

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1956, there were 476 Indian schools in operation comprising 66 residential schools, 368 regular day schools, 31 seasonal schools and 11 hospital schools. The enrolment in residential schools was 10,599 and in all other Indian schools 20,434. Enrolment by province was: Prince Edward Island, 38; Nova Scotia, 624; New Brunswick, 476; Quebec, 2,388; Ontario, 7,490; Manitoba, 4,581; Saskatchewan, 4,277; Alberta, 4,664; British Columbia, 6,188; and Yukon Territory, 307.

33.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1947-56

Year Ended Mar. 31—	Residential Schools		Day Schools		All Schools		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Attendance	
						No.	P.C. of Enrolment
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
1947.....	9,304	8,192	10,318	7,449	19,622	15,611	79.7
1948.....	8,986	7,863	11,115	8,296	20,101	16,159	80.3
1949.....	9,368	8,345	12,615	10,414	21,983	18,759	85.3
1950.....	9,316	8,593	14,093	12,060	23,409	20,653	88.2
1951.....	9,357	8,779	15,514	13,526	24,871	22,305	89.7
1952.....	9,844	9,175	15,746	13,673	25,590	22,848	89.3
1953.....	10,112	9,309	15,837	13,826	25,949	23,135	89.2
1954.....	11,090	9,516	17,084	14,541	28,174	24,057	85.4
1955.....	10,501	9,878	17,947	16,254	28,448	26,132	91.9
1956.....	10,599	10,113	20,434	17,697	31,033	27,810	89.6

In addition to pupils in Indian schools there were 4,644 Indian children enrolled in elementary grades in provincial and private schools and 1,555 in secondary schools and in higher education courses, making a total enrolment of Indians in educational classes of 37,305. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1956, there were 2,210 Indians receiving secondary and higher education.

Welfare.—During 1956, 21,572 Indian families received \$4,098,643 in family allowances on behalf of 68,210 children. These payments contributed substantially to a better balanced diet and better clothing for Indian children. Approximately \$3,000,000 is paid annually to Indians in the form of blind persons' allowances, disabled persons' allowances, old age assistance and old age security payments. When necessary the Government provides direct relief assistance to Indians in the form of food, fuel, clothing and household equipment. The Indian Affairs Branch also makes arrangements for private foster-home and institutional placement of children, juvenile delinquents, cripples and unemployable and aged adults. Assistance is also provided for unmarried mothers and for the rehabilitation of disabled Indians. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the importance of the suitable placement of children requiring protection and upon the importance of preventive work in the field of juvenile delinquency.

The provision of special foods as a preventive measure against tuberculosis was continued. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, the policy has as its aim a reduction in the number of new cases.

Improvement in housing conditions has been achieved recently through the efforts of the Indians themselves as a result of expenditures from government appropriations, from Indian Band funds, and through Veterans' Land Act benefits. Costs of house repairs during the year ended Mar. 31, 1957, amounted to \$397,554 and the total expenditure on new houses built on the various reserves was \$2,007,330. Of these amounts the Indians, through Band funds, Veterans' Land Act grants and personal contributions, provided over 54 p.c. of the cost of repairs and 49 p.c. of the expenditure on new housing. Revolving Fund loans are available for the purchase of farm machinery, gas and oil, fencing materials, seed grain, livestock and similar essentials, and also for payment of wages or reserve employment projects. The total in the Revolving Fund was increased early in 1957 from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000 to meet the increased demand for loans.