

as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$4,775,646; annuities by statute, \$252,644; and special supplementary, \$116,784.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income, and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada follow. In Table 3 the populations for 1871-1931 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the statistics and other information in the remaining tables are taken from the last Annual Report of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Branch takes a quinquennial census of Indians under its control, whereas census figures include all persons of Indian origin. The quinquennial census taken by the Branch in 1934 showed a total of 112,510 as compared with 108,012 in 1929 and 104,894 in 1924, an increase of 7.3 p.c. in ten years. The details of the Census of 1934 are given in the Annual Report of the Department for that year. The figures of the decennial census include some thousands of persons of Indian race who are not on the reserves but are living as ordinary citizens of Canada.

3.—Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871. ¹	1881. ¹	1891. ²	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235	233
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599
Manitoba.....				16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan.....					11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon.....				3,322	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories.....				14,921	15,904	3,873 ³	4,046
Totals.....	102,358	108,647	120,638	127,941⁴	105,492	116,596	122,929

¹ Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada. ² Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year.

³ The decrease in the Indian population of the Northwest Territories is due to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba in 1912. This also accounts for the increase in the 1921 Indian population of these provinces.

⁴ Includes 34,431 'half-breeds'.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1938, a total of 367 Indian schools were in operation, including 80 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,233, and 277 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,309 Indian pupils, also 10 combined public and Indian schools, with 201 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 18,743 in 1937-38 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 14,099 or from 63.1 p.c. to 75.2 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1938, was \$1,830,071.