

Questions

5.	No. 1 Northern	No. 2 Northern	No. 3 Northern	Total for 3 grades
1939-40.....	56.3	22.2	4.6	83.1
1940-41.....	49.0	28.7	8.7	86.4
1941-42.....	36.5	38.1	10.2	84.8
1942-43.....	12.5	32.2	26.4	71.1
1943-44.....	19.4	47.4	16.6	83.4
1944-45.....	25.1	49.3	13.7	88.1
1945-46.....	30.6	45.5	12.1	88.2
1946-47.....	20.5	44.9	17.1	82.5
1947-48.....	13.8	43.0	22.0	78.8
1948-49.....	42.6	36.7	5.7	85.0
1949-50.....	27.6	51.4	7.4	86.4
1950-51.....	4.3	15.8	19.1	39.2
1951-52.....	0.5	7.8	35.1	43.4
1952-53.....	9.6	51.4	21.0	82.0
Aug. 1-March 31, 1953-54.....	3.7	51.2	30.7	85.6
Percentage for whole period.....	22.7	37.0	16.9	76.6

Percentages shown for the years 1939-42 inclusive are computed on the basis of inspections by Board of Grain Commissioners and do not include tough and damp classifications within these grades.

Percentages shown from 1943 on are taken from the marketing statistics of the board and include tough and damp classifications within the grades 1, 2 and 3.

INDIANS

Mr. Mang:

1. What is the Indian population of Canada?
2. What has been the rate of increase in the last ten years of the Indian population under seven years of age?
3. How many Indian day schools are there in Saskatchewan?
4. How many Indian residential schools in Saskatchewan?
5. How many new Indian schools have been constructed during the past four years?
6. What is the total amount of money held by the federal government in trust for Indians in Canada, and what rate of interest does this amount bear?
7. What has been the total earnings of Indians in Saskatchewan for the years 1950-51-52-53?
8. From what sources is the revenue of Indians derived?
9. What is the total annual expenditure of the Indian affairs branch in (a) Canada; (b) Saskatchewan?

Mr. McCann:

1. 136,407, according to the 1949 departmental census.
2. The population of this age group increased by 26.4 per cent during the period 1939 to 1949.
3. 52 day schools and one seasonal day school.
4. Nine.
5. 205, including 31 constructed in the province of Saskatchewan.
6. \$22,881,111.38. The interest rate for \$1,069,889.85 is six per centum and five per centum on the remainder.
7. This information is not available.
8. Sources of revenue of Indians include wages, salaries, or other returns from a wide

variety of occupations; also rentals and royalties from reserve lands, interest on trust funds and family allowances, old age pensions, etc.

9. (a) \$15,184,013 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953.

(b) \$1,794,596 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953.

The above figures are from the annual appropriation of the Indian affairs branch and do not include expenditures of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

IMMIGRATION—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

Mr. Fulton:

What is the figure, expressed as a percentage of total population, which it is felt by the government is acceptable as a rough guide to indicate the annual number of immigrants which, under normal circumstances, the country can safely bring in and successfully absorb?

Mr. McCann: The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in any one year is not based on a percentage of the population but is related directly to the absorptive capacity of the country, which varies from time to time.

LOANS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. Hansell:

1. What loans or advances, if any, were made to any other countries, during the years 1950 to 1953 inclusive?
2. What terms of repayment were agreed upon in each loan?
3. What security does Canada hold in respect to each of these loans?

Mr. Benidickson:

1. None.
- 2 and 3. Answered by No. 1.