

26.—Enrolment of Elementary and Secondary Indian Pupils in Non-federal¹ Schools classified by Grade and by Province, School Year 1965-66

Grade	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pre-grade 1.....	—	28	—	73	128	17	26	40	133	—	122	567
Grade—												
1.....	—	38	19	182	442	359	561	507	593	118	203	3,022
2.....	—	30	14	177	457	265	414	397	493	59	178	2,484
3.....	—	30	22	157	453	311	352	357	445	62	123	2,312
4.....	1	35	41	144	445	268	292	297	451	46	154	2,174
5.....	—	25	48	180	454	276	267	308	483	77	120	2,238
6.....	1	26	37	261	434	208	274	289	451	59	93	2,133
7.....	—	26	45	197	453	198	258	324	427	50	75	2,053
8.....	—	41	31	276	398	112	157	260	488	43	45	1,851
9.....	4	54	44	176	637	163	216	331	402	26	38	2,091
10.....	1	21	18	105	392	96	111	132	295	18	31	1,220
11.....	—	13	12	69	208	61	61	84	158	6	13	685
12.....	—	1	7	8	137	32	66	83	114	2	11	461
13.....	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	16	—	—	47
Special.....	—	1	—	5	64	15	59	37	290	27	53	551
Absent from reserve.....	30	50	102	485	2,000	449	737	300	1,300	13	—	5,466
Totals.....	37	419	440	2,495	7,133	2,830	3,851	3,746	6,539	606	1,259	29,355

¹ Provincial, private and territorial schools.

27.—Indian Students in Post-Secondary and Vocational Training, School Year 1965-66

Course of Study	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
University.....	—	14	3	39	18	4	9	11	32	1	—	131
Teacher training colleges.....	—	—	1	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Nurse's training	—	1	1	3	10	—	3	2	4	—	—	24
Vocational.....	1	25	15	181	389	135	114	49	294	40	1	1,244
Upgrading.....	2	—	12	2	352	144	52	10	135	17	—	726
Totals.....	3	40	32	235	776	283	178	72	465	58	1	2,143

Resources and Industrial Development.—In the field of renewable resource development programs for Indians, co-operation between the provinces and the Indian Affairs Branch, both formal and informal, continued during 1965-66. A greater demand for Canadian wild fur, mainly by European interests, together with a particular interest in long-hair species such as fox and lynx, resulted in substantially higher prices and therefore more revenue to the Indian trappers, giving them an incentive to increase their catch. Commercial fishing operations by Indians continued to yield about 2,000,000 lb. and higher prices were received for certain species, notably yellow pickerel. Products from the forests of the reserves included about 90,000,000 ft. b.m. of lumber, 65,000 cords of pulpwood, 1,000,000 fence posts and 900,000 Christmas trees. During the year, agreements were arranged with the provinces to give better fire protection to these valuable forest resources. It should be noted here that assistance is given to Indian forest workers for training purposes so that they may participate to a greater extent in mechanized forest operations off the reserves. Oil and gas produced from Indian reserves during 1965-66 had an estimated value of \$10,500,000 and revenues to Indian bands from royalties, bonuses and rentals for petroleum leases amounted to \$4,567,000. It is known that many Indian reserves have considerable mining potential which is now beginning to be exploited.