154	90	60	62	37	20	28	
Alberta	16	974	1,018	1,992	98	133	251	273	262	240	219	228	153	112	56	55	9	1	
British Columbia	12	1,150	1,174	2,324	94	20	369	324	304	283	258	283	177	132	68	49	30	27	
Yukon	1	78	79	157	98	...	27	32	17	27	23	8	18	5	...	...	...	...
Total of Canada	65	4,723	4,968	9,691	96	530	1,553	1,405	1,388	1,220	1,042	910	609	435	274	193	70	62	

Table 10**Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools**

...	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Totals
Grade 1	...	40	3	46	236	96	140	51	409	412	36	1,469
Grade 2	...	26	3	35	134	44	81	74	246	161	10	814
Grade 3	1	19	3	45	142	36	58	62	234	114	15	729
Grade 4	1	18	11	56	154	51	17	56	305	102	12	783
Grade 5	...	14	11	92	153	32	39	59	245	74	10	729
Grade 6	...	8	16	69	131	27	28	57	221	94	13	664
Grade 7	...	19	9	42	79	19	21	60	301	19	14	583
Grade 8	...	14	3	54	103	24	19	47	191	11	5	471
Grade 9	...	32	18	41	210	26	43	67	236	5	13	691
Grade 10	1	17	10	19	132	19	34	43	143	9	13	440
Grade 11	...	10	3	18	69	11	20	18	50	2	5	206
Grade 12	1	3	1	3	52	1	4	18	36	...	1	120
Grade 13	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	18
University 1st year	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	11
University 2nd year	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	8
University	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5

3rd year												
University 4th year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medical	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teacher Training	...	...	...	11	7	1	8	...	4	2	...	33
Nurse Training	...	2	...	3	4	3	6	...	4	...	1	23
Commercial	1	8	2	26	28	5	9	8	9	...	2	98
Trades	...	6	...	41	23	7	9	6	16	74	1	183
Nurse's Aide	...	...	4	...	6	2	10	6	7	2	1	38
Blind and Deaf	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	1	4	...	...	16
Others	...	1	...	...	29	5	2	11	4	...	...	52
TOTALS	6	238	99	614	1,714	415	550	644	2,673	1,081	152	8,186

Table 11

Number of instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1958

Province	Number of Instructors				Number of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
Nova Scotia	...	2	...	2	25	105	20	133
New Brunswick	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	88
Quebec	2	3	3	11	188	328	184	374
Ontario	5	4	4	5	282	318	397	253
Manitoba	7	3	8	6	368	127	409	190
Saskatchewan	8	3	7	4	295	104	340	171
Alberta	9	1	8	1	382	59	426	112
British Columbia	3	1	2	...	62	40	103	...
Totals	34	17	32	32	1,602	1,081	1,879	1,336
COMBINED TOTALS	51	...	64	...	2,683	...	3,215	...

Table 12

Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, as of January 1, 1959

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage attendance	Distribution by grades													
		Boys	Girls	Total		...	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prince Edward Island	1	20	16	36	90	...	3	5	6	5	4	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	7	225	263	518	89	...	113	68	54	61	61	68	41	32	20	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	9	268	249	517	90	...	52	128	70	73	61	61	26	34	12	...	...	...	...
Quebec	19	838	831	1,669	90	...	160	346	240	262	222	182	116	91	34	16	...	...	...
Ontario	98	2,479	2,386	4,865	88	...	239	971	770	635	603	554	454	380	231	20	8	...	...
Manitoba	74	1,519	1,452	2,971	84	...	389	645	493	440	358	286	204	114	42	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	68	1,291	1,307	2,598	86	...	263	478	420	413	318	278	201	138	84	2	2	1	...
Alberta	34	694	741	1,435	88	...	208	244	243	223	179	135	129	50	23	1	...	...	...
British Columbia	67	1,594	1,500	3,094	96	...	164	686	483	440	392	357	273	187	112	...	...	...	...
Yukon	1	41	49	90	97	...	...	11	15	11	10	11	17	12	3	...	...	...	...

Total of Canada	378	8,999	8,794	17,793	90	1,591	3,582	2,794	2,563	2,208	1,937	1,463	1,041	564	39	10	1	...
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[Totals do not include non-Indian enrolment of 1168.]

Table 13

Indian Seasonal School Enrolment, by Province, 1958

Province	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Enrolment			Distribution by grades													
			Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6							
...																	
Quebec	6	9	162	181	343	114	143	44	32	6	4	...							
Ontario	18	20	271	259	530	69	241	112	63	25	19	1							
British Columbia	1	1	10	10	20	...	8	5	4	3	...	...					
Total of Canada	25	30	443	450	893	183	392	161	99	34	23	1							

Table 17

Day Pupils attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1959

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage attendance	Distribution by grades														
		Boys	Girls	Total		...	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
...
Quebec	2	50	52	102	65	26	30	18	11	13	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2	6	14	20	65	3	10	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	5	113	114	227	85	35	46	37	36	24	20	15	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	5	65	62	127	90	8	27	11	18	19	21	9	7	4	3	...	...	...	...
Alberta	11	347	375	722	90	41	163	97	106	84	71	81	54	16	7	2	...	...	...
British Columbia	4	117	103	220	88	7	40	34	18	35	35	22	19	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Canada	29	698	720	1,418	87	120	316	198	189	177	151	130	94	31	10	2	...	...	...

Table 18

Enrolment of Indian French Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, as of January 1, 1959

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by grades														
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
...
Day	7	321	310	631	75	145	97	111	98	55	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residential	2	174	194	368	50	57	75	68	51	28	8	16	13	2	...	...	...	...
Residential (Day)	1	42	50	92	26	29	13	9	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	537	554	1,091	151	231	185	188	160	84	40	37	13	2	...	...	...	...

Table 19

Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools as of January 1, 1959

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by grades													
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
...
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	3	1	2
Nova Scotia	2	4	14	18	...	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	10	23	28	51	14	11	8	6	3	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...
Ontario	61	168	173	341	30	62	55	52	38	40	22	24	16	2	...	...	...
Manitoba	48	127	134	261	18	72	37	34	29	37	21	8	3	1	1	...	...
Saskatchewan	29	52	47	99	8	21	20	16	14	7	7	2	2	1	1	...	...
Alberta	29	138	163	301	45	65	48	51	35	18	16	13	3	4	2	1	...	
British Columbia	24	53	38	91	5	19	13	11	11	12	11	5	4	...	...	...	...
Total of Canada	205	569	599	1,168	120	253	185	175	131	118	83	59	31	8	4	1	...	

Table 20**Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils 1958 - 59**

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by grades														Technical	Professional	Total	
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				...
Day School	1,626	3,621	2,837	2,600	2,258	1,967	1,498	1,048	571	39	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	18,076*
Residential School Boarders attending classes at Residential Schools	530	1,553	1,405	1,388	1,220	1,042	910	609	435	274	193	70	62	...	...	...	...	9,691
Day Pupils attending classes at Residential Schools	120	316	198	189	177	151	130	94	31	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418
Seasonal School	183	392	161	99	34	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893
Hospital School	57	186	83	63	50	52	38	16	19	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Provincial, Private and Territorial School	...	1,469	814	729	783	729	664	583	471	691	440	206	120	18	349	...	120	8,186**
Total for Canada	2,516	7,537	5,498	5,068	4,522	3,964	3,241	2,350	1,527	1,020	647	277	182	18	349	...	120	38,836***

[*Includes 283 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.]

[**Includes 737 Residential School Boarders attending Provincial and Private Schools.]

[***Does not include 1168 Non-Indians attending Indian Day Schools.]

Table 21**Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province, January 1959**

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	1,303	1,332	2,635
Presbyterian	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	154	158	312
Roman Catholic	1	3	6	6	7	11	10	...	44	3,306	3,520	6,826
United Church	3	...	2	1	...	6	458	480	938

TOTALS	1	4	11	11	9	17	13	1	67*	5,221	5,490	10,711**
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[*Includes Hostels.]

[**Enrolment includes 283 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools and 737 attending Provincial and Private Schools.]