



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1960

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Citizenship and Immigration)*

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Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

Several events and developments of special note during the 1959-60 year strengthened the purpose and course of Indian Affairs administration.

Following an extensive visit to Indian reserves in three western provinces, the Minister opened the National Indian Superintendents' Conference at Banff, Alberta, on September 14, 1959. The four and one-half day conference permitted a valuable exchange of views between Branch personnel. Particular attention was given to the encouragement of a greater degree of participation by Indians in the conduct of their own affairs and the fostering of Indian leadership in community development.

In the spring of 1959, a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons was appointed to examine the Indian Act and to investigate and report upon Indian administration. The Committee, which sat until June, examined witnesses both in and out of the public service, including Indians from several reserves. In March 1960, a similar Committee was appointed to continue the examination.

In the field of Indian welfare the higher rates of assistance and improved methods of relief administration introduced in April, 1959, proved to be very satisfactory. The Indians concerned gave convincing evidence of their ability to discharge the additional responsibilities which they were required to assume for the management of their own affairs under the changed procedures. In Ontario preparation for the first phase of the integration of Indians in the provincial public assistance program was completed. Seventeen bands, representing over thirty-five per cent of the Indian population of the province, are now eligible to participate in the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act on the same basis as municipalities.

It is particularly gratifying to note that a larger number of Indian homes were constructed than in any previous year. Fourteen hundred and sixty-five houses were completed, representing an expenditure of nearly \$3,750,000, forty-seven per cent of which was provided by Indians either personally or from their band funds. The increased participation by the Indians themselves reflects a greater interest in the improvement of their communities.

The trend toward more Indian employment off reserves in a wider variety of occupations was reinforced by the expansion of employment placement services within the Branch, operating in cooperation with the National Employment Service. Job opportunities in urban centres are growing for Indians, particularly for those from centrally-located reserves. For those from more remote reserves, industrial developments taking place in northern areas have provided employment. So have road clearing and commercial fishing projects managed or actively assisted by the Branch. Inventories of the Indian labour force were begun on a number of reserves under the direction of Branch specialists.

The expansion of educational services for Indian children was reflected not only in the net increase in enrolment of 1,801 pupils during the year but also in the diversity of vocational training pursued by Indian students. Of special note was the enrolment of 33 Indian students in teacher training. The number of Indians teaching in the Indian schools has now reached 116. It is through their efforts and those of the Indian school committees that leadership in school affairs is being assumed by the Indian people.

A vigorous construction program to provide additional school class-rooms was maintained. The road construction program was accelerated on various reserves. It helped to improve transportation for school buses and to open up new areas.

Sanitation on Indian reserves also received increased attention. Several village water supply systems were brought into operation; others are being built. Branch engineers are investigating many more water and sewage sites.

Band Councils

Band councils have a major part to play in the government and development of Indian communities. They are the official representatives of their bands. They exercise certain powers and duties under the Indian Act in such matters as band membership, land allotment, the leasing of reserve lands, and band fund management. Band councils may also make by-laws relating to game management, zoning, public works, health, the prevention of disorderly conduct and nuisances, and other subjects of a local nature. In bands which have been declared by the Governor-in-Council as having reached an advanced stage of development, the councils concerned may make by-laws for the raising of monies, the appropriation and expenditure of monies to defray band expenses, and the appointment of officials to conduct council business with provision for their remuneration. There are 27 band councils having authority to pass such by-laws.

Three hundred and fifty-seven Indian bands select their councils under an elective system provided for in the Indian Act. Under this system band councils consist of one chief only, and one councillor for every one hundred members of the band. In choosing their chiefs and councillors the remaining 200 bands prefer to do so according to the custom of each band although the band custom often approximates the elective system. Ten bands officially adopted the elective system in the past fiscal year.

Band councils passed 27 by-laws during the year bringing the total number of by-laws recorded to 245. Five of the 27 by-laws dealt with the raising and expenditure of monies. Forty-one by-laws of this type were passed in previous years.

Throughout the year 137 elections were held under the provisions of the Indian Act with several of the candidates being women. Sixty-six women councillors and 7 women chiefs hold office under the elective system while 8 women hold office under band custom.

Economic Development

The new Economic Development Division came into full operation as a separate entity in February, 1960, and has assumed responsibility for co-ordinating and directing activities having to do with Indian employment. Its operations include the employment placement programme, embracing both urban and rural employment; the management of fur, fish and wildlife resources; revolving fund loans and other forms of financial assistance; administration of Veterans' Land Act grants to Indian veterans on reserves; the promotion of agriculture and stock raising, and Indian handicraft; and in general, measures for the economic advancement of the Indian people. The division will co-operate with federal and provincial departments, and organizations and private groups, concerned with Indian employment.

Employment Placement Programme

The placement programme develops job opportunities for Indians, both urban and rural, and promotes their employment in a wider range of occupations.

On the basis of an agreement between departments the placement of carefully-selected Indians in permanent employment under the urban programme is

the direct responsibility of the National Employment Service, with the Indian placement officers responsible for selection and other phases of establishment. The N.E.S. continues to play an essential role in the placement of Indians in rural and frontier areas in agriculture, road and building construction, woods operations and mining.

The first combined conference of placement officers and field officers to consider expansion of the urban placement programme, and the development of local employment programmes, was held in December.

The urban placement programme, begun in 1957, continued to expand. In addition to placement officers at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, North Bay, Toronto, and Quebec, appointments were made to the Maritimes and Saskatchewan regions.

From April 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960, 316 selected Indians sought assistance through the urban programme. Of these 231 were established in permanent employment, and a further 47 were awaiting placement at the end of the period. The emphasis in this programme continues to be placed on careful selection, rather than on large numbers of placements.

The placement officers, in co-operation with the regional field officers, helped Indians to secure some 1,765 seasonal or temporary jobs.

A placement officer for the Mackenzie District, and one for the Yukon Territory to serve also the Rocky Mountain Trench area of northern British Columbia, are to be appointed in 1960-61. Further expansion is planned, and the groundwork for this is being laid in a number of urban centres.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

The employment of Indians in a variety of projects and occupations is described later under "The Provincial Picture". Employment programmes of major significance include the recruitment, through the N.E.S., of 1,100 Indians from Alberta and Saskatchewan reserves for the beet fields in the Lethbridge area; increased employment of Indians in similar work in Manitoba; the employment of about 100 Indians of the Aklavik Agency on construction projects which earned them more than \$300,000; the clearing of 30 miles of road along the Watson Lake-Ross River route in the Yukon, with up to 100 men employed under a Branch-administered programme carried out in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and Public Works; the employment of Indians from northern British Columbia and Alberta on the construction of a microwave system along the Alaska Highway; the placement of 75 Indians, in co-operation with the Province of Manitoba, in brushing work connected with the Grand Rapids Dam; the employment of 70 Indians in road construction related to the Anaconda Iron Ore Company development in northern Ontario; the placement of 125 Indians in seasonal employment in the Seven Islands area of Quebec through the N.E.S. after a labour force survey by the Branch.

The mining industry continues to offer employment to an increasing number of Indians. At the peak of activity, an estimated 100 were employed in the construction phase of the International Nickel project at Thompson, Manitoba. In addition to the employment available with the Iron Ore Company at Schefferville, developments at Lac Jeannine, Wabush and Port Cartier in northern Quebec offered opportunities to Indians from the Seven Islands and Bersimis Agencies.

A study of job opportunities for Indians in the B.C. coastal logging industry was started. Before the year-end a programme of selective placement had been initiated at two centres on Vancouver Island in co-operation with N.E.S.

During the winter, inventories of Indian labour were begun in several areas. Similar surveys undertaken previously on certain reserves in Quebec have proved effective in helping Indians towards jobs in the mining areas, and tangible results are expected from this type of study on other reserves.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The rehabilitation and management of fur resources for the benefit of Indians was continued in co-operation with the various provincial and territorial administrations; under formal agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario; under a special projects program in the province of Quebec and on the Sipanok Fur Project in Saskatchewan; and by informal arrangements in other areas.

The agreement with Ontario ended March 31, 1960. Preliminary discussions were held with the provincial authorities with a view to entering into a new agreement which would include, as well as the fur resources, commercial fishing, wild rice harvesting and other related areas of endeavour which concern the two administrations in relation to Indians.

Under the supplementary agreement with Manitoba, progress was made in reconstruction of water control structures on the Summerberry muskrat project. Further construction is deferred pending determination of the effect the hydro development at Grand Rapids will have on the marsh.

The areas of northeastern Manitoba and the western part of the Patricia District in Ontario, which were affected by a beaver die-off through disease in 1951-52, are recovering; the recovery in Ontario has been accelerated by a transplanting program. To date, 174 beaver have been liberated in that area.

Indian trappers shared proportionately in a total of 247,196 beaver taken in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec, where fur rehabilitation agreements or co-operative arrangements are in effect. The value of this crop was \$2,674,483, a slight decrease from the previous year's production. The number of Indians participating in each of the four provinces was over 50 per cent of the total trappers of beaver, and in some cases the percentage of Indians was substantially higher.

The supply of other fur-bearing animals was about average. It is anticipated that there will be an increase for the second successive year in marten, mink, fisher and lynx.

During the early part of the season, a greater number of Indian trappers returned to their traplines, particularly in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories, where trapping interest had been at a low ebb. This movement was sustained and encouraged by the department with the introduction of a programme of repayable assistance to trappers for the purchase of provisions and equipment. This assistance was designed to enable them to reach and remain in remote trapping areas that had been dormant for a number of years.

The final fur sales in the late summer of 1959 indicated that a steady market was in prospect for the 1959-60 season. The market opened at 15 per cent above last year's level and continued firm up to the end of the fiscal year. The most gratifying result of the early sales was the interest in long-haired furs, especially foxes, lynx and marten. One lot of eastern arctic red foxes averaged \$23 while the general average for acceptable skins was around \$6.50. This variety was almost worthless the year before. Lynx sold well at an average of around \$12 while marten averaged \$9, choice pelts bringing up to \$30. Mink and otter continued in popularity despite the increased demand for the long-haired furs. Mink brought returns up to \$20 while otter were very firm at prices up to \$60 with average seasonal prices near the \$25 level.

Good quality beaver were in demand at \$10.50, country average. The Quebec Preserve beaver continued to lead the market with a top price of \$44.

Although the general production of marketable pelts is likely to surpass last year's production when final returns are tabulated, it is noted that the better prices received for furs are still far short of meeting the increase in the price of commodities, and Indians, especially in isolated areas, continue to find it difficult

to earn more than a subsistence from trapping. Branch interest and participation in foreign exhibits of Canadian fur and fur garments continued with the aim of creating greater demand.

Upland birds, especially ptarmigan in northern areas, were abundant. So were snowshoe rabbits. Both are important to the diet of Indians while on their trapping areas.

With the exception of barren ground caribou, big game populations registered increases, favoured by moderate weather and average snowfall.

The precarious population level of the barren ground caribou continued to be critical and was under close surveillance by the Canadian Wildlife Service. A gratifying report has been made that a satisfactory calf survival was registered again this year. It may well be that this animal is in the slow process of recovering from the severe declines witnessed during the past decade.

Domestic fishery projects were continued, particularly within the range of the barren ground caribou as a means of relieving the hunting pressure on these animals. Although accurate figures are not available, it is reported that the total amount of fish hung for domestic use and for dog feed will surpass last year's figure of 1,000,000 pounds.

The department continued to develop and expand organized commercial fishing projects, both winter and summer, which, along with trapping, are recognized as an industry nearest to the traditional pursuits of the Indian. A winter commercial fishery has been carried out on Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories over the past few years under a training school concept so that more Indians may share in the returns from the resource.

A summer goldeye fishery at Lake Claire in the Wood Buffalo National Park was again in operation, and although the full quota was not reached, this project was profitable to all concerned and added to the economy of the Fort Chipewyan settlement.

The winter commercial fishing limit was taken in northern Saskatchewan and sold at favourable prices. The winter fishing in Manitoba was held back to January 1st, which enabled the Indians to make a fall hunt of beaver and mink before engaging in winter fishing activities. Limited quotas were taken in the Patricia area of Ontario.

The growing economic importance of commercial fishing to Indians, who, up until a few years ago, did little more than produce fish for their own use, can be appreciated from a value estimated in excess of \$960,700 from inland lake fisheries for the year under review. In addition, Indians continued to participate in the coastal fisheries of B.C. and to a lesser degree in the Atlantic Provinces. The value to them of fish produced in those areas approached \$5,000,000. Indians also earned approximately \$1,000,000 in wages in the packing, canning and processing of fish products bringing their total earnings from the industry to almost \$7,000,000.

The wild rice crop was below average. The decline in the harvest was attributable partly to natural causes, and partly to premature harvest in some areas. The value to Indians from the northwestern Ontario area was \$110,000 and from Branch concessions in Manitoba only \$3,800. One provincial government is planning a study of this resource so that control and management may produce sustained crops.

Revolving Fund Loans

Indians who live on reserves continue to use the revolving fund as a resource of credit for projects and enterprises to improve their standard of living.

There were 100 loans approved this year amounting to \$109,229.78, compared with 109 loans last year of \$134,926.45. This year most of the loans were for agricultural purposes, including machinery and cattle, with the next largest

number for fishing boats and equipment. Other loans were granted for the purchase of trucks, timber operations, and miscellaneous purposes including assistance to a co-operative for marketing native Indian handicraft.

As of March 31, 1960, out of the \$1,000,000 loan fund, there was \$506,726.90 available for loans. There were 545 accounts which represent unpaid balances of \$462,767.93, compared to 535 accounts with an unpaid balance of \$446,601.59 at the end of the previous year.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Twenty-one grants were approved during the year compared with 19 in the previous year and 21 in 1957-58. In all, 1,598 grants have been approved since 1945, representing an investment of \$3,655,756.07 for the following purposes and amounts:

Land and Buildings.....	\$ 324,086.58
Building Materials.....	1,735,206.02
Clearing.....	84,907.64
Stock and Equipment.....	1,022,719.21
Forestry Equipment.....	19,665.14
Commercial Fishing Equipment.....	210,183.82
Fur Farming.....	35,340.45
Household Equipment.....	203,648.21
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,655,756.07

A total of 1,014 veterans have now been notified that they have qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of the grants.

Agricultural Assistance

Financial help for Indians in farming was provided for many purposes, including breaking and fencing, seeding and fertilizing. Principles of self-help are stressed, but field staff instruct Indians in farming techniques and the use and maintenance of modern machinery and equipment. The aim is to utilize more fully all suitable reserve lands and encourage the Indians in those areas to become self-supporting. Materials and supplies were issued to assist the Indians to achieve a higher standard of living. These included seed grain, livestock, materials for weed control, gasoline, oil and grease. These expenditures were usually made on a repayment basis or with initial part-payments from the farmers.

In the prairie provinces particularly, various financing plans were introduced or extended to enable reliable Indians with meagre financial resources to get an adequate start in cattle-raising without being saddled with an undue burden of debt. These included rotating cattle schemes, whereby herds purchased from appropriation funds are loaned to an individual Indian from one to three years. At the end of that time, the initial participants retain the calves, and turn over the original herd to another Indian. Schemes vary, but it is hoped in this way to establish a number of Indian farmers in cattle-raising.

Seventeen bulls were purchased during the fiscal year from appropriation, to establish new herds and provide replacements.

Provincial agricultural representatives have furnished valuable advice on selection, purchase, and inspection of livestock.

To promote interest in farming, grants of \$5,300 were made to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs where Indians displayed livestock, garden produce and handicrafts. In addition nearly \$1,500 was awarded for garden and home improvement prizes.

An interesting development was the participation of Indian farmers in the three prairie provinces in distributions of special assistance by the provincial governments to those who had harvested less than 50 per cent of their grain.

This was under the arrangement approved by Parliament whereby the federal government would reimburse the provinces to the extent of 50 per cent for crop loss payments.

At least 263 Indian farmers benefited. Indian farmers also received assistance under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

Sawmill Operations

As an aid to the welfare housing program, a portable sawmill, stationary power unit and planer were bought for the Little Grand Rapids Band in the Clandeboye Agency in Manitoba. Three new tractors were purchased for various locations, to produce greater operating efficiency. To assist in sawmill operations, expenditures from appropriation funds were made for gasoline and oil and repairs to equipment. Apart from furnishing lumber for housing and other building projects these mills provide wages and training for Indians.

Handicraft

Indians in many parts of Canada are still producing a substantial volume of handicraft articles for their own use or for sale. Goods for sale are marketed locally for the most part or through their own arrangements with sales outlets. The estimated value of Indian handicraft production for the year, on the basis of field reports, was approximately \$560,000, compared with \$438,000 in 1958-59. The amount realized from sales is estimated to have been in excess of \$400,000.

The handicraft section at Ottawa, whose services are available to all bands or individuals who wish to use its marketing and other facilities, shipped craft orders valued at \$10,215 to merchants across Canada during the fiscal year. The section paid \$6,289 for articles produced by Indian craft workers at Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Maria.

Imports have had an adverse effect on sales in recent years, but orders received up to March 31st for the 1960 summer season showed that merchants are increasingly interested in genuine Indian-made articles, and a satisfactory season is anticipated.

Under a non-profit arrangement, 4,488 hospital garments were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare for \$9,733 and approximately \$3,900 was paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs who made hospital clothing. As in the past, the members made good use of cuttings in the production of layettes and patch quilts.

In addition to receiving, checking and re-packing craft orders and hospital clothing, the handicraft section handled some 300 parcels or cartons of welfare clothing and 250 parcels of school supplies.

Welfare

Public Assistance

The higher rates of assistance and improved methods of food administration introduced April 1, 1959, have proven to be very satisfactory. The former ration system was discontinued, as planned, and replaced by payments in cash or dollar value orders. Payments in cash were restricted to 20% of the cases in the year under review but will be extended to more bands in 1960-61.

The new procedures place much greater responsibility on the Indians and have been patterned on practices followed in most non-Indian communities. With very few exceptions, the Indians have amply justified confidence in their ability to manage these funds for themselves.

A brochure about dietary needs, produced in co-operation with Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, was widely distributed not only to relief recipients but to all who were interested in improving their health through proper foods.

In addition to food, indigent Indians may be granted assistance for fuel, clothing, household equipment, essential services, special diets and other miscellaneous aid, as required, in individual cases.

Every effort is being made to reach agreements with provincial governments which will make possible the application of normal provincial services and benefits on reserves. With regard to public assistance, 17 bands in Ontario, representing 35% of the Indian population of this province, were authorized by Order-in-Council, issued pursuant to Section 68 of the Indian Act, to participate in the same manner as municipalities in the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act. It is expected these benefits will be extended to other Indians in the province gradually. Negotiations for the integration of reserves in the welfare programmes of other provinces are underway. Meanwhile, Indian Affairs Branch programmes are being related as closely as possible to provincial standards and methods to facilitate transfer and minimize points of difference.

Community Organization

Elected councils and other Indian organizations on reserves are assuming increased responsibility for the planning and development of measures to improve social and economic conditions on reserves.

An important contributory factor has been the leadership training programme initiated in 1954 to promote community organization. The Branch-sponsored programme has continued and has been greatly expanded through the co-operation and assistance of university extension departments, provincial educational authorities, and various health and welfare organizations. In addition to courses arranged and conducted by Indian Affairs officials, annual folk schools have been sponsored in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education and, each year, leadership training courses have been held under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg.

The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University has directed an intensive programme sponsoring community action by Indians on the Membertou Reserve in Nova Scotia. Recently this has been extended to other reserves on Cape Breton Island. Universities are assisting in planning and developing programmes for Indian groups in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. In Ontario, Indian women who participated in a craft instructors' course conducted by the Community Programs Branch of the Provincial Department of Education are now, themselves, giving courses in weaving to Indian groups on reserves and this branch of the provincial government planned and organized a special leadership training session for Indian chiefs and councillors.

The results of a greater awareness of the community needs and better understanding of methods and techniques of co-operative action are being reflected in the formation of additional Indian organizations for health, educational, recreation and welfare purposes. The influence of this training has been noted also in the expansion of the activities of existing organizations and increasingly responsible management of band affairs. There are now 161 Indian Homemakers' Clubs undertaking projects to improve standards of home and community life. Northern and Southern Ontario groups held conventions during the past year and club members assumed a large share of the responsibility for planning and organizing them. In Alberta and British Columbia, delegates representing the smaller geographic areas are meeting for shorter periods to exchange ideas and experiences and to plan improved programmes.

Child Care

Services for the protection of dependent and neglected children living on reserves in Ontario are provided by local Children's Aid Societies on the basis of formal agreements with the province and the participating societies. In British Columbia the services of the provincial Department of Public Welfare

are generally available for child welfare services on reserves. In other provinces a larger share of the responsibility for dealing with cases of child neglect in Indian communities rests with the Indian Affairs Branch but, increasingly, the co-operation and assistance of accredited child caring agencies are being employed, particularly in the more serious situations.

The number of foster children in private homes or institutions has shown a considerable increase in the past year. This is the result of the increased services which child welfare agencies now provide for Indian families. The number of children in care as of December 31, 1959, was:

Prince Edward Island.....	17
Nova Scotia.....	137
New Brunswick.....	75
Quebec.....	58
Ontario.....	383
Manitoba.....	74
Saskatchewan.....	107
Alberta.....	55
British Columbia.....	231
Northwest Territories.....	31
Yukon.....	10
Total.....	1,159

Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances and Other Social Allowances

The following table shows the number of accounts as at December 31, 1959:—

	Family Allowances	Old Age Security	Old Age Assistance	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Other Social* Allowances
P.E.I.....	28	11	2	2	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	381	80	32	5	8	10
New Brunswick.....	390	83	42	7	1	45
Quebec.....	2,047	488	181	12	67	129
Ontario.....	6,051	1,376	494	55	185	443
Manitoba.....	3,509	619	272	37	17	26
Saskatchewan.....	3,591	448	210	57	18	57
Alberta.....	2,858	410	208	35	21	201
British Columbia.....	5,226	943	357	95	61	54
N.W.T.....	796	170	69	11	5	.....
Yukon.....	401	102	36	3	4	2
TOTAL.....	25,337	4,780	1,803	323	388	972

* Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Band Allowances, etc.

The above table indicates the total number of Family Allowance accounts paid to Indian families on reserves. The figure shown includes families who apply directly to the regional directors of Family Allowances. Previous annual reports have included only Indian families who registered through the agency superintendent. At present, members of 30% of the Indian bands in Canada register directly for Family Allowances, independent of the agency office.

Rehabilitation

Although rehabilitation services are available for disabled Indians in all parts of Canada, special programmes are now operating in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. On March 31, 1960, active cases were:

British Columbia.....	9
Alberta.....	74
Saskatchewan.....	19
Manitoba.....	78
Ontario.....	17

The social adjustment training provided at the rehabilitation unit in Manitoba has pioneered a new approach to one of the more serious problems in dealing with disabled Indians. This programme has been developed to overcome the difficulty of finding employment for a number of the young Indian men and women who cannot return to their traditional pursuits and whose academic training has normally been considered too low for acceptance into urban employment. Jobs in secondary industries have been found for 32 young people in the past year despite relatively low academic standings of many of the rehabilitants. This was accomplished mainly by training them in skills required in specific jobs. At the same time these young people were given concentrated training in the normal social conventions they would encounter on the job and in the non-Indian community in which they would be living. The results have been most encouraging. Employers have been pleased and the Indians themselves have enjoyed a feeling of confidence and competence and their morale, as a result, has been excellent.

It is interesting to note that the total investment in rehabilitation training and placement for 21 of these young people in Manitoba amounted to \$22,994 over a two-year period. However, savings from shortened hospitalization and the fact that it was no longer necessary to issue welfare assistance and medical care, reduced this to a net cost to the taxpayers of \$11,674.

As of April 1, 1960, these 21 men and women were earning annually \$42,928 and paying income tax of \$2,787. It is important to realize in this context that, had these services not been available, many of the young people concerned would have been entirely dependent upon relief assistance indefinitely.

All available provincial and private agencies are utilized in assisting handicapped Indians to take their place in the economy of the country. A number of provinces extend to Indians the benefits of their rehabilitation services on exactly the same basis as to other citizens. Where supplementary or additional services are required, every effort is made to obtain these through provincial and other rehabilitation agencies. This helps to ensure that services provided for other handicapped persons are available to Indians and avoids duplication of effort. Two of the three special projects being operated at the present time are through contract arrangements with private agencies. In Manitoba the programme is being operated by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba and in Saskatchewan by the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults.

Housing and Reserve Development

More money from all sources was spent for the construction and repair of Indian houses than in any previous year. The standards of housing have been improved and the Indians themselves have demonstrated added interest by increased participation in all phases of the programme.

During the year a record 1,465 houses were completed. This compares with 1,344 houses last year and 880 in 1957-58. In addition 223 houses were started but not completed. Two thousand five hundred and fifty Indian homes were repaired, compared to 2,215 last year.

Housing construction costs were shared between welfare appropriation, band funds and personal contributions of the Indians. In 1959-60 approximately 53% of the total cost of the programme was carried by welfare appropriation and the remaining 47% was met from band funds and direct personal contributions by the Indians. This represents a significant change in Indian participation. In the 1958-59 year contributions by Indians, individually and from band funds, amounted to 42.3% of the total investment.

Standards of housing continue to improve. Particular emphasis has been placed upon fire protection, hygiene, sanitary facilities and pride of ownership. A booklet, "Canadian Indian Homes", was published to help the field administration and Indians in selecting housing plans, determining appropriate specifica

tions and guiding community development, house grouping, sanitation, selection of site, sewage disposal, etc. It is expected that the use of this handbook by Indian Affairs staff, Indian councils and individual Indians will promote the orderly development of Indian communities and adequate standards of housing, hygiene and essential services.

Education

Enrolment

Indian pupils at school totalled 40,637, an increase of 1,801 over the previous year. In addition Indian schools had an enrolment of 1,244 non-Indian pupils, including children of government employees, Metis, and others who live in areas where schools are not available.

Of special interest is the changing trend in the distribution of school population in the various classifications, shown in the comparative figures for 1959 and 1960:

Enrolment of Pupils		
	1959	1960
Indian Day Schools.....	17,793	18,812
Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.....	283	362
Seasonal Schools.....	893	773
Hospital Schools.....	572	401
Residential Schools		
(a) Boarders attending Residential Schools.....	9,691	9,109
(b) Day Pupils attending Residential Schools.....	1,418	1,701
Non-Indian Schools.....	9,186	9,479
Total Indian Enrolment.....	39,836	40,637
Non-Indians attending Indian Schools.....	1,168	1,244
Residential Pupils attending Non-Indian Schools.....	737	*902

* Included in non-Indian school enrolment of 9,479.

Teaching Staff

For the operation of Indian schools during the 1959-60 fiscal year 438 full-time and 20 part-time teachers were employed in residential schools, 789 full-time and 15 part-time teachers in day schools and 27 teachers in hospital schools, a total of 1,289. During the summer months 32 teachers taught in seasonal schools which are conducted for the benefit of Indian children who are unable to attend a day or residential school during the regular academic year. It was necessary to employ 114 substitute teachers in day schools and 75 substitute teachers in residential schools during the absence of regular staff. Of this number, 151 were employed for periods of two weeks or less, totalling 640 days, and 38 substituted for longer periods, for a total of 1,249 days. In day schools supervisory duties were performed by 146 principals and three assistant principals. Five hundred and eighty-two teachers taught in regular academic classes and 46 taught special subjects. In addition there were 22 teachers and five principals employed on isolated reserves who were required to perform community duties in addition to classroom teaching or supervision. These community duties are determined in accordance with the specific needs of the Indians on the particular reserve. They include adult educational programmes, activities to promote community improvement, regular visitation of homes and assistance with administrative matters such as the payment of family allowances and the dispensing of medicines.

The Department also provided lessons for Indian children and adults in hospital, employing 19 teachers and eight principals. For persons hospitalized for a lengthy period of time, this service is of therapeutic as well as educational value.

In the residential schools 48 senior teachers and 11 assistant senior teachers performed supervisory duties under the direction of the principals and in the Maritimes one teacher is a primary reading supervisor for all schools. Three hundred and eighteen teachers taught regular academic classes and 73 taught special subjects in the residential schools. The special subjects taught in day and residential schools include home economics, arts and crafts, industrial arts, music, auxiliary education and physical education.

Three full-time and four part-time teacher-advisers were employed at six residential schools, Shingwauk, McKay, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert and Edmonton. These residential schools have assumed a new role of hostel for residential pupils who receive their instruction in nearby non-Indian schools. Many of these pupils, coming as they do from remote, isolated areas where they had little contact with the non-Indian culture into which they have been plunged on enrolment in a non-Indian school, require assistance not only to make the necessary emotional and social adjustments, but also to keep up with their academic studies. The Department has initiated the policy of employing teacher-advisers for this special assistance. They organize the study programme of the pupils attending non-Indian schools, supervise their studies, give guidance, keep student records, and assume liaison duties between the Indian school and the non-Indian school.

One hundred and sixteen teachers of Indian racial origin were employed, 8.9 per cent of the teaching staff—93 in day schools and 23 in residential schools. In day schools 75 of the Indian teachers were regular academic classroom teachers, six teach special subjects, home economics, industrial arts and music, 10 were principals, one performed community duties in addition to teaching and one did supervisory and special community duties. Of the Indian teachers employed in residential schools 19 were regular academic classroom teachers and four teach home economics and industrial arts.

Regulations for the classification of teaching staff and a salary schedule are in effect. The principle in determining a teacher's salary is based on an 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, distinction is made between those teachers who are responsible for classroom teaching, those required to perform additional community duties and those responsible for the supervision and organization of a number of classrooms.

In view of the continued shortage of qualified teachers, it is still necessary to engage a number of employees who are not professionally trained. Preference is given to those with adequate academic training which will permit them to be admitted later to a teachers' training college. They are expected to obtain professional training if they wish to continue their teaching careers and qualified teachers are engaged to replace teachers who are not qualified whenever it is possible to do so. Of the teaching staff 90.6% in day schools and 84.3% in residential schools are qualified teachers. The number of teachers in day or residential schools who were not professionally trained was 11.7% of the teaching staff.

The granting of annual salary increases to teaching staff is dependent on satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer schools as required by the Regulations for the Classification of Teaching Staff. Four hundred and forty-one teachers were granted a salary increase during the 1959-60 academic year and 102 teachers were reclassified. Ninety-one teachers successfully completed summer school courses sponsored by provincial departments of education or recognized universities.

There were 121 university graduates in Indian schools, 80 in day schools and 41 in residential schools. This was 9.4% of the total teaching staff. To assist teachers in improving their academic and professional qualifications without a break in service 28 teachers were granted educational leave of absence without pay to permit them to attend university or teachers' colleges.

Additional locations at which Indian schools are operated have been classified as isolated posts in accordance with the Isolated Posts Regulations, thus helping the Department to obtain qualified and experienced teachers in these remote areas.

At most Indian schools the Department provides furnished living quarters for which an accommodation deduction is made in accordance with Crown-owned Housing Regulations.

During the academic year ending August 1959, 317 teachers terminated their employment. This is an annual staff turnover of 24.5 per cent. Eight teachers retired on account of age, four died, 47 were released and 258 resigned. Of those who resigned, 83 accepted teaching positions in non-Indian schools and 30 accepted other types of employment. Twenty-four resigned to continue their education, 38 on account of ill health and 83 for other personal reasons.

The proportion of male and female teachers employed during the fiscal year was 30.2% and 69.8% respectively.

Text Books, Libraries, School Supplies and Equipment

All standard classroom supplies and authorized text books are provided, as well as supplementary readers, reference books, kindergarten supplies and teaching aids for special programmes.

Each school library was replenished by books for leisure reading or reference. To provide teachers with a list of library books a cumulative catalogue listing over 1,300 titles was printed and new titles will be added annually.

To give teachers more flexibility and freedom in requisitioning library books the rate of distribution has been changed from an allowance of one book per pupil to books valued up to \$1.75 per pupil per annum with a minimum of \$40.00 for a school.

Furniture, furnishings, equipment and supplies were provided for (a) classrooms; (b) teachers' and staff residences; (c) sports—softball, soccer, volleyball, hockey, basketball, gymnasium and track activities; (d) playgrounds—swings, teeters and slides for smaller children unable to participate in organized games—for residential schools.

The diet of children attending day schools was again supplemented with vitaminized biscuits and milk.

Transportation of Pupils

The transfer of greater numbers of Indian pupils to schools off the reserves has required more school buses. On some reserves large central schools have replaced several one-classroom schools, and children travel by vehicle. More Indian children were maintained in hostels and were served by buses for the journeys to and from municipal schools.

There are now more opportunities for Indians to own or operate buses and the Branch gives preference to Indian operators when transportation contracts are let.

Audio-Visual Aids

Phonographs, radios and picture-projection equipment were issued to Indian schools. For schools which do not have electrical service, battery-powered equipment was provided.

Encouragement and monetary help were given to schools and communities so they may join local film councils and share in the use of worthwhile films.

Classroom band instruments and other aids to musical training were freely supplied. Extra provision was made wherever interest in music was especially marked or there were pupils of more than usual talent.

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. The course prescribed by the province in which the school is located is used as a guide in the preparation of programmes designed to meet the needs of the community. In all larger schools these courses are used to stress adjustment to modern conditions of living.

The industrial arts programme offers young boys an opportunity for training in woodwork, carpentry, sheetmetal work, draughting, motor mechanics and welding, using hand and machine tools.

Most of the Indian residential schools gave instruction to the boys in at least two of the following courses: woodwork, sheetmetal work, farm mechanics, welding and motor mechanics. At 49 schools woodwork and carpentry were taught. Twenty-two offered courses in sheetmetal work and 20 taught motor mechanics. In addition courses in home and farm mechanics were offered in four schools. Forty-six schools had courses in home economics.

Industrial arts and home economics teachers were employed at the larger Indian day schools. Itinerant teachers also provided instruction in areas where day schools were sufficiently close together.

Handicrafts such as leatherwork, copper tooling, beadwork and weaving were 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. Eleven such courses were organized during the year. Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enrol in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, homemaking and similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such centres, special courses were given on the reserves. Industrial arts shops at the residential schools or day schools were used and teachers of industrial arts and home economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

The Branch also initiated short courses in carpentry, agriculture and home-making, using reserve facilities. Throughout Canada Indian boys and girls were enrolled in trade schools, vocational schools, schools of agriculture or technical institutes. Others were enrolled in the correspondence courses offered by the various provincial Departments of Education.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian day and residential schools follow the same course of study as that prescribed for the province in which they operate. Some residential schools employ part-time instructors for athletics and sports. Thus they can give special training in such activities as tumbling, folk dancing, pyramid building, track and field contests, and other similar projects.

Sports equipment was provided as usual, and the Branch continued its systematic supply of playground equipment for day and residential schools.

Many Indian boys and girls were enrolled in such extra-curricular activities as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross and 4H Clubs.

The Tom Longboat Trophy was won by Walter G. Noel of the Portage la Prairie Agency, while Tom Longboat Medals were awarded to:

Roddy Vincent Tait—B.C. and Yukon Region

Donna Laura Pine—Northern Ontario Region

Dennis Shipman—Southern Ontario Region

Aurelien Gill—Quebec Region

Alexander Denny—Maritime Region

Guidance

In connection with the guidance programme, two testing programmes were organized during the year. One was a comparative study of Indian students in high schools of various types. This testing programme involved a sampling of the

Grades 10 to 12 students in certain high schools across the country. The other was a complete survey concerning the achievement of Indian students in language and mathematics in Indian schools, in Grades 7 to 9 inclusive. It is expected that each of these surveys will provide information necessary for the improvement of our teaching methods as well as supplying educational personnel with useful information to assist in guiding students into schools and courses suitable for them.

An innovation of the guidance programme last year was the development of guidance conferences in B.C. It is hoped that other regions will adopt similar procedures to assist in informing teachers, principals and agency staff regarding effective guidance materials and techniques.

Post-Elementary Education

The Department assists worthy Indian students to follow academic, professional or vocational courses in non-Indian schools so long as the student shows satisfactory progress and industry. This educational assistance may vary from the payment of tuition fees only for some, to full maintenance costs for others, according to the financial circumstances of the family or student involved. Assistance was provided for 2,233 students during the year.

In addition, the Department also offered 40 scholarships to outstanding Indian students in Canada. Of these, 17 were awarded last year, ranging in amount from \$250.00 to \$1,250.00. For the first time, six scholarships were provided for training in art and music. Two of these were won by students in art and two in music.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Regional and district school superintendents played a vital role in the in-service training programme. Various types of teacher training projects were planned, ranging from conferences to superintendents' news letters. A second orientation course for teachers proceeding to seasonal schools was held at North Bay, Ont. In the fall, five of the eight regions organized teachers' conventions. During the winter, local teacher institutes and discussion groups met with their school superintendents to discuss common problems and to receive assistance with special ones.

At present, a rather good plan seems to be evolving for teacher conventions to permit Indian school teachers to hold their convention in conjunction with that of the provincial teachers. If the teachers of Indian children meet the day before or the day after the regular provincial convention, then they can take advantage of both gatherings. This plan is being followed in several regions and is valuable in maintaining liaison between teachers of Indian and non-Indian children.

School Supervision

With the growth and improvement of educational facilities for all Indian children supervision has assumed a larger and more exacting role. To meet the increasing demands for closer supervision each administrative region is to be divided into school districts. The organization of school districts has been carried out during the year in British Columbia which now comprises five school districts each administered by a District School Superintendent with a Regional School Superintendent to co-ordinate and direct the supervision and administration of Indian education within the region.

The shortage of trained personnel to fill the supervisory positions was a serious problem. Several school superintendent positions remained vacant during the year.

The school inspectorates, although greatly reduced in size by the new organization, are still relatively large because of the scattered Indian population and for this and other reasons the assistance of the provincial school superintendents was required and is gratefully acknowledged.

Inspection reports in general commented favourably on the appearance of the children and on their growing interest in school activities. Although absenteeism remains a serious obstacle to progress in some areas there was a general over all improvement in this respect. The most significant signs of progress were to be found in the increasing numbers of students ready to enter non-Indian schools, particularly at the high school level and the decline in the number of dropouts in the lower grades.

The Fifth Conference of Superintendents of Indian Schools held in Ottawa in December 1959, brought together the headquarters and field staff of the Education Division to review policy and procedure in the light of recent developments in Indian education.

Statistical Report

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

- (1) Promotions, non-promotions and attendance of Indian pupils, June 1959.
- (2) Distribution of Indian school children and non-Indian children in Indian schools by age, grade and sex, January 1959.
- (3) Destinations of pupils withdrawing from Indian schools, June 1959.

Curriculum

The most difficult task facing the Indian school child is learning a new literary language. How perplexing it is can scarcely be appreciated and the degree to which the Indian people are overcoming this handicap deserves commendation.

The Canada-wide testing programme for Indian schools in 1958 revealed weaknesses in the learning of reading which in turn restricted achievement in all other areas of learning. To strengthen the learning process in reading, a reading research programme as a pilot project was launched in the Indian schools in the Maritimes in September 1959 under the direction of a reading specialist. This programme covered 1,200 children in Grades I to VI inclusive. The major objectives of this research are to isolate language handicaps and learning difficulties, to raise the reading achievement of these pupils through developmental and remedial programmes and to produce a handbook on language teaching techniques for Indian schools.

The total programme in the Indian schools in the Maritimes has been geared to this research. Fall tests of achievement levels and diagnostic patterns were administered in all schools. The content and pace of instruction were set by the results.

This experiment was essentially a co-operative effort involving pupils, parents, teachers and supervisors. Valuable in-service teacher training has resulted. Parents have been encouraged to show a direct interest in their children's school progress and to promote a greater familiarity with the English language in the home, particularly for beginners. Pupil participation in the reading programme has been stressed and encouraged through graphic illustrations of their individual scores and a broad use of the library. Perhaps the most promising benefit of the first stages of this research was the keen professional interest and constructive attitude of the teachers.

This research programme will be pursued in the Maritimes in 1960-61.

Instruction in Indian schools on the content and meaning of the Indian Treaty appropriate to the area and people concerned became mandatory in 1959. The schools concerned were provided with copies of the treaty, a treaty map of Canada, and a classroom guide.

The curriculum in Indian schools is, as far as possible, sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the individual and the community. The curriculum adjustments demanded by a wide variety of living conditions ranging from those of the migrant hunter to that of the suburban industrial worker impose on Indian education an intricate pattern of curriculum activities.

Liaison Activities

The interest of the public at large stirred up by the activities of Indian and non-Indian groups devoted to the Indian cause, continued to rise. The demand for information on Indian education has increased with the growing public desire to assist the acculturation process of the Indian. Field and staff officials of the Education Division disseminate information on Indian education through their contacts with individuals, school boards, provincial departments of education, provincial teachers' associations, Indian groups, church officials, vocational training officials and such organizations as the Canadian Education Association, the Home and School Association, UNESCO, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors, the Canadian Psychological Association and the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Joint Schools

During the past fiscal year 13 agreements between the federal government and local school authorities were negotiated to provide classroom accommodation for Indian children in non-Indian schools. The following table shows the distribution of these joint schools by provinces and the number of Indian pupils involved, towards the cost of which the federal government contributed approximately \$750,000:

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of Joint Schools</i>	<i>Indian Enrolment</i>
Ontario.....	3	140
Manitoba.....	1	30
Saskatchewan.....	4	200
British Columbia.....	5	180
		640

Integrated education gained momentum. There was an increase of 1,801 in the total Indian student enrolment, of which 71 per cent (or 1,293) was attributable to an increase in attendance at non-Indian schools.

The residential schools continued to play an increasingly important part in the integration programme as hostels for Indian students attending local non-Indian schools. Approximately 10 per cent of the residential pupils were thus educated with non-Indian children in local non-Indian day schools.

Indian School Committees

In line with the general policy of the department to provide Indian people with an opportunity to share more and more of the responsibility for reserve administration, band councils were empowered in 1957 to appoint school committees to advise and assist with the operation of the local school.

To date, school committees have been formed in the following regions: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. The 19 current school committees assume responsibility for such matters as school attendance, care of school property and special disciplinary problems which may arise on the reserve. They act in an advisory capacity in such matters as school accommodation, maintenance and Janitor services. They may also be consulted about joint education in non-Indian schools.

Adult Education

This is the first year that the number of Indian adults in classes of various kinds has exceeded 1,000. As the Indian people become familiar with the programme and realize that it can help them to have better homes and earn a better living, it is expected that more and more will take literacy training, upgrading classes, trade courses, handicrafts or other forms of adult education provided by the Branch.

Of the 1223 enrolled, 361 were taking literacy and upgrading training. Many of these were hoping to gain entrance to trade schools or other vocational institutions to help them towards a better livelihood. There were 78 enrolled in handicraft classes, 356 in homemaking and 166 in trade courses of one kind or another. The balance of 262 were engaging in community projects like those under the direction of St. Francis Xavier University, which directed community development programmes on reserves on Cape Breton Island.

Annual Report—Construction

During the fiscal year 28 day schools, providing a total of 66 classrooms, were completed. In addition construction began on 13 day schools providing 33 new classrooms. Seven more classrooms were converted from existing facilities at day schools.

At residential schools 42 new classrooms came into operation and contracts for new construction providing a further 28 classrooms were awarded. Twenty-six new staff units at both day and residential schools were completed and contracts for 12 more units awarded.

Two one-classroom schools in Ontario, at Lansdowne House and Christian Island, were destroyed by fire. Both were replaced by prefabricated buildings. Substantial progress was made on the construction of the Whitehorse R.C. Hostel and the Yukon Protestant Hostel, both of which are scheduled for completion early in the 1960-61 fiscal year.

The Department of Public Works began planning for construction of new residential schools at Fort Frances, Ont., and LaTuque, Que. These will provide for an enrolment of 120 and 250 pupils respectively. Construction of each is scheduled to begin in 1960-61.

Reserves and Land Register

General reserve land registers which record data concerning the basic title to Indian Reserves and alienations therefrom were completed for 77 reserves and settlements in which lands have been reserved for the use of Indians. To date a total of 118 areas have been concluded of which 110 are in Alberta, 4 in Ontario and 2 each in Saskatchewan and Quebec.

A request was received from the Ontario Departments of Mines, and Lands and Forests for particulars, including plans, of surrenders, sales and disposition of mines and minerals, and as a result, consolidation of records pertaining to the sales of all surrendered lands in Ontario was started. Some of these records date back more than 125 years. In all there are 68 whole townships, 23 whole townplots and 26 other areas being parts of townships and/or blocks of land not within an organized municipality to be reviewed. During the year records pertaining to 29 townships, 6 townplots and 1 "other" area were compiled and cardex recordings made.

The annual survey programme which is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, included 106 items involving subdivision and boundary work on reserves, school sites, and areas being acquired from various sources for Indian purposes. Thirty-three items were completed and three were withdrawn following field investigations carried out by an official of the Surveyor General's staff. Ten items were partially completed while work on six areas was confined to preliminary or exploratory surveys.

No new Indian Reserves were established during the year although several parcels of land were acquired as additions. An exchange of land was made in Saskatchewan whereby the Saulteaux Band received some 14,000 acres of provincial forest lands and \$20,000 for the release of 213 acres of Saulteaux Indian Reserve No. 159 to be used by the province for a park. A number of lots were acquired from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in the Yukon and Northwest Territories for the construction of homes for Indians.

Resources

Land Sales and Leases

The sale agreement covering some 3,100 acres of Sarnia Indian Reserve has been operative for a little over a year. A total of \$2,402,386.64 has been received being \$2,160,478.18 principal and \$241,908.46 interest. The purchasers have resold 362 acres or a little over 10% of the total acreage and for which Letters Patent have been issued. The principal paid to date is nearly one-third of the purchase price of \$6,521,946, all of which is payable by March 15, 1961.

At Caughnawaga settlements have been reached with 93% of the individuals entitled to compensation from the St. Lawrence Seaway expropriation. Compensation payments to date total \$2,221,074.

At the request of the respective Indian bands, Musqueem Indian Reserve No. 1 and Langley Indian Reserve No. 8, New Westminster, B.C., were sold. The reserves were unoccupied and unused. Musqueem Reserve (4.85 acres) sold for \$25,300 and Langley Reserve (4.51 acres) for \$29,464.30. Killustal Indian Reserve No. 1 and No. 1A in northern B.C., were sold to Columbia Cellulose Limited for \$28,000. A number of islands in Georgian Bay were disposed of by public tender and private sale. Several islands in the St. Lawrence River were also sold. The remaining islands are small but are being picked up by owners of adjacent properties for protective reasons, and by others.

The number of leases and permits of surface rights in effect on March 31, 1960, was 4,867—370 more than on the same date the preceding year. The rental received totalled \$1,012,941.51, not including rentals received by Indian superintendents and distributed locally to individual Indians under the authority of Section 63 of the Indian Act.

With the approval of the Squamish Band of Indians, 41.68 acres of Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5 have been leased to Park Royal Shopping Centre Ltd., for a term of eighty years from April 1, 1960, at an annual rental in excess of \$78,000 for the first 20 years. Rental for each subsequent 20-year period of the term will be negotiated. In addition Park Royal paid \$1,000 per acre to reimburse the Squamish Band for expenses incurred in moving and relocating Indian families who lived on the leased area. The lease gives the company an option exercisable within five years to lease additional reserve land. The sum of \$50,000 has been paid for this option.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Exploration work on Indian reserves continued on a fair level of activity. At least 15 seismic surveys were completed on reserves in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Drilling declined from last year as only five wells, totalling 31,479 feet, were drilled. There was one discovery during the year, the W.R. Supertest Buck Lake No. 6-20-45-2 Well on the Buck Lake Indian Reserve, about 65 miles southwest of Edmonton.

Ninety-one wells on Indian reserves are either producing or capable of producing oil or gas. With the exception of one on the White Bear Reserve in southeastern Saskatchewan, all are in Alberta.

Revenue from oil and gas credited to band funds increased over the previous year, although it was substantially below that of 1957-58:

	1958-59	1957-58
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights.....	\$ 399,145.40	\$ 103,473.75
Annual rentals (approx.).....	719,197.85	719,024.39
Royalties on production.....	895,530.60	625,126.28
	\$ 2,013,873.85	\$ 1,447,624.42

Mining

No ore is produced from Indian Reserves. Nine Prospector's Permits were issued and 41 claims were recorded.

Revenue from sales of gravel, sand, and other non-metallic substances amounted to \$110,260.71.

Forestry

Forest surveys on Indian reserves in British Columbia were continued. Reports have now been received covering 219 Indian reserves having an area of 257,504 acres. Field work of a forest survey was carried out on the Restigouche Reserve in Quebec.

Arrangements were made with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to begin forest surveys on forested Indian reserves east of British Columbia beginning in 1961.

There were 33 active timber licences on reserves.

Income from the sale of forest products amounted to \$537,892.57, a considerable increase over the previous year.

Membership

The inclusion in membership of 148 children was protested by Indians during the year in accordance with the provisions of sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. In 40 cases the children were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and in 32 cases the children were declared not entitled to be registered as Indians on account of non-Indian paternity. Decisions are pending on 76 protests, which are still under investigation.

The Indian population according to the Indian Register, on December 31, 1959, was 179,093.

Indian Estates

There was a decline in the number of estates administered compared to the previous year due to delay in obtaining replacements for personnel who left the estates section. However, 1,431 estates were concluded compared to 840 opened for administration during the year. In addition, over 200 old estates cases were reviewed and closed out in further reduction of the backlog.

R.C.M.P. and other police reports in 133 cases of fatal accidents were examined for third party liability and appropriate action was taken where considered necessary or advisable.

The estates section is responsible for the administration of several hundred estates of mentally incompetent Indians.

Individual Land Holding Register

The work of completing the new individual land holding register is progressing with details for 18 reserves now set up. Preliminary work is continuing on abstracts for other reserves for incorporation in the new registry system.

Checking and confirming individual ownership and land affected by right-of-way, easements, sales, and an increasing volume of reserve lands under lease, is responsible for a substantial portion of the work of this unit.

Steady progress is being made in issuing formal recognition of entitlement to possession of individual land holdings.

Trusts and Annuities

The Indian Band Fund

The Indian Band funds held by the Government totalled \$27,959,315.18, at March 31, 1960. Of this amount \$24,247,514.29 stood to the credit of Capital Account and \$3,711,800.89 to the credit of Revenue Account.

The amount in Band funds increased by \$306,252.70 during the year, while in the same period expenditures were \$7,418,041.94.

The following is a comparative statement of major items of expenditure for the past fiscal year as compared with the year ended March 31, 1951.

	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1960</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1951</i>
Agricultural Assistance.....	\$ 745,256.13	\$ 331,392.96
Destitute Relief.....	831,134.23	491,139.36
Operation and Management of Band Property.....	837,018.45	98,879.88
Housing.....	1,472,051.00	149,765.99
Roads and Bridges.....	369,065.38	80,465.35

Income to the Band funds from all sources during the year amounted to \$7,724,294.64.

Savings

In addition to Indian Band funds \$838,072.23 is held on behalf of individual Indians and Indian estates from which disbursements totalling \$458,233.97 were made.

Non Band Accounts

In previous annual reports non-band funds were incorporated in the Indian Trust Fund. They have been transferred to separate special accounts and are not included in the above Band fund figures. Disbursements from these special accounts during the year amounted to \$1,668,608.60 and the balance in such accounts at March 31, 1960, amounted to \$426,384.28.

Annuities

Annuity monies totalling \$482,362.00 were distributed to 85,634 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The amount includes money paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations and arrears.

Enfranchisement

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

Nova Scotia.....	6
Prince Edward Island.....	nil
New Brunswick.....	17
Quebec.....	45
Ontario.....	356
Manitoba.....	193
Saskatchewan.....	113
Alberta.....	95
British Columbia.....	234
Northwest Territories.....	32
Yukon Territory.....	82
Total.....	1,133

Approval was refused 63 Indians whose applications for enfranchisement involved 148 persons.

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division provided engineering and architectural services to other divisions of the Branch and the wide diversity of the work on the various Indian reserves is illustrated below.

Works for the Education Division

(a) *New Construction*

Twenty-six ancillary buildings were erected at 24 sites. These included electrical power and pump houses, manual training buildings, garages, root houses and other miscellaneous buildings at Indian day and residential schools. Construction has also begun on 11 additional miscellaneous buildings at various sites.

Eleven staff units were completed at seven school sites and another 12 units are partially completed at eight sites.

Fifteen schools were completed which provided 32 more classrooms. One of the larger schools, that at Wikwemikong included a combined assembly hall and gymnasium.

Construction of 13 schools is in hand which, when completed, will provide 43 additional classrooms including home economics and industrial arts rooms. Four of these schools will have combined assembly hall and gymnasiums.

(b) *Reconstruction and Maintenance*

Extensive maintenance and repair work involving mechanical trades was carried out at some 80 day and residential schools. This included heating, plumbing and electrical renovations, propane and natural gas installations, refrigeration, power distribution lines, well drilling, water supply and treatment equipment, sewage disposal facilities, as well as replacement of kitchen and laundry equipment.

Work is in progress on 41 contracts for maintenance and repair work at various day and residential schools.

Works for Agencies Division

Contracts completed included two staff residences and extensions to two office buildings, as well as the construction of a small electric power plant. A special marine patrol vessel based on a design by a private naval architect was completed for the west coast.

Construction is under way on a staff residence in addition to an agency office building and a new four-bay garage building.

Road construction and maintenance was carried out as well as some bridge building on a large number of Indian Reserves. Although some of this work was done on a firm price contract basis, the majority of the work was performed by renting road building machinery and the purchase of gravel and other material. This division assisted in the preparation of specifications and assessed tenders as well as providing direct supervision on a number of special projects.

Construction was completed on a number of water supply and sewage disposal projects, the largest being the water system for the Indian village at Pointe Bleue. A contract has been awarded for phase one of a water supply system for the village of Brocket in Alberta.

Investigations were carried out and reports prepared outlining the possible cost and the economic feasibility of providing water services to numerous Indian communities throughout Canada.

Works for the Welfare Division

Working drawings, outline specifications and bills of materials have been prepared for seven standard low-cost Indian houses.

Plans and specifications were also prepared for a prototype Indian home incorporating certain new features of design, furnishings and fittings. Three of these units are being constructed on an experimental basis, and for administration purposes, on three widely separated sites. Accurate cost data will be maintained and the impact of the new design features on the Indian population will be appraised.

Works for the Reserves and Trusts Division

Assistance was given to the Reserves and Trusts Division on the administration of contracts and construction matters in connection with community halls, water supply systems, roads and housing units financed from Indian Band Trust Funds.

Field Administration

Responsibility for general field administration rests with the Agencies Division and specifically includes staff management and training, methods and procedures, provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment, construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines and water systems, and necessary liaison with Indian and Northern Health Services for the provision of medical services to Indians.

Staff Management and Training

The total field establishment of Agencies Division in the 89 Indian Agencies and 8 Regional Offices across Canada reached a new high of 562 employees, compared to 420 five years ago. Full-time employees of Indian status (excluding teachers) totalled 64. The increase in field staff was necessitated by more work in social welfare, economic development and education, and by the introduction of hospital insurance plans in a number of provinces.

New appointments to the field staff of the Branch totalled 49, and 82 employees were moved on promotion or by transfer to enable full advantage to be taken of their abilities and potential.

In line with the pattern of biennial superintendents' conferences at the regional and national levels during alternate years, a national conference was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts in September. The programme for this meeting of superintendents, regional supervisors and senior officers of the Branch from Ottawa was planned to permit a free exchange of ideas and experiences. The main theme of the conference was the promotion of a greater degree of independence in the Indian and in Indian community development, with particular attention being given to problems and policies associated with education of the Indian for social competency and financial independence, individual and community welfare programmes and economic development. In addition, attention was given to organization and administration, with emphasis on the extension of authority and responsibility to Indians.

Transportation and Equipment

Four additional new vehicles and 28 replacements were purchased, bringing the Branch-owned fleet to 233.

The "M.V. Brendan", Bella Coola Agency, was replaced by a modern vessel, the "D.M. MacKay".

Accommodation

Ninety-seven regional and agency offices were maintained throughout the year, 21 in rented space, 41 in federal buildings, 32 in Branch-owned buildings and others in shared accommodation, in addition to which sub-agency offices were maintained on many reserves. Crown-owned residences were occupied by 150 employees of the Branch.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
MARITIMES			
Miramichi	Amherst, N.S.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Chatham, N.B.	Shubenacadie	Miramis, N.S.
P.E.I.	Eskasoni, N.S.		
	Lennox Island, P.E.I.		
QUEBEC			
Abitibi	Quebec City	Pierreville	St. Francois du Lac
Borlains	Amos		
Caughnawaga	Betsiamites	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue
Jeune Lorette	Caughnawaga	Restigouche	Restigouche
Maniwaki	Village des Hurons	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
Oka	Maniwaki	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
	Oka		
ONTARIO			
<i>Southern Ontario</i>			
Carleton Place	Toronto	Sarnia	Sarnia
Christian Island	Muncey	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Golden Lake	Christian Island	Six Nations	Brantford
Moravian	Golden Lake	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Thamesville	Tyendinaga	Dufferin
Rice and Mud Lakes	Sutton West	Walpole Island	Walpole Island
	Peterborough	Parry Sound	Parry Sound
<i>Northern Ontario</i>			
Chapleau	North Bay	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Chapleau	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls
James Bay	Fort Frances	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitowling Island	Kenora	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
	Manitowling		
MANITоба			
Claudeboye	Winnipeg	Nelson River	Ilford
Dauphin	Selkirk	Norway House	Norway House
Fisher River	Dauphin	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie
Island Lake	Hodgson	The Pas	The Pas
	Island Lake		
SASKATCHEWAN			
Battleford	Saskatoon	Pile Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Carlton Place	Battleford	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Crooked Lake	Prince Albert	Pelly	Kamsack
Duck Lake	Broadview	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
	Duck Lake	Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA AND N.W.T.			
<i>Alberta</i>	Edmonton		
Athabaska	Fort Chipewyan	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blackfoot	Gleichen	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Blood	Cardston	Peigan	Brooket
Edmonton	Edmonton	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
Fort Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
<i>N.W.T.</i>			
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith		
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON			
<i>British Columbia</i>	Vancouver		
Babine	Hazleton	Nicola	Merritt
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Burns Lake	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Cowichan	Duncan	Skema River	Prince Rupert
Fort St. John	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Vanderhoof
Kamloops	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Vancouver	Vancouver
Kwawkwalth	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
New Westminster	New Westminster		
<i>Yukon</i>			
Yukon	Whitehorse		

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

It has become increasingly evident that more and more Indians were and are on the move. Individually and in groups they have moved in search of a more stable form of economy than existed in their home reserve area. Fort St. James, Pendleton Bay and Summit Lake are good examples of the consolidation that is taking place where Indians from small isolated bands have moved into centres where employment was to be found and the benefits of Unemployment Insurance were available in the off seasons. Many of the young people are realizing that a higher standard of education and the advantage of vocational training are prerequisites to competing on the labour market today. In the face of a tightening overall economy it is evident that if our Indians are going to find employment and security they must be in a position to compete with non-Indians in the employment fields. Educationally, vocationally, through higher standards in welfare fields, living standards and counselling, the native population is gradually accumulating standards of living and attainments acceptable in non-Indian communities and employment opportunities.

Integration of Indian children into joint schools reached a gratifying level of accomplishment in the past year. The construction of joint schools at North Vancouver, Kamloops, Penticton, Fort St. James, New Hazelton and Whitehorse means that no Indian student above Grade X is now being educated in a segregated situation in this region.

New construction in Indian day schools provided comfortable modern buildings at Aiyansh, Kispiox, Kitwanga, Homaleo and Quilchena.

Residential schools were renovated and several were provided with new fire-escapes, modern kitchens and equipment and improved sanitation.

The appointment of three new district superintendents of schools helped the education programme. The promotion of in-service training programmes for teachers and accelerated supervision of both day and residential schools are but examples of the services offered by these officials. They created a wider interest in education which resulted in new school committees on reserves at Mount Currie, Alert Bay, Bella Bella and Klemtu, with others under organization at Interior and North Coast Reserves.

In vocational training diversification was an outstanding feature. Practical nursing had the largest number of students enrolled, but with substantial representation in such courses as commercial training, beauty culture, carpentry, plumbing, electrical training, boat building, machine shop, heavy-duty diesel mechanics, radio electronics and aeronautics. In addition, nine students enrolled at the University of B.C. Many students began matriculation at various high schools and one student began training as a registered nurse. In all cases, no concessions were given or asked. All had the prerequisites demanded of other trainees and entered their chosen fields and trades with the same training as their non-Indian classmates.

Labour strikes curtailed the otherwise normal labour situation in B.C. Two of the major strikes affected the Indian economy particularly. The fishing season suffered seriously due to strike action and a two-week lay-off at the peak of the run. The main hardship was that, because of the shortened season many fishermen did not qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits. The second major strike, embracing the huge lumber industry, affected those employed in the woods, sawmills and allied occupations.

Commercial licences issued to Indians in the Pacific Coast area during 1959 totalled 5,488, and resulted in a catch in excess of 300,000 salmon.

Throughout the winter many agencies benefitted by the Winter Works Programme and in all a total of 250 Indians were employed for varying periods. Other projects, like the micro-wave installations along the Alaska Highway,

provided winter employment for close to 100 Indians. Generally speaking, the Indians did very well for employment. In addition to specific projects, many augmented seasonal employment by such occupations as making railway ties, cutting mine props, gathering fir cones for seed, Christmas tree harvesting. These are all large-scale operations, particularly suitable for Indian employment.

Christmas tree cutting by Interior Indian bands increased considerably due in part to five long-term cutting permits being issued to Christmas tree companies who supervised the cutting and pruning. Estimated number of trees sold amounted to 388,000. As a result of the excellent returns further long-term management permits are under consideration for next year.

A continuation of the Timber Resource Surveys resulted in 198 Indian reserves in eight Indian agencies being cruised and management reports prepared. Six timber licences were issued with an estimated total volume of 146,300 C. cubic feet.

Continued interest in handicrafts was evident in many parts of the region. Increased activity in the carving of argillite totem poles on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the manufacture of Indian sweaters and leather goods on Vancouver Island has been noted particularly.

The placement programme maintained a high degree of success in placing vocational graduates. Most of these young people were employed in urban centres and are making an excellent adjustment to their new environment. Labour force surveys brought to light many potentially reliable workmen and in areas of reduced economy provided a nucleus of manpower for alternative occupations. Plans were completed to implement these surveys particularly in the coastal agencies where traditional fishermen find it difficult to make a comfortable living.

Agricultural development continued with increased vigour, especially in the southern part of B.C. Many Indians have realized the potential income and livelihood that comes from controlled management of their lands. Small tree fruits, home garden plots and the breaking of additional land spurred interest in many areas. In the Interior the trend was towards increased and improved beef herds and greater hay production. Band funds, B.C. Special Vote and revolving fund loans were used to increase herds, provide good sires and necessary farm machinery. Considerably more interest was shown in cattlemen's associations, 4H Clubs for the youngsters and in new methods of production and management. A large project in the Chilcotin area of the Williams Lake Agency assisted the Indians of the Anahim band to secure an extensive irrigation system which will provide up to 600 acres of new hay production. This band's stock ranged in excess of 1,000 head of beef cattle last year.

The completion of many road projects and the spasmodic nature of the forest industry resulted in increased participation by larger numbers of Indians in farming. Continued emphasis was placed on the breaking of additional land to increase forage production for larger beef herds.

Six new Homemakers Club were organized, at Soowahlie, Kuper Island, Shell Beach, Chemainus Bay, Anahim Lake and Cheam Reserves, making a total of 40 active groups in B.C. Club projects undertaken included first aid and sewing instruction, community improvement campaigns, recreational activities for the young people and money-raising programmes. One-day local club rallies were held in the Kamloops and Stuart Lake agencies.

Through the co-operation of provincial, municipal and private agencies, welfare services to Indians increased greatly both on and off reserves. The organization of band committees to advise on matters of welfare assistance, delinquencies and other community welfare needs was an encouraging development. Also of interest was the establishment of councils and centres in Vancouver, Prince Rupert and other population centres to assist the Indian in his adjustment to off-reserve life and occupation.

A committee, representing the provincial Social Welfare Department and the Indian Affairs Branch, which advises on difficult cases and makes recommendations for improvement and extension of services to Indians, continued to meet regularly. It concentrated this year on the compilation of case load statistics, the special needs of certain problem communities, and child welfare services.

A total of 176 new houses were started and completed during the year with a further 69 units started during the previous year and finished in the 1959-60 fiscal year. In addition, 50 units were started but not completed. Repairs and additions to existing Indian homes totalled 584.

Major projects were carried out at most of the residential schools. New construction accounted for nine new buildings and additions to others. A new chapel and gymnasium was constructed at Lower Post Residential School and a start was made on the new residential school at Mission. Some of these projects were under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, with which there is a close working relationship.

The continued extension of electrical power to isolated areas made it possible to carry out wiring and electrical installations to day schools and other buildings.

New wharves and floats were constructed at coastal points under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Several new bridges were built.

Many surveys were carried out in all agencies with a view to improving housing, water supplies, sewage systems, roads, irrigation systems and schools.

Yukon

Employment in the Yukon for the Indian population has been at an all-time high since the construction of the Alaska Highway. In addition to the continuing employment on highway maintenance, mine and mill-work, wood-cutting and big-game guiding, many Indians have been employed on the micro-wave installation sites and access roads. During February and March the Department organized and supervised an all-Indian road clearing project known as "Project Thirty Mile". Nearly all able bodied Indian men were employed on it.

Handicraft production continues to flourish. A new outlet for the sale of leathersgoods has been found and it is hoped that this will not only substantially increase sales but offer wage employment for some of the Indian women.

In the engineering and construction field several large projects were undertaken, including a duplex residence for teaching staff at Carcross Residential School and the construction of the two large hostels for Indian students attending the Whitehorse public and separate schools.

Renewed interest in trapping was evident with an increase in the price of fur. As the result of a survey, the quota of catch in the Kluane Game Sanctuary was increased to 140 muskrats per trapper. There is every evidence that this type of controlled trapping will progressively increase the catch.

The prospect of the formation of a big game outfitting co-operative for members of the Teslin Band received considerable attention with negotiations to continue throughout the coming summer.

Increased interest is being shown by Yukon Indians in home gardens and certain areas such as Telegraph Creek and Dawson produced remarkably good crops of potatoes and green vegetables.

There were no severe health problems among the Indians or children in this area. Child welfare services are being taken over by the Territorial Government, with services to neglected Indian children provided on the same basis as for non-Indians.

Construction of Indian housing progressed well and 22 houses were completed. In addition, 66 houses were repaired or enlarged.

Alberta

Throughout the province Indians are showing increasing resourcefulness in meeting their economic needs through a wide range of income-producing activities. In the south the major portion of the over-all income is derived from agriculture; in the north hunting and fishing is supplemented by seasonal employment in the building, road construction, pipeline and timber industries.

Although job opportunities in agricultural areas surrounding reserves were drastically reduced due to an unusually wet fall, the number of seasonal workers continued to grow: 650 labourers from northern Alberta found employment in the beet fields, an increase of 150 over 1958; workers from the Blackfoot Reserve found employment in southern Alberta's growing potato industry.

Since about 90% of the labour force is unskilled, winter employment continues to pose formidable problems. Unemployment was ameliorated by work projects financed by welfare appropriation and band funds. In the Hobbema Agency 224 workers were engaged in reserve house building, road construction and land clearing. Band carpenters built 73 homes on the Blood Reserve and 25 members were employed during the entire year in building projects on the Peigan Reserve. Three sawmills at Sucker Creek and Whitefish Lake employed 45 persons from the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

Drought in the heavy grain producing areas of the south brought a sharp cut in the anticipated yield. In the central and northern areas production was curtailed by a wet fall that left many unthreshed acres to wait for spring. As a consequence, only 537,473 bushels of grain were produced, approximately 50% of the previous year's yield. A compensating factor proved to be the 23,000-ton wild hay crop, much of which was sold off the reserves at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 per ton.

There is a growing trend towards diversified farming. By illustration, 7,842 bushels of flax were harvested; 187 acres were planted in garden crops; hog and sheep production increased; and at the Saddle Lake Agency dual-purpose cattle were added to the beef herds, and the sale of cream brought \$7,000.

In the north hunting and fishing continue to provide the main source of personal income. Higher fur prices, coupled with the largest number of pelts taken in many years, resulted in trappers averaging \$900 each instead of \$500 as in 1958. The Indians of Alberta marketed \$364,000.78 worth of fur.

In most cases a trapper's income falls short of what is considered adequate to sustain a family. Some families supplemented their earnings from the trapline with seasonal employment. In the Cold Lake, Saddle Lake, Lesser Slave and Fort Chipewyan areas commercial fishing contributed substantially to many individual incomes. In addition needy Indians benefited from the distribution of 251,540 lbs. of elk, moose and buffalo meat obtained from the national parks.

The Stony, Peigan, Beaver Lake and Lesser Slave Lake Reserves marketed 3,000,000 board feet of spruce, pine and fir. In addition, 2,900 cords of pulpwood and 5,684 cords of firewood were sold and \$52,800 was realized from the sale of Christmas trees, fence posts and corral rails.

Royalties from producing wells and the sale of oil and gas rights and rentals yielded a revenue in excess of \$2,000,000. Bids were accepted for the sale of rights on 244,688 acres. Although there was only one oil well discovery of note during 1959, 90 wells on reserves are either producing or are capable of producing oil and gas.

During 1959 more bands felt the need for adequate water supplies and 70 new wells were drilled. With the passing of the horse-drawn vehicle, many bands have emphasized road construction. On the Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Kehewin, Hobbema, Peigan, Blackfoot and Stony Sarcee Reserves, 59 miles of road were built. The Blood, Blackfoot, Hobbema and Saddle Lake Bands now own road graders and have assumed full responsibility for road maintenance. Along the

Wabasca Trail a new steel bridge was built over the Willow River in co-operation with the provincial government. Ninety miles of graded road is being built which will bring the Bigstone Band out of isolation and alleviate the present dependence during summer on aircraft.

Several bands are forming committees through which they are assuming more responsibility for the administration of their own affairs. Council secretaries have been appointed in a number of instances and leadership courses are making their influence felt in Saddle Lake, Hobbema, Blood, Peigan and Alexis Reserves.

On a number of reserves personnel from the University of Alberta led discussion groups on the subjects of community development, leadership, and local administration. Housing development continued at an unprecedented rate with 288 new units erected, 371 houses repaired, and 341 homes serviced with electricity. In a single instant the throwing of a switch brought electricity to 285 homes on the Blood Reserve at a cost of \$280,000 financed entirely out of band funds.

New community halls were erected on the Frog Lake and Sucker Creek Reserves.

In a society with rapidly diminishing occupational opportunity for the unskilled, it was increasingly evident there is a growing realization on the part of the Indians themselves that their children need formal kinds of training if they are to take advantage of the opportunities that Canada's expanding economy offers. Band council members and parents of school age children displayed increasing interest in the value of education. By illustration, most trappers now leave their children in school during the spring hunt; all but perhaps a very few school age children are enrolled in Indian day or residential schools; the demand for day school accommodation is increasing; and the number attending non-Indian schools is growing.

Bus service to schools has continued to grow and the number of children attending integrated schools has risen to an all-time high of 756. The R. B. Steinhauer and Horse Lakes day schools were closed, with the children being bussed to peripheral provincial schools. Group agreements enabling children to attend off-reserve schools were made with the Beaverlodge School Board, the Wheatland School Division, and the Smoky Lake School Division. In addition, through arrangements with provincial authorities, costs of educating Indian and non-Indian pupils in the isolated Janvier, Trout Lake, Wabasca, Atikameg and Grouard areas will now be shared on a proportionate basis.

Forty-three new classrooms were completed. These include 16 classrooms at Ermineskin, 12 at Blood, six at Fort Chipewyan, two each at Eden Valley, Sunchild and Fox Lake, and three at Goodfish Lake.

Adult education continued to show promise. At the Blood R.C. Indian Residential School evening classes in domestic science, electricity and farm mechanics were attended by 35. At Ermineskin Indian Residential School 46 adults attended woodwork, mechanics and cooking classes. At the Bighorn Day School 10 women received instruction in home economics. At Nordegg River, Atikameg and Cold Lake classes were also held.

In Edmonton 18 young adults, some permanently employed for a number of years, were given 44 evening sessions of instruction designed either to improve their relative academic levels or to prepare them for apprenticeship examinations.

A total of 21 persons were assisted with vocational training. These included five in nursing aide training, eight in business courses and eight in diversified trades and other training.

A high school student from the Blood Reserve entered the first year B.A. course at the University of Alberta; a young lady from Sucker Creek Reserve graduated as a registered nurse, and another entered the three year nursing program.

In summary, a number of significant developments were brought about during the year: assumption of additional responsibilities by band councils; increased employment; realization of benefits from higher standards of living; construction of 288 new homes and electrification of 341 homes; construction of 43 new school classrooms; and an increase in the number of pupils attending integrated schools.

Northwest Territories

There was increased trapping with prices higher than they have been for several years, changing the pattern of recession in this important industry to one of optimism and development. Mink and marten were particularly abundant and bringing good prices. The Branch provided advances at points throughout the Mackenzie District to enable Indians to trap in more remote areas. In the Fort Smith area trappers traded \$14,326.69 worth of fur between November 1st, 1959, and March 1st, 1960. In the Yellowknife Agency it was computed that trappers around the Great Slave Lake sold \$77,500 worth of fur. In the Aklavik Agency the estimated return from fur sales is \$260,000.

It is estimated that over 80% of the Indians in the Mackenzie District engaged in trapping for some period of the winter. To further development of this resource, basic to the present economy of the Indians of the N.W.T., trappers meetings were planned which will take place during 1960. They will plan the division of trapping and hunting areas throughout the Mackenzie District.

Moose were plentiful in the west, and there was an abundance of rabbits used for human consumption and dog food. The Branch acquired 51,963 lbs. of buffalo meat from Wood Buffalo Park. 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. On the Great Slave Lake groups at Snowdrift and Fort Reliance took an estimated 93,000 lbs., groups at Fort Resolution and Rocher River 52,000, and groups from Yellowknife, Fort Rae and Trout Rock took 95,000. At Lac la Martre 68,000 were taken. This yielded a total catch of 298,000 lbs.

At Trout Lake in the Fort Simpson area, Great Bear Lake of the Fort Franklin area, and Brackett Lake of the Fort Norman area, domestic fisheries were also conducted. In addition to the fish consumed and fed to dogs at this point, 1,395 lbs. were transported to Fort Simpson, 13,000 to Fort Norman, and 17,000 to Fort Franklin for winter issue to the aged and infirm and for dog feed.

Summer and fall fishing was good at Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Aklavik. It is estimated that a total of 425,000 lbs. of fish were taken in the Aklavik Agency.

At Hay River a successful operation took place in the early part of June when the Indian sold 25,000 lbs. of whitefish, with an equal amount being taken in the same period for domestic use.

The Hay River commercial fishery employed six crews during the winter. The catch sold exceeded 70,000 lbs. for a return of \$10,000. At the conclusion of this project in March, 1960, a fishing company agreed to hire four of the crews next winter, thus freeing the Branch equipment for new trainees.

Employment was good at Fort Simpson and Inuvik and 114 men were employed at Fort Simpson, mainly on construction of a new school hostel. Ninety-nine from Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin were employed by various construction companies. The total of wages earned by those employed in the Aklavik Agency was approximately \$306,369, which far exceeds any previous year.

In the Great Slave Lake area there were no road clearing projects and the Indians were compelled to rely on hunting and trapping. The closing of the Ray Rock uranium mine between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake meant that 25 Indians who were employed returned to the traditional hunting and trapping pursuits.

In the Yellowknife Agency 60 men were employed by various government departments and mining and construction companies. In Fort Smith 16 were employed during the summer by government departments, 12 during the winter on road clearing, and six persons were employed on a year-round basis in Wood Buffalo Park.

A number of young Indians took vocational courses at the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife. Houses were improved in a number of settlements so that many families could take advantage of new day school facilities. With the exception of the aged, infirm, widows and invalids, all home recipients contributed towards the cost of these dwellings either in labour, logs or cash. Standpipe water supply was installed to provide water for the houses built at Fort Smith.

More small parcels of land were acquired for Indian housing lots, including land at Snowdrift, Nahanni Butte and Hay River. Negotiations are underway for acquiring land at Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution and Fort Fitzgerald.

A Royal Commission investigating land matters relative to Treaties Nos. 8 and 11 visited all settlements within the Mackenzie District and held meetings with Indian representatives of each Band.

In November 1959 liquor rights were extended to include the Indians of the Northwest Territories on the same basis as those residents of non-Indian status.

Efforts are being made to stimulate the interest of Band Councils and have them take a more active part in the administration of their people. Regular meetings were held at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Simpson and Fort Norman.

It was arranged that welfare services involving neglected or dependent children, care of aged and infirm, would be handled by Territorial or municipal social workers on a reimbursement basis with the Indian Affairs Branch.

Of significant importance was the improvement in the economic conditions amongst the Indians during the past year. This was brought about by the higher fur prices and the availability of seasonal employment. In the Aklavik Agency, where hunting and trapping have been the main source of income for a number of years, it is interesting to note that the income from fur was exceeded by wage earnings from other employment by at least \$50,000.

Saskatchewan

The Indians of Saskatchewan are still basically dependent upon a farming economy in the south and a fishing, hunting, trapping economy in the north.

Generally speaking crops were good. However, exceptionally poor harvest weather in the fall prevented many Indians from getting their crops off the fields. It was expected that at least some of this produce would be salvaged in the spring. A total of 167,398 acres under cultivation in 1959 yielded 550,791 bushels of wheat, 373,922 bushels of coarse grains, 6,001 bushels of flax, and 2,124,364 pounds of rape seed. Individual Indians farmed 82,134 acres and produced 176,254 bushels of wheat, 134,398 bushels of coarse grains, 4,058 bushels of flax, and 64,206 pounds of rape seed. The Indians also harvested 7,051 tons of wild hay and 2,163 tons of tame hay. A total of 1,212 acres of new land was broken.

Receipts from cattle raising were good, and the cattle industry continues to increase particularly in the agencies which have an abundance of grazing land and hay.

The northern Indian, on the whole, had a very successful year with better-than-average fur catches and prices. Net returns from trapping were \$656,357 and fishing returns exceeded \$217,700. Additional income was again derived from earnings in the filleting plants, the majority of which are operated on a co-operative basis. Game of all species is plentiful with encouraging indications of an increase in the number of caribou due mainly to the calf crop surviving in larger numbers than in previous years.

All agencies reported a successful year with their housing programme. Many new units were constructed.

Not much change occurred in the area of oil exploration, with the bulk of the revenue coming from existing wells.

The placement programme was introduced in the region in the fall of 1959 with the addition of an Indian placement officer to regional staff. Formal meetings were held between National Employment Service and Indian Affairs Branch in January and procedures set out for the two agencies to work together in the placement of selected persons in suitable urban or rural employment. By the end of the fiscal year a total of 18 persons had been placed in permanent type employment.

The sugar beet industry again provided seasonal jobs and 435 Saskatchewan Indians were employed in the beet fields. Smaller forestry, construction, and transportation enterprises provided additional seasonal employment. Progress was made in extending provincial welfare services to the Indians.

The past year has shown a marked interest in and appreciation for all types of educational training by adults as well as students. Several Indians were at teachers college, university, nursing school, and vocational training centres. Ten young men attended an eight week agricultural course at Prince Albert and 14 young men and women have attended a six-month upgrading course in Regina. Adult classes in vocational training were held at Beauval, St. Phillips, Big River, Montreal Lake, Gordon's and Cowessess.

The school integration programme progressed. Joint school agreements were negotiated with Prince Albert, Marcellin and Kamsack. Groups of Indian pupils also attended school in Norquay, Carlyle, Meadow Lake, and several other areas. At present 743 Indian pupils attend provincial and private schools.

New schools were built on the Canoe Lake, Cowessess and James Smith Reserves, and temporary classrooms were provided at several points. Repairs and innovations were made to a number of day schools and to most of the nine residential schools. Plans were made for school construction at Southend on Reindeer Lake, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo, Key, Big River, Mosquito, Ochapowace, and Moosomin.

In the fall the regional office was moved from Regina to the more central location of Saskatoon.

Four Indians, exclusive of teachers, were hired to work within this region in various capacities.

Manitoba

The traditional occupations of trapping and fishing continued as important sources of income to Indians of Manitoba. Favourable trapping conditions prevailed, and, in the Northern Registered Conservation area, 2,017 Indian trappers earned \$645,000, an increase over the previous year of \$144,000. In southern Manitoba trappers earned about \$10,000.

Additional work in the reconstruction of water control features was carried out under the supplementary Dominion-Provincial Fur Agreement. This work has, however been suspended due to the planned development of a hydro-electric plant at Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan River which will inundate the total Summerberry muskrat ranch. The muskrat crop last season was at an all-time low with 21,600 pelts taken valued at \$24,000. The crop of fine furs brought revenue of \$30,000.

Commercial fishing in northern inland lakes has become increasingly profitable for Indians, with new lakes being opened with the cooperation of the provinces. Establishment of summer seasons and filleting plants have increased Indian employment and fish production, and brought higher prices for Indian

fishermen. A notable example of this development is at Island Lake, where, for the first time, commercial fishing provided more income for Indians than did trapping. It is hoped that similar programmes may be inaugurated on other northern reserves.

Throughout the region, 730 Indians fished commercially, earning roughly \$433,000. While progress was made on the northern lakes, the over-all picture was overshadowed somewhat by closing of pickerel pockets on Lake Winnipeg as a conservation measure. Institution of work projects by provincial authorities offset to some extent the loss of income suffered by Indian fishermen on Lake Winnipeg in 1959, and the use of fishing techniques new to Lake Winnipeg is currently under study to allow limited production, at least in the areas affected during 1960. To cope with this problem, trap nets will be furnished by the Branch to Indians and instruction in these new methods provided. The results will be awaited with interest due to the importance of the fishing industry in the economy of the Lake Winnipeg hands.

Efforts continued to be made to conserve the barren ground Caribou, with Indians, on the whole, increasingly aware of and cooperating in the conservation programme. Wherever possible, domestic fisheries are being carried out to lessen the pressure on the caribou, and this accounted for 24,000 lbs. of fish being taken last fall.

The regional field officer took part in an experimental caribou tagging project undertaken by the provincial Game Branch in the northern caribou range during September 1959, in order to keep abreast of developments in the caribou conservation programme.

Wild crops such as seneca root and frog harvesting, were other sources of income, and although the wild rice crop in particular was almost a complete failure, \$95,000 was realized from these varied sources.

Manitoba Indians are becoming more successful in securing a considerable variety of jobs outside the traditional trapping and fishing economy. Through efforts of the regional placement officer and field staff, over 1,900 Indians were placed in employment, mainly in seasonal activities which ranged through agriculture, mining, road-clearing and construction. Of this group, 850 worked in the sugar beet fields of the province, a far greater number than previously. There is every indication that Indians will continue to secure jobs in this industry.

Twenty-five candidates were accepted in the permanent placement programme, 21 in permanent employment and four to undergo vocational training. Productive liaison is maintained with National Employment Service, labour unions, industry, church groups, etc. and job opportunities for Indians have increased. Indians are being accepted by employers to an extent not previously experienced.

Efforts made in previous years to place groups of Indians in employment on special projects did not always turn out successfully. Transplanted from his home, the Indian faced many personal and family problems which reduced his efficiency as a workman. A remedy for this problem was found by assigning a Branch officer to act as a consultant to the Indians and their employers in such projects. This procedure was followed during the past year on road and site-clearing projects on Matheson Island, Little Grand Rapids clearing, and Cormorant Lake pulp cut. This resulted in continuous employment to the Indians and satisfaction from employers.

Labour surveys have been carried out by the placement officer on 18 reserves, representing about one-third of the Indian population of the province, and these will be continued until the labour potential is known. These surveys have already proven to be of value because they have allowed the placement officer to discover Indians whose skills and experience make them fairly readily employable, but who otherwise might fail to secure employment due to lack of knowledge of the opportunities existing for them, or of the way to go about securing employment.

As more Indians are drawn into the general labour force of the country, they are understanding much better the functions of the National Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. This has made many of them reasonably self-sufficient in seeking jobs, particularly in the urban areas.

The woods industry continued as an important source of income, with some 700 Indians earning about \$120,000, mainly in pulp-cutting. Successful pulp-cutting projects were carried out by the Indians themselves in Clandeboye Agency.

Some 152 Indians farmed their own holdings earning \$130,000. In view of the fairly large investment necessary to conduct a successful farming operation, added to grain marketing problems and hazards of crop failure, it is not expected that the number of Indians totally dependent on farming will increase. However, considerable hope is felt for the expansion of livestock raising on reserves. Branch financial assistance plus band funds have been used to aid Indians of the Dauphin and Fisher River Agencies to buy cattle to form the nucleus of individual and group-owned herds. Band councils concerned have fully supported these projects which have an excellent chance to succeed in establishing Indians in livestock raising. Indian-owned cattle now number 876, an increase of 10% over the previous year. Sixteen Treaty Indians are employed in Civil Service positions in the Manitoba Branch office. This group includes one interpreter, four power plant operators, one caretaker (full time), two clerks, one stenographer, six school teachers, and one manual training instructor. In addition, 11 skilled and 48 unskilled Indians work at residential schools, while other Indians are employed on reserves as part-time school caretakers, and by Indian and Northern Health Services as caretakers at nursing stations. Indians are also employed as fire wardens by the Provincial Forestry Service, and as guides in the tourist industry.

Living standards improved through the construction and repairs of Indian homes, introduction of hydro power, construction of roads and bridges and provision of water supplies. Electricity is now available to 24 of the 51 bands of the region. New Hydro lines went into The Pas, Sandy Bay, Valley River and Crane River communities, where both band funds and individual contributions were used to provide power to Indian homes. New houses built totalled 213 and 310 were repaired. Funds came from Branch appropriation and band funds, and in the majority of cases, contributions were made by the individual Indian in the form of labour or materials. Indian home construction was carried out on nearly all reserves. The standard of homes built is considerably higher than in the past and the trend to multiple-room housing has been readily accepted. The stress on home construction has been toward units which would give the Indian families more privacy and better sanitary facilities.

Ten Branch-owned sawmills produced 635,000 f.b.m. of lumber which was used almost entirely for construction and repairs of Indian homes.

Construction of new roads to serve reserves totalled 25.5 miles with approximately one-half this total carried out on equal contributory basis with the provincial government. Of that total, seven miles were constructed and two miles repaired in Dauphin Agency by use of Branch-owned equipment operated by Indians. A total of 39 miles of reserve roads were repaired or re-gravelled.

Four new vehicular traffic bridges were constructed on reserves, and two repaired; eight new foot bridges were built and 21 repaired; eight new docks were built and six repaired; and 21 miles of road right-of-way was cleared for future construction.

Experimental drilling for water on Fort Alexander Reserve proved disappointing, but wells were brought in at The Pas, Rolling River and Lizard Point Reserves to improve water supplies.

Voluntary non-Indian groups are interested in the welfare of Indians in Manitoba. This was demonstrated by programmes carried out by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews at The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre in

Winnipeg; action groups formed to consult Indians prior to the Indian and Metis Conference; and the formation of continuing committees and sub-committees of the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council to deal with community development, education, leadership courses, cooperatives, and other matters. The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre is providing an excellent bridge for Indians to enter and participate in urban life. Other welfare agencies within the community also continue to provide services to Indians.

Increases in the scale of social assistance provide a better standard of living for indigent persons, and payment of relief by cash or cheque has given the Indian freedom of choice in purchasing. Where funds permit, Indian bands have shown encouraging responsibility in paying and administering relief on their reserves. Indians are encouraged to form groups and committees for the improvement of community life. These include Homemakers Clubs, young people's groups, recreation and social committees, health and welfare committees and 4H Clubs. There are now a total of 63 such groups operating on reserves of the region, an increase of 31 over the previous year. There is every indication that growing participation by Indians in the work of these groups will lead to greater interest in solving community problems.

At Norway House a co-operative store has been established by residents of the area. Approximately half of the share-holders are Indians and they are represented by an equal proportion of their people on the Board of Directors. This project is a good example of cooperation between Indians and non-Indians in community development.

A leadership course was provided for Indians and Metis, and a conference held to discuss the problems of Indian and Metis people, both under the auspices of the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council. A total of 34 Indians from reserves of the region attended these gatherings, which also help chiefs and councillors to become more aware of their authority and responsibility.

The rehabilitation programme in cooperation with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, continued as a valuable service to Indians suffering from physical handicaps. In 1959, 125 new cases were accepted. Of these, 21 were closed due to inability of the individuals to respond. Twenty-seven cases were closed successfully with the individuals considered as completely rehabilitated and no longer in need of services. Seventy-eight cases were still active at the end of 1959, with the Indians in various stages of school or vocational training both prior to and on-the-job, or in job placements. Of 32 rehabilitated persons for whom jobs were found, 27 are still working.

Nine additional classrooms were placed into operation in the school year to provide accommodation for increasing enrolments in elementary schools. Of these, six are temporary classrooms, some of which are in rented quarters.

Some relief from enrolment pressures resulted from expansion of the integration programme in Manitoba whereby an increasing number of pupils have been placed in provincial schools. Negotiations are in progress with three more school boards.

Two hundred and twenty-four teachers were employed. Three teacher-advisers were engaged for supervision and guidance work at the residential schools at Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie from which large numbers of pupils attend town and city schools. All but 20 of the total teaching staff are qualified teachers.

Standards in pupil achievement continued to advance and the provision of winter transportation in several areas where great walking distances exist, helped to improve school attendance. There was evidence of a greater interest among parents for their children's schooling with open house and community concerts helping to arouse this interest.

An increasing number of students are attending high school, vocational schools and professional training institutions. Increases in high school attendance have occurred at Birtla, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Peguis Central and Assiniboia.

A teacher-adviser service instituted last fall contributed to a marked improvement of the pupils' standing in their classes at the provincial schools.

Inservice training of teachers was promoted at four conventions.

Instruction of 10 adult Indians in manual training was carried on at Peguis Central School. Two new, and seven temporary day school classrooms were constructed, and 33 classrooms renovated and repaired. A new four-classroom day school at Fort Alexander Reserve is being completed for the 1960 term. Four new units for accommodation of teachers at Peguis Central High School were provided. Hydro power was made available at Guy Residential School in The Pas Agency, and repair and equipment programmes carried out at Assiniboia, Fort Alexander and Birtle Residential Schools. Diesel electric generating plants were installed to serve day schools at Cross Lake and Oxford House Reserves.

General maintenance work was carried out on 13 agency buildings. A new residence for the assistant, Clandeboye Agency, was completed at Pine Falls to improve services to Indians of that area.

Northern Ontario

Trapping, lumbering and commercial fishing are the chief sources of income for the Indians of Northern Ontario. Many of the younger Indians, however, are leaving the trapping areas and seeking employment in industry and mining.

Increased home construction and housing repairs were carried on in all areas, and 136 new homes were built and 277 repaired. Extensive road construction and maintenance were also undertaken, providing employment for Indians on reserves, opening up new outlets for valuable timber resources, and making it easier for people to commute from reserves to outside employment.

The outstanding characteristic of the educational programme continues to be its growth. This year 208 post-elementary students are receiving educational assistance, with three attending teachers' college. The opening of three one-classroom schools and six additional classrooms has brought the total number of classrooms in operation to 146. The programme of integration continues to expand with two joint school agreements having been signed and six in various stages of negotiation. In accordance with the planned programme for expanding classroom supervision, a district superintendent of Indian Schools was appointed at Port Arthur in September, 1959.

Last fall the new integrated public school at Moose Factory and a new six-classroom unit at McIntosh Residential School were officially opened. In January, the new day school at Collins was put into operation. A new residential school at Fort Frances and a four-classroom unit at Fort George are being constructed.

New adult education classes were begun and there continues to be a firm interest in adult education both in academic up-grading and vocational training. Classes for young men preparing for the provincial scalers' course were included in the programme.

Teachers showed interest in professional improvement. Last fall, a teachers' convention was held in North Bay. Manitoulin Island and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies have very active local teacher institutes. Summer school courses are popular.

The placement programme made a good start with 41 Indians employed in permanent jobs. The International Nickel Company accepted for employment a substantial number of young Indian men. Generally speaking, employers were well satisfied with the quality of persons referred to them. Placement assistance amounting to approximately \$3,350 was granted and \$750 repaid. Prospective developments in the north should provide many new jobs.

Supplies of fur-bearing animals available to Indians have remained good over most of the region although some decline has been noticed on the Old Factory and Nottaway Fur Preserves. Restocking of the Big Trout Lake area with beaver continued with 400 animals released in 1959, and checks on previous transplantings indicate the animals are becoming established and reproducing.

Fur prices have improved, this season showing increases in beaver, lynx and marten. Other fur has remained stable except for muskrat, which is lower than past seasons. Increased interest in coloured fox has been reflected in their price rise. The Ontario Trappers' Fur Sale Service at North Bay now makes it possible for Indian trappers to realize more income from their fur without paying royalty and express for shipments to Montreal and Winnipeg. It is notable that Indian fur from the James Bay Agency brought the highest prices on the January and March fur sales. This was due to the excellent preparation of the skins.

Commercial fishing continues to increase in importance. Improvement of quality and handling during primary production is stressed. Over 2,000,000 lbs. of all species were produced by Indian fisheries, bringing a revenue to fishermen of \$250,000. This does not include income of Indians employed in the industry as fishermen, packers or processors or to Indians who operate small independent fisheries. Facilities for packing and holding fish, ice storage and harvest, and transportation have been improved and should bring about increased income and a greater demand for Indian fish.

Wild rice, the most important crop to Indians of this region, is centred mainly in Northwestern Ontario, with isolated pockets in other locations. Production was down from 1958 to about 300,000 lbs. with prices a few cents higher at 38c to 40c lb. Estimated income to the Indians was \$110,000, considerably less than the previous season. The 1959 crop suffered from insect and disease infestations which reduced the harvest considerably in some areas.

Blueberry and other wild crops are utilized to a lesser extent by the Indian people.

Construction and woods operations are the two industries accounting for most of the rural or seasonal employment. Four major road projects and two hydro developments have accounted for most of the construction employment. Woods operations are scattered but the majority available to Indians are in the northwest. Guiding continues to be an important occupation for many Indians.

During the year, 140,000 trees were planted on seven reserves with the Indians becoming more interested in reforestation. Plans are being made to harvest the first plantation of Christmas trees in 1960. Many Indians are employed by the province and private firms in their planting programmes.

Woods operations are steadily increasing especially as new roads are built. Labour supply and markets were quite good for the year. The cut to March 31, 1960, should exceed 50,000 cords and four million board feet of sawlogs with a value to band funds of over \$100,000. The Indians shared over 75 per cent in this value in wages or band fund deposits.

Over 40 reserves are cutting under the permit system and six reserves are cutting under a timber license. Year-round woods work is gradually increasing which makes for a more stable economy on the reserve. Forest fire losses were very low due to high precipitation and improved habits of woods workers and travellers.

Six band members attended the log scaler's course of which four passed and three are now actively engaged in scaling. Four band members are attending the ranger school course.

A timber ledger card accounting system was initiated and the results to date are encouraging. Two timber salvage operations were carried out, one of fume-damaged timber and one of blowdown timber. The mapping for record purposes of cut-over areas and new roads was continued.

Members of four reserves now have permits or licenses to cut on provincial Crown land in order to sustain their own resources. One band is negotiating an exchange of forest land with the province in order to consolidate its holdings.

The provincial welfare agency and the Children's Aid Societies extended services to families on the reserves. The families in many instances are making direct contact with the C.A.S. for advice and counselling rather than choosing to be referred.

Five area conferences were held with the staffs of Children's Aid Societies. At three Indian Health Services' personnel were included. As a result the standard of foster homes on reserves is improving.

There are 17 Homemakers' Clubs in the region, more active than ever. The Regional Homemakers' Committee held quarterly meetings on centrally-located reserves to permit more club members to attend. The fourth annual Homemakers' Conference was held at Garden Village Reserve, Nipissing Indian Agency. Fifty members registered representing twelve clubs.

There were four craft and leadership training courses involving 49 delegates. Three of the courses were sponsored by the local Homemakers' groups. One was sponsored by the provincial Community Programmes Branch at the Quetico Conference Training Centre, Kawene. At the latter 11 Indian women participated, together with nine non-Indian men and women. One of the Indian women acted as a junior instructor to the craft specialist, a significant indication of the progress made through such courses by Indian women. This type of course is most beneficial to the women, giving them an opportunity to discuss common community problems with each other and with people from non-Indian communities, and to learn valuable crafts. They return home able to pass on their knowledge and skills to others.

Several women in the western area attended the provincial Home Economics Services course as observers.

Southern Ontario

The regional placement programme is now firmly established, and 125 more candidates were helped towards employment through the co-operation of National Employment Service. The Toronto project was responsible for establishing 50 Indian youths in gainful employment during the year. There was an increasing number of requests from Indians for assistance under the programme.

Young Indian people coming into the cities are in general assuming the responsibilities of urban living. The co-operation of non-Indian communities is becoming more apparent and is of inestimable value in helping integration.

In September, 1959, the Ontario Department of Public Welfare accepted full responsibility for the rehabilitation of physically disabled Indians.

Fifty-two Indians were employed full-time by the Branch as teachers, clerks, typists, agency assistants and caretakers. Up to 200 Indians were periodically employed on the reserves as school janitors, road workers, carpenters and constables.

At Christian Island Agency winter logging operations resulted in 350,000 board feet of logs being cut. During the past summer 95,872 board feet of lumber were cut at the Island sawmill.

The Department of Public Works continued to improve wharves at Christian Island and Cedar Point. At Virginia Beach in the Simcoe Agency an aid-to-navigation light was also installed, thus reducing the water transportation hazard for the Georgina Island Indians.

A chemical control project was carried out by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests on Beckwith Island in the Christian Island Agency to reduce damage caused by rabbits to the white and red pine plantations there.

Attendance at the various Indian day schools was maintained at a high level. In all Indian agencies children as well as parents are becoming more aware of the necessity for advanced education. Six hundred and twenty-three applications for tuition assistance were processed. Scholarships were awarded to students of Bruce and Tyendinaga Agencies.

One modern 6-classroom unit with gym was constructed at Caradoc Agency along with a new pumping unit to supply safe drinking water to 14 classrooms. Temporary portable classrooms were erected at Six Nations, Christian Island and Cape Croker Reserves. A teacher's residence was constructed at Christian Island. Fire destroyed a two-classroom school with living quarters at Christian Island. Repairs and general maintenance work were carried out in all schools and teacherages.

A number of new educational committees were formed on reserves and are functioning well. Some band councils have voted considerable sums to assist these committees.

Approximately 40 children in residence at the Mohawk Institute, Brantford, went to summer camp provided for them on Christian Island for one month.

There is a continuing demand from Indian students for enrolment in teachers colleges, universities, and other schools of higher learning.

A Homemakers' Conference was held at Christian Island with Indians conducting proceedings and providing many of the speakers.

Agreements are now in operation extending Children's Aid Services to all reserves.

Indian handicraft, while no longer of major importance as a source of revenue, still represents a considerable sum and approximately \$23,000 was earned from handicrafts this year.

Under the economic development programme a bulldozer was supplied to the Christian Island Indians for use in their logging operations. Heavy sleighs were also bought for hauling hardwood logs. Approximately \$45,384 was encumbered for road construction with an additional \$60,150 being approved by Parliament for repairs to roads. The provincial government gave a 50% subsidy on all road construction and repairs, and 80% on all new bridges. Bands having funds contributed sizeable sums in addition. Also, \$15,000 was provided for various winter works projects. Three Indian bands, Moravian, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and Walpole Island were granted the right to manage the expenditure of their own revenue monies under Section 68 of the Indian Act, and seventeen bands applied for participation under the provincial General Welfare Assistance Act.

Agriculture is important on several reserves. A number of Indians carrying on with family farms, have splendid herds of dairy and beef cattle. Some reserve lands are under lease to non-Indians for farming and grazing.

Considerable revenue is returned to the Indians individually and in band funds from cottage development projects. In the Bruce, St. Regis and Simcoe Agencies, particularly, revenue from the leasing of cottage sites runs into the thousands of dollars annually. In other agencies leasing of lakeshore property is carried on to a lesser degree. The cottage development recently opened on Christian Island is progressing favourably. In Parry Sound approximately 1,000 excellent cottage lots are now available.

At Moravian Reserve, where the community hall had been demolished by a windstorm, a vacant school building was renovated and enlarged by the band as a new hall.

A sanitation course was conducted on the Six Nations Reserve and Indian delegates from most reserves in the region participated, along with some staff members.

Quebec

In 1959-60, economic conditions for the Indians of Quebec improved noticeably in several agencies. In Pointe Bleue, the Indians have been steadily working on major projects sponsored by the Branch and in the Seven Islands area new mining developments have absorbed a good many of the Indian workers from Seven Islands and Bersimis.

At Mattagami, in northern Abitibi, another large mining project is opening up which may well improve greatly the economy of the Indians there. The construction of a road and a railway between Abitibi and Lake St. John is offering easier access from isolated Indian reserves and settlements to the various centres of employment.

In Schefferville, Maniwaki and Lorette, the economic level remained steady.

Indians in northern Quebec supplemented their income through trapping, commercial sturgeon and salmon fishing, hunting, and the sale of Indian handicrafts. Returns show a total of \$201,912 for trapping and \$11,050 for commercial fishing. In the south, the sale of handicrafts was also a source of secondary income. The total value of Indian handicrafts for the whole province was about \$150,000.

The eligibility of the Indians to all provincial and federal social allowances, pensions and benefits has helped to stabilize economic conditions. Many Indians apply for these benefits directly to the province or the federal government on the same basis as any other citizen.

Steps were taken to prepare short and long-range plans to promote the employment of Indians. Surveys were conducted and information gathered on the potential Indian labour forces at Pointe Bleue, Oka, Pierreville, Seven Islands and Schefferville. Other areas presently under survey include Caughnawaga, Bersimis, Temiskaming and Amos. For the coming year, similar surveys will be extended to Restigouche, Maria, Eel River, Romain, Lake Mistassini, Lake Waswanipi and Natashquan.

Relations were established, as an outlet for Indian labour, with employers, labour unions and employment services. Unemployed workers are encouraged to register at the local National Employment Service. In Bersimis and Seven Islands alone, this resulted in 150 Indians placed between October 1959 and February 1960 as labourers in mining industries, forestry operations and as guides to surveyors and geologists.

The placement programme in Quebec includes the placement of selected candidates wishing to be established in urban centres. Attention has also been given to occupational orientation, on-the-job training, and the rehabilitation of physically-handicapped Indians. With the cooperation of the teaching staff and agency superintendents, Branch educational specialists have organized adult education courses, manual training and the teaching of home economics to equip Indians with skills and thus speed their placement. Seven adult education courses were held, at Schefferville, Natashquan and Pointe Bleue, with an attendance of nearly 150 students. Manual training and home economics courses were conducted for school-age children at Restigouche, Maria, Bersimis, Seven Islands, Amos and Caughnawaga. Arrangements are being concluded in Montreal for the admission of a larger number of pupils from Caughnawaga to provincial technical schools.

The Branch continued to offer employment and training to numerous Indians on such projects as the construction and repair of Indian homes and the construction, maintenance and repair of reserve roads, while contractors carrying out projects for the Branch hire local Indian labour if at all possible. It is estimated that this policy contributed to the employment and training of roughly 100 Indians as carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and labourers.

The number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools increased. Formal agreements with neighbouring school boards have been executed at Dalhousie, Lorette, Oka, St. Eustache, Lachine, Notre-Dame du Nord, Maniwaki,

Les Escoumins and Pierreville. Similar agreements are being negotiated at Restigouche and Roberval. Indian children are also admitted in local schools at Schefferville, Seven Islands, Becancour, Wenneway and Hunter's Point.

Community organizations were encouraged and have flourished in many reserves. Eleven Homemakers' Clubs were in operation and members benefitted from courses in sewing, weaving, cooking and hat designing given by technicians of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. They were also given first-aid courses by nurses attached to the provincial public health service. One of the Homemakers' Clubs has organized a public library and two have contributed to the purchase of playground equipment for children. General courses in handicraft were given at Maniwaki, Seven Islands, Bersimis and Restigouche by a full-time Branch teacher.

A one-week leadership course was held at Maniwaki for selected Indian delegates who showed great interest in discussing their communities' problems and projects.

Band councils were encouraged to conduct their own meetings, to appoint band secretaries, and to participate in the administration of welfare housing and relief assistance. The councils have responded well and their interest in the administration of local affairs was evident.

Many other community organizations such as community centres, 4H Clubs, scouts' and guides' movements, Indian folklore groups, health committees, educational committees and sports and recreational committees have been organized and are functioning regularly and effectively. At Seven Islands, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, and Amos, teams of Indian children or teenagers have joined sports leagues within the local districts. Individual Indians have joined non-Indian sports organizations at Notre-Dame du Nord, Maniwaki and Seven Islands. In Maniwaki, Oka, Caughnawaga, Lorette and Restigouche, a number of adult Indians have joined social or service clubs as fully accredited members.

Field operations in the Quebec region for 1959-60 included the construction and completion of 120 new Indian houses and the repair of 248 existing homes. Eighteen additional welfare houses were under construction. Approximately 12 miles of roads were improved or repaired. Eleven wells were dug or drilled and a public water system put into operation at Pointe Bleue. Agency offices were built at Maniwaki, Pointe Bleue and Barriere (Rapid Lake), and a four-bay garage completed at Caughnawaga. A residential school for 200 pupils, plus an eight-classroom block, were built at Pointe Bleue. A community hall was completed at Obedjiwan with a combined contribution from welfare appropriation and the local Indians.

New Brunswick

The greater proportion of the 3,000 Indians in this province follow seasonal employment. In the spring, there is potato seed cutting and planting in Maine, followed by berry, pea, and bean picking. After the potato harvest in the fall, the Indians return to their respective reserves where a number are usually employed in lumbering operations. Fishing opportunities exist in two reserves where the season begins in early May. Lobster, smelts and gaspereaux are the main species. There is also the usual employment for approximately three weeks in the spring, when fiddleheads are being picked in the Saint John River Valley area.

In order to improve the services provided to the Indians of western New Brunswick, the former Tobique and Kingsclear Agencies were amalgamated and are now known as the Saint John River Indian Agency. This move was endorsed by the Indian leaders who felt the relocation of Agency Headquarters away from the reserve would provide greater opportunities for self-government. A keen interest in the administration of the reserves has since developed.

Restricted demands and low prices for pulpwood and logs affected the economy of reserves adversely, especially in the Miramichi Agency, and the need for relief assistance was pronounced. Eleven new houses were built and 79 repaired. A cooperative housing plan is being developed at Big Cove Reserve to provide greater contributions to new homes by the Indians. Various other projects sponsored by the Branch have provided some employment for Indians and improved conditions on reserves. A water system at Kingsclear Reserve and a sewer system at Woodstock have been completed. A programme of road building was begun at Big Cove and will be completed in 1960. A bridge was replaced at this last reserve as part of the winter works program. A retaining wall along the shore was begun at Burnt Church and will be completed next year.

All councils have increased their activities and are doing a considerable amount of work on a cooperative basis to improve their social and economic conditions. At Big Cove Reserve, a group of fishermen are cooperating to increase their production. A health committee at this last reserve has provided valuable assistance to Indian Health Services in conducting TB surveys and polio clinics and has begun a program of sanitation. The Tobique Band has a Homemakers' Club, operating jointly with the Maliseet Catholic Women's League; a men's club responsible for fund-raising activities to finance garbage disposal, community hall furnishings and baseball and hockey teams; a ladies' club which organizes social activities and assists needy families with food and clothing; and a welfare committee within the band council. Home and School organizations at Kingsclear and at Devon Reserves were organized and are operating effectively.

A short adult education course was conducted in conjunction with the New Brunswick Department of Education, for members of the Tobique Band. Delegates from the Big Cove Band attended a course in Nova Scotia conducted by the St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department on the principles of cooperation and credit unions. This was followed by a three-day course for all members of the band. These courses, held at the request of the Indians, are popular and very helpful in developing skills.

A total of 686 pupils were attending various schools in the province. One hundred and twenty-three of these pupils were in non-Indian schools, 31 of whom were attending high school, university or vocational schools.

Part of the former superintendent's residence at Kingsclear was converted into a classroom as a temporary arrangement and new accommodation is being planned. The number of teachers was increased from 22 to 23. A special course, attended by a large group of Indian teachers from all parts of Canada, was given by the University of New Brunswick through special arrangement by university officials and the Branch.

A reading programme, designed to improve the education of the Indians, has started. Student testing has begun and results will be analysed by the reading consultant attached to the regional office. Corrective measures based on the result of this research will be taken.

Nova Scotia

Full advantage was taken by many Indians of seasonal employment in the berry and potato fields of New England and in the Christmas tree industry. However, the demand for wood products has not returned to its former peak and activity in this field was limited. Some cutting was done by the Eskasoni Band on a 90-acre lot where cutting rights for three years were purchased from band funds. Approximately 20 Indians from Shubenacadie were employed for a part of the year on the Department of Transport air terminal at Kelly Lake. Basketry and crafts supplemented the income of others.

Although an improvement in employment opportunities was noticeable in some areas, relief assistance increased due, in part, to a correspondingly higher

increase in population on the reserves. The Indians have become more aware of the advantages of acquiring sufficient Unemployment Insurance stamps, and an increasing number were paid benefits during the winter months.

A number of bands in Nova Scotia were granted departmental relief assistance in cash. The recipients have shown good management of this money.

This year an additional three bands elected councils for the first time. There is a continuing interest by band members in the administration of their reserves, and all councils have increased their activities in all phases of band government.

Twenty houses were built and 103 units repaired. Over 14% of the total cost of housing was contributed by the Indians. Most of this contribution was in the form of labour. A new water and sewer system was completed on Sydney Reserve, and most of the home owners have already made arrangements to install plumbing in their homes. The system is operated by the city of Sydney and Indians pay prevailing water rates like non-Indian customers. One mile of the Eskasoni water system was laid and work is continuing on the remaining four miles of water main. The band voted \$50,000 of their funds to pay part of the total cost and the project is being carried out by Indians under Branch supervision. A new woods road, part of the winter works programme was built on the Eskasoni Reserve to provide access to timber areas. The main Eskasoni Reserve road is being reconstructed. This is a six-mile stretch of road which also serves a small non-Indian population. Negotiations to acquire a woodlot at Fisher's Grant Reserve were begun.

The placement officer, newly appointed in the region, carried out a survey of labour forces. In addition a number of placements were made in urban centres and elsewhere.

In cooperation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education, a leadership training course was held at Kennetcook. This annual programme known as Maritime Indian Folkschool, is designed to produce leaders and stress the importance of community development. This one-week course has produced good results. The 27 trainees from 14 bands in all three provinces have opportunities to discuss common problems and achievements. This course is followed by local short courses at a few reserves each year.

A Homemakers' Club, inactive for a year, resumed activities at Shubenacadie Reserve, as a direct result of the folkschool.

Great emphasis has been placed on adult education and this year the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University conducted a week-long course on the principles of cooperation and credit unions at Margaree Forks for delegates from bands in Cape Breton. This course was followed up by weekly instruction meetings for four of the five bands. Although this programme has only been in existence for a short time, economic and home improvements have been noticed in all bands. "Better Home" clubs designed to improve homes and foster competition between various groups, have been organized at Eskasoni.

Nova Scotia has over half the total number of Indian students in the Maritimes. Approximately one quarter of the Nova Scotia Indian students attend non-Indian schools and six students are studying for their university degrees. An agreement permitting Eskasoni students from Grade 9 to attend a non-Indian school was concluded with the East Bay school district. Attendance continued to be high at the seven day schools and one residential school, where an average of 98.38% was reported. Two students were awarded scholarships by the Branch, one to a girl attending teachers' college, the other to a boy in his second year of an arts course at St. Joseph's University. A school committee is in operation at Eskasoni. A grade 9 girl student of Chapel Island Band, attending a non-Indian school, won second prize in the Richmond County speech festival.

An extensive programme of research and experimentation in the field of reading was begun following the appointment of a special reading consultant. This programme extended to all three provinces and although in its early stages, gives indication that it will produce many beneficial results in the schools.

Evening classes in carpentry and home economics were conducted for adults at Eskasoni through the joint efforts of the Branch and the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Arrangements were made with a technical school at New Glasgow to permit young Indians to receive training in carpentry and machinist trades. Indians have again been sports-minded, and a team from Sydney captured the Maritime Indian Hockey Championship. In baseball, a little league organization was formed at Eskasoni. Two boy scouts and one girl guides groups are in operation at Eskasoni and Shubenacadie.

Prince Edward Island

Of the 300 Indians in Prince Edward Island, almost all live on Lennox Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is no timber on the reserves, and local industries are limited to fishing and the production of baskets and lobster trap hoops. Every year, a number of Indians are engaged in fishing oysters from June 1st to September 1st, for sale to non-Indian lease holders. One Indian operates his own lease. There is also a limited amount of lobster, smelt and clam fishing in the area. Basket production was confined to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel potato basket with 6,000 units produced during the year. The manufacture of lobster trap hoops provided some short time employment. A few Indians were employed on a construction project at the R.C.A.F. Station at Summerside towards the latter part of the year. A good number, like other Indians of the Maritimes, took advantage of seasonal employment in the potato and berry fields of Maine.

In May, Hog Island, part of the Lennox Island Reserve, was burned as a preliminary step in the production of blueberries. It is anticipated that there will be a good crop during the second summer after burning which should give added employment.

Because of limited employment opportunities on Lennox Island, there is a continuing movement of the younger men and women towards the industrial areas of the New England States. The population is therefore not increasing although health standards remain high and birth rate holds at about 4%.

All the families on the three occupied reserves are well housed and there has been little need in recent years to provide new houses. One house was built in 1959-60 and repairs were made to 10 others. The departmental ferry operating between Lennox Island and Port Hill was overhauled.

A cash system of issuing food assistance to destitute and sick Indians was put into effect. This system has worked well, with very few cases of misuse reported.

The community store and agency office sustained considerable damage in a fire, and it was only due to the prompt action of the Indian residents that the flames were quenched.

In July, several Indian children attended a water safety programme sponsored by the Canadian Red Cross, the provincial government, and the Women's Institutes of three neighbouring communities.

The children of Scotchfort and Morell Reserves attended non-Indian schools while those at Lennox Island attended the two-classroom Indian Day School. School attendance at this last point averaged 86.4%. Of a total of 45 students, 35 were in Indian schools, five in primary provincial school, one at vocational school, two in high school and two in university.

Table 1

Indian Population

The table below indicates the population by provinces in 1949, 1954 and at December 31, 1959:

Province	1949	1954	1959
Prince Edward Island.....	273	272	343
Nova Scotia.....	2,641	3,002	3,561
New Brunswick.....	2,139	2,629	3,188
Quebec.....	15,970	17,574	20,458
Ontario.....	34,571	37,255	42,677
Manitoba.....	17,549	19,684	23,653
Saskatchewan.....	16,306	18,750	23,280
Alberta.....	13,805	15,715	19,286
British Columbia.....	27,936	31,086	36,185
Yukon Territory.....	1,443	1,568	1,868
Northwest Territories.....	3,772	4,023	4,526
TOTAL.....	136,407	151,558	179,093

Table 2

*Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province,
Year Ended March 31, 1960*

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741.100
Nova Scotia.....	11	43	25,352.26
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,566.71
Quebec.....	41	26	179,015.648
Ontario.....	111	163	1,556,796.804
Manitoba.....	50	107	524,241.11
Saskatchewan.....	67	120	1,205,538.15
Alberta.....	41	87	1,545,985.73
British Columbia.....	195	1,619	818,196.334
Northwest Territories.....	15	10	1,824.290
Yukon Territory.....	16	15	3,535.290
TOTALS.....	562	2,217	6,022,794.668

Table 3
Statement of Total Expenditure 1959-60

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare	Economic Development	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Total
Nova Scotia.....		186,720.85	12.26	363,022.87	0,081.37	338,972.11		887,799.40
Prince Edward Island.....		18,193.10		36,703.20	1,367.22	48,041.08		94,303.70
New Brunswick.....		99,861.77	561.00	246,703.73	1,362.09	134,447.74		482,941.33
Quebec.....		590,134.28	2,125.80	1,301,023.00	79,425.06	2,453,100.66	1,160.00	4,321,869.60
Ontario.....		893,733.22	32,862.49	1,468,581.68	228,268.18	8,229,322.72	34,327.02	8,475,965.29
Manitoba.....		615,897.05	1,621.24	1,328,139.10	182,779.18	2,225,321.35	130,355.95	3,473,394.63
Saskatchewan.....		565,544.58	5,809.73	1,667,526.57	207,136.40	2,038,051.70	127,054.02	6,209,133.23
Alberta.....		739,703.69	15,783.27	553,478.25	56,497.32	4,133,036.21	107,175.03	5,504,731.67
British Columbia.....		794,121.50	60,814.51	1,579,563.32	24,206.36	5,012,145.15	5,535.02	7,474,381.20
Northwest Territories.....		122,059.17	121.05	335,768.94	16,579.13		26,410.90	599,938.23
Yukon.....		31,387.65	1,025.64	142,688.64	1,577.20	1,338,942.73		1,515,321.86
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	634,025.32	193,487.59	243,598.90	35,232.35	69,648.03	579,440.74	20,382.07	1,818,087.20
Grant to Provide Additional Services to Indians in B.C.....		99,415.33						99,415.33
	634,025.32	4,948,862.66	364,368.33	9,026,317.95	905,639.15	24,906,028.12	451,668.07	41,115,775.64
Statutory Pensions.....								420.00
Grand Total.....								41,116,195.64

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, 1960

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1959.....\$435,838.92

ADVANCES, 1959-60

Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	\$40,534.89
Alberta.....	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	33,059.08
Manitoba.....	4,677.23
Ontario.....	17,295.84
Quebec.....	10,940.17
New Brunswick.....	1,208.65
Nova Scotia.....	6,278.29
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	113,994.15
	8549,833.07

REPAYMENTS, 1959-60

Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	\$ 9,938.14
Alberta.....	698.61
Saskatchewan.....	40,732.10
Manitoba.....	2,439.72
Ontario.....	23,304.71
Quebec.....	6,533.11
New Brunswick.....	739.56
Nova Scotia.....	4,143.23
Prince Edward Island.....	416.88
	87,975.84

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1960.....\$461,857.23

In addition to the above payments on principal, \$15,157.37 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, 1960

BAND FUNDS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture.....	\$ 8,521.35	\$ 45,564.46
Operation of Band Property.....	5,742.30	180,896.55
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		718,535.85
Enfranchisements.....		195,821.33
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	92,154.68	120,680.14
Reserve Management.....		31,263.99
Social Activities.....		4,815.54
Band Loans.....	48,023.35	60,067.65
Housing.....	64,997.87	830,469.25
Wells.....		30,930.97
Roads and Bridges.....	4,455.81	107,283.87
Land.....	1,408,834.71	515,729.24
Gravel Dues.....	112,500.58	
Lumber and Wood Sales.....	37,713.21	68,606.45
Oil Royalties.....	898,630.60	
Oil Bonus.....	399,145.41	
Timber Dues.....	542,115.68	
Miscellaneous.....	109,734.34	8,791.28
	\$ 7,732,009.85	2,935,246.56
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	23,450,661.00	
Balance, March 31, 1960.....		24,217,514.29
	<u>\$27,182,760.85</u>	<u>\$27,182,760.85</u>

BAND FUNDS—REVENUE ACCOUNT

A—Band Accounts		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture.....	\$ 210,805.55	\$ 699,691.67
Operation of Band Property.....	13,823.11	584,075.48
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		843,922.85
Commutations.....		3,068.00
Enfranchisements.....		51,779.77
Pensions.....		24,410.98
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	21,996.26	27,310.33
Annuities.....		22,947.00
Education.....		35,490.83
Medical.....		33,458.80
Relief.....	16,047.03	831,134.23
Reserve Management.....		40,782.42
Salaries.....		188,727.21
Social Activities.....		40,047.39
Government Interest.....	1,333,708.20	
Housing.....	37,084.93	632,582.59
Wells.....		51,381.34
Roads and Bridges.....	86,862.79	261,781.51
Rentals, Oil.....	719,197.86	
Other Rentals.....	1,111,810.10	
Interest on Band Loans.....	7,772.46	
Land.....	161,019.63	11,162.24
Miscellaneous.....	232,565.85	76,032.14
Total of Band Accounts.....	<u>\$ 3,992,194.79</u>	<u>\$ 4,482,795.38</u>
B—Special Accounts		
Savings Deposits including Estates.....	\$ 506,748.13	\$ 458,233.97
Transferred to—Indian Estate Accounts.....		501,274.53
Transferred to—Indian Savings Accounts.....		336,797.60
Total of Special Accounts.....	<u>\$ 506,748.13</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,306.20</u>
C—Recapitulation		
Total—Band Fund and Special Accounts.....	\$ 4,498,942.93	\$ 5,779,101.58
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	4,991,059.55	
Balance, March 31, 1960.....		3,711,800.89
	<u>\$ 9,490,002.47</u>	<u>\$ 9,490,902.47</u>

Table 5—Concluded

Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1960

	SPECIAL NON-BAND ACCOUNTS	
	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects.....	\$ 345,665.08	\$ 348,453.00
Fish Projects.....	29,124.67	27,443.31
Handicraft.....	10,948.64	10,207.95
Cowesses Leafy Spurge Control.....	2,865.71	7,021.07
Government Interest.....	1,725.57	
Compensation—The St. Lawrence Seaway.....		2,000.00
Suspense:		
Land Compensation.....	474,415.90	343,274.05
Rental.....	793,244.39	699,239.73
Miscellaneous.....	222,136.68	231,951.70
Other Miscellaneous.....	6,498.44	1,007.79
	<u>1,886,615.08</u>	<u>1,668,608.60</u>
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	208,277.89	
Balance, March 31, 1960.....		435,384.28
	<u>\$ 2,094,992.88</u>	<u>\$ 2,094,992.88</u>

Table 6

Indian Education—Total Expenditure 1959-60

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia.....	165,779.28	154,681.58		320,460.86
Prince Edward Island.....	13,818.57			13,818.57
New Brunswick.....	128,101.04			128,101.04
Quebec.....	634,481.47	1,571,116.85		2,205,598.32
Ontario.....	1,707,738.00	1,533,606.38		3,241,406.07
Manitoba.....	1,302,006.04	1,868,645.67		3,168,741.71
Saskatchewan.....	1,634,431.13	1,795,567.79		3,429,998.92
Alberta.....	1,083,001.75	2,795,895.80		3,799,897.55
British Columbia.....	1,783,881.69	2,532,433.04		4,316,314.73
Yukon.....	14,129.24	1,277,768.78		1,291,888.02
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian Children in Non Indian and Joint Schools.....			2,250,057.06	2,250,057.06
Salaries and Travel.....			300,500.72	300,500.72
School Books and Stationery.....	249,609.61	144,583.31		394,192.92
Miscellaneous.....	31,430.84		15,431.79	47,062.63
	<u>8,768,699.35</u>	<u>13,693,334.20</u>	<u>2,565,969.57</u>	<u>24,908,023.12</u>

Table 7
Housing Program 1959-60 Results by Regions

Region	Number of Houses			From Welfare Appropriation	From Bond Funds	From 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					
Maritimes.....		32	4	\$ 95,058 67		\$ 4,399 00	\$ 9,760 00	\$ 109,198 67
Quebec.....	30	61	18	276,144 37		636 17	41,726 00	320,526 54
Ontario—South.....	33	41	23	80,144 13	29,180 00	3,263 00	55,440 52	168,028 70
Ontario—North.....	15	121	25	234,166 19	90,333 17	5,670 00	52,740 00	382,909 36
Manitoba.....	50	154	22	263,463 71	42,390 08		104,995 00	402,748 74
Saskatchewan.....	28	244	11	380,875 38	122,462 35	1,043 00	71,315 67	526,324 28
Alberta and N.W.T....	75	281	65	327,666 19	644,563 08		33,460 00	1,035,679 27
B.C. and Yukon.....	32	185	60	367,478 11	147,563 13	6,433 57	241,795 14	793,468 15
	393	1,110	223	1,556,598 73	1,966,500 46	22,363 74	634,117 31	3,718,883 77

Table 8
Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1960

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS

Province	Type of School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	18	21	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.....	4	4	4		2	1	1	1						1			15	29
	Seasonal.....	3	5															8	
	Residential.....		1					1	1									3	
S. Ontario.....	Day.....	25	9	3	4	1	2		1									45	48
	Residential.....					1												1	
N. Ontario.....	Day.....	39	11	6								1						57	82
	Seasonal.....	14	2															16	
	Hospital.....	1	1															2	
	Residential.....	1			1	2	2		1									7	
Manitoba.....	Day.....	38	26	7	2	2	1											73	80
	Hospital.....		2															2	
	Residential.....	1				4	8	1	2									11	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....	32	26	9	2													69	79
	Residential.....		1			2	1	2	2		1			1				9	
Alberta.....	Day.....	12	10	7	2	2												33	49
	Hospital.....										1							1	
	Residential.....		2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		1					1	15	
British Columbia and Yukon.....	Day.....	34	17	9	5		2			1								68	82
	Seasonal.....	1																1	
	Hospital.....		1	2														3	
	Residential.....					4	2	1	1									10	
TOTALS.....		213	121	59	17	26	15	7	9	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	471	471

Table 9

Boarders Attending Classes at Indian Residential Schools, by Province,
as of January 1, 1960

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	65	61	126	97	9	18	19	19	24	16	7	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	4	252	264	506	98	69	115	76	82	68	60	19	11	8	5	.....	.....
Ontario.....	11	657	694	1,351	96	92	224	192	197	261	144	105	78	49	38	21	2
Manitoba.....	11	690	745	1,435	96	104	213	235	187	195	164	117	65	81	38	26	10
Saskatchewan.....	9	825	860	1,675	96	82	294	256	225	215	178	130	95	73	42	29	12
Alberta.....	15	858	880	1,742	97	77	185	236	235	231	187	154	178	167	71	87	42
British Columbia.....	11	1,048	1,069	2,107	97	42	291	302	281	279	249	248	198	188	77	21	.....
Yukon.....	1	82	82	164	97	.....	21	27	35	14	27	23	7	16	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	68	4,472	4,537	9,109	96	476	1,372	1,347	1,259	1,228	1,015	801	611	476	269	134	81

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.....	1	37	1	56	217	79	158	4	457	348	64	1,471
Grade 2.....	1	16	3	48	198	45	107	78	370	220	33	1,065
Grade 3.....	.....	28	6	70	152	61	88	95	364	136	32	921
Grade 4.....	1	15	10	61	139	42	72	73	300	109	29	861
Grade 5.....	1	29	94	66	177	49	45	74	303	80	22	800
Grade 6.....	.....	10	13	68	174	35	50	61	237	52	17	727
Grade 7.....	1	12	18	56	131	30	28	74	354	69	25	787
Grade 8.....	.....	14	8	86	106	29	19	53	235	15	16	563
Grade 9.....	2	27	16	64	262	25	79	72	213	4	19	772
Grade 10.....	.....	16	11	40	128	21	23	36	160	3	6	423
Grade 11.....	.....	12	5	10	88	29	27	30	94	4	5	301
Grade 12.....	.....	4	2	1	47	7	11	19	51	1	4	147
Grade 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	17
University 1st year.....	1	3	1	5	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	13
University 2nd year.....	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12
University 3rd year.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
University 4th year.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Medical.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Teacher Training.....	.....	2	1	6	15	3	3	.....	5	.....	.....	23
Nurse Training.....	.....	2	.....	2	10	1	7	1	2	.....	.....	25
Commercial.....	1	1	1	20	22	6	12	8	5	.....	1	60
Trades.....	.....	17	3	44	47	15	10	3	19	31	.....	189
Nurse's Aide.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	21
Blind and Deaf.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	19
Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	4	2	2	6	.....	.....	56
TOTALS.....	10	241	123	712	1,961	480	743	769	3,109	1,061	283	9,479

Table 11

Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students Under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1959

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.....								
Nova Scotia.....		2		2	17	110	23	109
New Brunswick.....				3				35
Quebec.....	2	4	4	3	122	242	112	334
Ontario.....	6	5	6	5	195	230	328	212
Manitoba.....	7	4	8	7	228	119	486	256
Saskatchewan.....	7	3	9	4	315	128	362	253
Alberta.....	11	2	11	2	357	74	438	173
British Columbia.....	5	1	4		97	66	142	21
Totals.....	58	21	42	31	1,842	971	1,840	1,503
Combined Totals.....	59		73		2,313		3,345	

Table 12

Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage Attendance	Distribution by Grades											
		Boys	Girls	Total		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	21	14	35	84	5	4	7	5	2	5	5	2				
Nova Scotia.....	7	278	269	547	84	118	85	65	74	64	69	90	24	16			
New Brunswick.....	9	287	276	563	84	71	91	116	77	88	47	53	17	23			
Quebec.....	20	995	962	1,958	91	180	203	319	275	244	343	170	99	82			
Ontario.....	130	2,503	2,450	5,013	88	411	901	742	732	554	500	475	369	245	23	6	
Manitoba.....	73	1,681	1,871	3,352	83	424	692	560	521	416	321	248	131	46	19		
Saskatchewan.....	69	1,323	1,329	2,451	84	241	491	444	404	370	268	198	150	81	3	1	
Alberta.....	33	733	737	1,459	88	143	263	244	215	222	148	126	60	19			
British Columbia.....	67	1,540	1,534	3,194	88	180	791	492	428	345	358	294	176	125			
Total of Canada.....	379	9,520	9,292	18,812	87	1,758	3,687	2,989	2,782	2,395	1,958	1,633	1,046	587	68	7	

Totals do not include (1) non-Indian enrolment of 1244; (2) 202 pupils living in hostels.

Table 13

Indian Seasonal School Enrolment, by Province, 1959

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades							
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Quebec.....	7	138	135	263	134	73	24	19	8	5		
Ontario.....	17	285	231	499	113	138	84	54	67	23	5	
British Columbia.....	1	10	11	21	6	4	5	3	1	1	1	
Total of Canada.....	25	393	377	773	253	219	123	86	66	29	6	

Table 14

Indian Hospital School Enrolment, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades										
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ontario.....	2	20	27	47	6	14	18	6	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	2	27	54	81	.....	30	11	18	7	5	2	9	1	2	1
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	5	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1
Alberta.....	1	66	75	141	10	43	8	17	11	8	12	22	10	8	2
British Columbia.....	3	68	57	125	5	34	13	11	10	7	17	13	4	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	9	182	213	395	21	122	45	48	32	18	33	47	17	6	4

Table 15

Residential School Boarders Attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manitoba.....	1	12	13	25	10	.....	5	.....	4	1	2	3	.....
Alberta.....	2	92	100	192	17	36	35	21	29	15	15	17	5
British Columbia.....	1	72	72	144	.....	21	21	34	24	25	19	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	4	176	186	362	27	57	63	55	57	42	37	20	5

Table 16

Residential School Boarders Attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment by Grades												Total	
		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Ontario.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23	11	22	17	19	4	.....	.....	136
Manitoba.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	14	7	24	41	37	10	23	20	6	212
Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	15	8	31	2	15	5	.....	93
Alberta.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	11	6	36	30	37	24	13	4	174
British Columbia.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	43	15	53	37	19	.....	295
Total of Canada.....	18	.....	.....	4	7	36	45	45	219	135	135	116	85	34	902

Table 17

Day Pupils Attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quebec.....	1	48	61	110	26	31	34	9	14	5	2						
Ontario.....	2	4	7	11		6	2		1		2						
Manitoba.....	5	142	143	285	42	50	37	57	35	28	16	14					
Saskatchewan.....	6	76	83	159	24	28	18	37	29	22	18	12	4	1			
Alberta.....	12	441	507	948	54	153	119	172	125	105	57	56	24	7	3	2	
British Columbia.....	4	51	72	123	12	29	17	20	14	21	22	7	9	2			
Total of Canada.....	31	812	888	1,701	158	334	236	225	220	151	147	119	47	10	2	2	

Table 18

Enrolment of Indian French-Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, as of January 1, 1960

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	341	330	671	91	136	96	109	100	89	55	14			
Residential.....	2	173	191	369	42	59	61	67	58	46	13	11	8	3	
Residential (Day).....	(1)	49	64	110	26	31	24	9	14	5	2				
Totals.....	9	563	582	1,145	159	226	181	185	172	131	60	25	8	3	

Table 19

Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools as of January 1, 1960

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	3	4		1		2	1									
Nova Scotia.....	2	1	8	14	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3						
New Brunswick.....	1	3		3	1					1	1							
Quebec.....	19	13	33	46	2	14	8	7	4	4		4						
Ontario.....	47	192	268	460	22	49	40	35	38	35	34	33	24	5	1			
Manitoba.....	41	135	164	299	25	72	51	41	35	27	39	21	5	5	4	1		
Saskatchewan.....	31	45	32	100	13	13	17	15	13	9	7	4	1					
Alberta.....	28	143	150	293	42	64	37	43	35	22	12	11	11	4	3		2	
British Columbia.....	22	64	22	95	13	21	13	8	13	3	8	7	5					
Total of Canada.....	185	634	810	1,444	132	334	187	169	157	110	93	89	65	15	8	1	2	



Table 20

Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils 1959-60

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades													Tech- nical	Pro- fes- sional	Total		
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13	
Day Schools.....	1,780	3,744	3,061	2,737	2,432	1,965	1,670	1,038	532	58	7							19,174*
Residential School Boarders attending classes at Residential Schools.....	475	1,372	1,347	1,259	1,228	1,015	800	631	476	269	134	81	19					9,109
Day Pupils attending classes at Residential Schools.....	158	334	255	235	220	181	147	119	47	10	2	2						1,701
Seasonal Schools.....	253	210	123	86	66	39	6											773
Hospital Schools.....	21	152	46	45	39	18	33	47	17	6	4							401
Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools.....		1,471	1,065	621	851	899	737	737	583	772	452	301	147	17	354	121		9,479**
Totals for Canada.....	2,687	7,253	5,846	5,323	4,828	4,126	3,389	2,602	1,715	1,115	569	384	186	17	354	121		49,637***

*Includes 312 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.
**Includes 902 Residential School Boarders attending Provincial and Private Schools.
***Does not include 1244 Non-Indians attending Indian Schools.

Table 21

Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province, January 1, 1960

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	1,247	1,215	2,462
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	152	161	313
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	6	7	11	9		43	3,202	3,490	6,712
United Church.....				3		2	1		6	431	455	886
TOTALS.....	1	4	11	11	9	17	12	1	69*	5,032	5,281	10,313**

*Includes three hostels and six church-owned Residential Schools.
**Enrolment includes 312 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools and 303 attending Provincial and Private Schools.