

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, there were 477 Indian schools in operation comprising 65 residential schools and 2 hostels, 374 regular day schools, 24 seasonal schools and 12 hospital schools. The enrolment in residential schools was 11,274 and in all other Indian schools 20,079, a total of 31,353. Enrolment by province was: Prince Edward Island, 38; Nova Scotia, 657; New Brunswick, 498; Quebec, 2,372; Ontario, 7,371; Manitoba, 4,907; Saskatchewan, 4,577; Alberta, 4,725; British Columbia, 5,917; Yukon, 291.

27.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1956-58

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.		
1956.....	11,314	10,897	18,257	16,081	29,571	26,978	91.2
1957.....	11,644	11,001	19,389	16,810	31,033	27,811	89.6
1958.....	11,274	10,683	20,079	16,902	31,353	27,585	88.0

A total of 31,353 pupils attended classes in Indian schools during the 1957-58 fiscal year. Of this number, 30,207 were of Indian racial origin and 1,146 were non-Indians. In addition, there were 976 Indian children residing at Indian schools and attending classes in provincial and private schools. The number of Indians enrolled in elementary grades in provincial and private schools was 5,573 and in non-Indian secondary schools and higher education courses there were 1,757 Indians, a total of 7,330 Indian pupils in provincial and private schools. Accordingly, the enrolment of Indians at all educational institutions totalled 37,537. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, there were 2,443 Indians receiving secondary and higher education.

Welfare.—During 1957, 19,855 families registered as Indian were in receipt of family allowances on behalf of 57,526 children, representing payments amounting to \$4,411,852. However, these figures are not completely representative since an increasing number of Indians are registering directly for family allowances rather than through the Agency offices and statistics are not available for them; in 1955 just over 7 p.c. were making direct application, a proportion that will increase to almost 40 p.c. in 1958. Departmental records indicate that 4,517 Indians are in receipt of old age security, 1,660 old age assistance, 212 disabled persons' allowances, 271 blind persons' allowances and 262 receive provincially administered and financed mothers' allowances. Except for old age security, these allowances are paid in accordance with a means test and on a sliding scale on the basis of direct application by the Indians themselves. The Federal Government, where necessary, provides direct relief assistance to Indians in the form of food, fuel, clothing, household equipment and other miscellaneous help which the Indians are unable to supply from their own resources. During 1957 the payment of relief food costs by cheque was introduced on an experimental basis in a few agencies. This method will soon replace the present relief-in-kind procedure. With regard to the care of children, juvenile delinquents and crippled, unemployable and aged adults, arrangements are made in co-operation with the provincial authorities for private, foster home or institutional care. In the field of child protection, a formal agreement has been entered into with the Province of Ontario for the extension of the services of Children's Aid Societies to Indian reserves. Special foods are provided to assist in the control and eradication of tuberculosis. Rehabilitation of the disabled generally has been given increased emphasis in all provinces and two formal rehabilitation programs are under way in Manitoba and Alberta.

Expenditures from government appropriation for improving housing conditions were higher in 1957-58 than in the previous year and the contribution made by the Indians increased in proportion. The total estimated expenditure for new houses from appropri-