

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1955 there were 474 Indian schools in operation, comprising 69 residential schools, 368 regular day schools, 24 seasonal schools and 13 hospital schools. The enrolment in residential schools was 10,501 and in all other schools, 17,947. Enrolment by province was: P.E.I., 42; N.S., 633; N.B., 433; Que., 2,348; Ont., 6,298; Man., 4,155; Sask., 3,891; Alta., 3,917; B.C., 5,836; Y.T., 278; and N.W.T., 617.

**27.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1946-55**

Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		All Schools		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Attendance	
						No.	P.C. of Enrolment
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
1946 ..	9,149	8,264	9,656	6,779	18,805	15,043	80.0
1947 ..	9,304	8,192	10,318	7,449	19,622	15,641	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

In addition to pupils in Indian schools there were 2,892 Indian children enrolled in elementary grades in provincial and private schools and 1,185 in secondary schools, making a total enrolment of Indians in educational classes of 32,525. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1955 there were 1,849 Indians receiving secondary and higher education.

*Welfare.*—During 1954, 21,728 Indian families received \$3,995,708 in Family Allowances on behalf of 65,839 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, 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.

Policy and procedure were continued regarding provision of special foods as a preventive measure against tuberculosis. Apart from the humanitarian aspect the policy has as its aim a reduction in the number of new cases. A well nourished body is not an easy victim of disease.

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, 1954 amounted to \$254,902 and the value of new houses built on the various reserves was estimated at \$1,539,442. Revolving Fund loans are available for the purchase of farm machinery, implements, gas and oil, fencing materials, seed grain, livestock and similar essentials, and also for payment of wages and repairs to buildings and vehicles.

*Fur Conservation.*—During 1954 the fur conservation program, undertaken in co-operation with the various provinces, was continued. Approximately 157,291 beaver pelts valued at \$1,385,920 were taken in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. In