

Indian Affairs
School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6199)

File 465-5, part 10

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's R.C. Residential
School and others - Building Maintenance -
Accounts - Supplies. 1943 - 1946.

File 465-5, part 11

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's R.C. Residential
School and others - Building Maintenance -
Accounts - Supplies - Plans - General
Administration. 1946 - 1949.

File 465-9, part 1

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's R.C. Residential
School and others - School Land - General
Administration - Pay List, Rat Portage, Dalles
Bands 1917. - 1908 - 1933.

File 465-14, part 1

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's R.C. Residential
School and others - Livestock. 1927 - 1950.

File 465-17, part 1

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's R.C. Residential
School - Cadet Corps & Band. 1945 - 1950.

File 465-23, part 1

Kenora Agency - St. Mary's Residential School -
Deaths. 1936 - 1941.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa.

-2-

19th November, 1946.

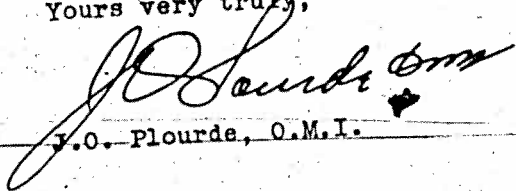
Thirdly, due to the desire of the Oblate Fathers to reduce the cost of this new wing to the smallest amount possible, the necessary planning was omitted with the consequence that costs gradually accumulated far beyond the amount originally provided and originally planned.

The above remarks were once more made to me this week by Reverend Father Lavigne, Provincial of the Oblate Fathers and I was asked to write to you again and leave with you as well the list of accounts that was handed to me by Father Lavigne.

In conclusion may I be allowed to remark that the new wing was an essential necessity to safeguard the lives of the Indian children attending that school and that its cost was far below what the Department would have spent had it itself undertaken its construction.

The above are the principal reasons why Father Lavigne insists once more on the payment of these accounts and I do hope that the Department will wish to reconsider its former decision.

Yours very truly,


J.O. Plourde, O.M.I.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-5, part 11)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR
COPY

129-1-5 (WT 1)

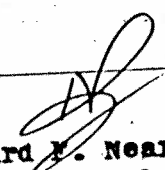
Ottawa, March 22nd, 1947.

Mr. Norman Paterson, Indian Agent,
KENORA, Ontario.

Reporting on his recent inspection of the Kenora Residential School, Inspector Hamilton writes as follows:

"The outside wall of the laundry is rotten around the foundation and should be repaired. The cement floor is cracked and uneven and I recommend it be renewed. The stove for heating water is burned out and should be discarded. If a stove is necessary a new one should be provided."

Please let me have an estimate of the cost of carrying out the suggestions made by Mr. Hamilton.

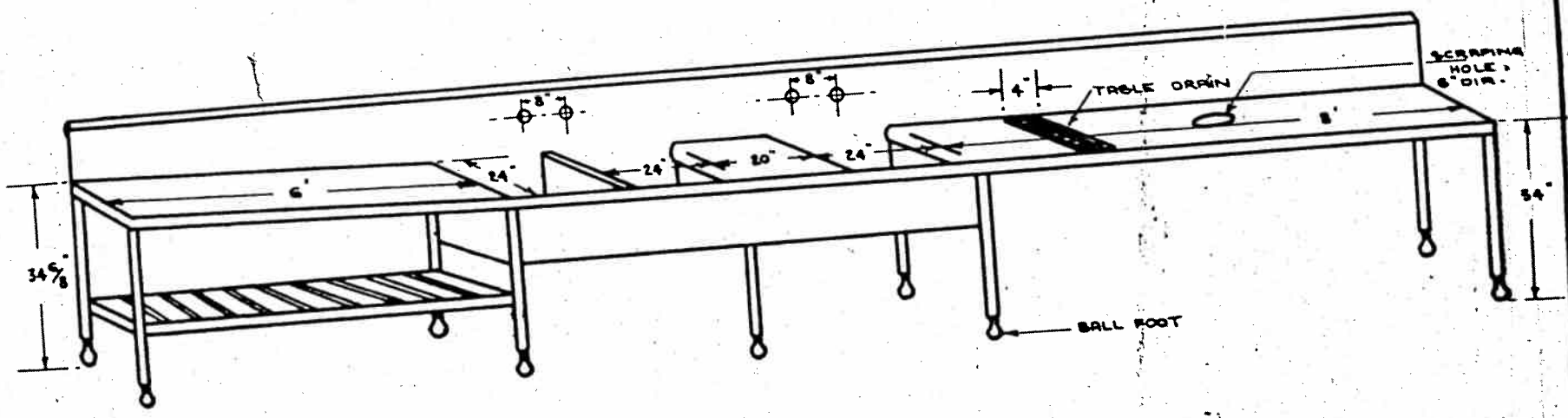

Bernard F. Neary
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-5, part 11)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

NO. 2

DISHWASHING UNIT



LENGTH OF UNIT - 21'8"

SCALE 1/2" = 1'

NUTRITION DIVISION, DEPT. OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE, JAN., 1947

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-5, part 11)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

Sinks and drainboards should be installed at least 3" from the wall so that the space behind the sink may be easily cleaned. The height of the working area should be from 32" to 34". The sinks must be at least 24" x 24" x 12" deep. 27" x 27" sinks will more readily accommodate the washing of pots and pans. Such sinks are, however, a little wide for a short person's reach. Taps should be high enough above the sink so as not to interfere with the placing of utensils in the sink (10" above the working surface). A two-compartment sink is less expensive to install and requires less space than a three-compartment sink. If a two-compartment sink is used, a gas or electric burner may be necessary under this second compartment to maintain the temperature of 170°F. in the rinse water. This is an extra expense. If the temperature is not controlled there is a danger of the workers burning themselves. With the rinse water at 170°F. it should not be necessary to towel the dishes (Drawing No. 1).

A three-compartment sink allows for one compartment for washing, one clear rinse and one rinse with disinfectant compound. When this method is used, the utilization of 170°F. water is not essential. However, with rinse water at less than 170 F., dishes may have to be towelled. (Drawing No. 2).

DRAIN BOARDS:

Adequate soiled and clean dish drain boards are necessary at the ends of the sinks. Drain boards of 6' and preferable 8' x 24" or 27" (depending on the width of the sink) are essential for both soiled and clean dishes for units of 100 person dish capacity. Tables of same dimensions can be used instead of the drain boards but are not recommended. The clean drain board should be installed with a pitch of 1/8" per foot sloping to the rinse sink. The scrap drain board might have a drain installed 20" from wash sink or be installed similarly to the rinse sink.

Between the washing and rinsing sinks, there should be a drain board table top of 20" x 24" with a pitch of 1/8" to the dishwashing sink to accommodate wire baskets in which the dishes are placed after washing for rinsing and chlorinating.

WIRE BASKETS:

Four wire baskets of suitable size, 12" x 20", 13" x 16" or 19" are recommended for submerging the dishes in the rinse and sterilizing sinks. These baskets should have proper handles to facilitate lifting in and out of the sinks. The baskets for cups, mugs and bowls may be used for cutlery but the best container for cutlery is a wire basket 4" x 5" in diameter and 6" deep with handle.

OTHER EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR DISHWASHING UNIT:

- (a) Trays - sufficient for workers removing food and dishes from tables.
- (b) Table-washing cloths - 6 or more.
- (c) Dish scrapers - 3 or more.
- (d) Recommended soap or disinfectant for water available for dishwashing.
- (e) Wire whip - one to dissolve soap or detergent in wash water and disinfectant in sterilization water.
- (f) Measures or ladles - 2 - for measuring soap or detergent.
- (g) Dish cloths or mops - 4 or more.

- (h) Tea towels - if absolutely necessary to towel dishes sufficient towels should be provided for proper drying of the dishes and to allow for using clean towels for each meal.
- (i) Scrub brushes - 2 or more.
- (j) Containers, closed - one for storage of soap or detergent, one for storage of disinfectant.
- (k) Garbage cans with lid - one for wet garbage, one for dry garbage.
- (l) Floor mop - one.
- (m) Cupboard - one for proper storage of dishwashing materials.

METHOD:

An effective system of dishwashing is an important aspect of any food service. The proper sanitation of all utensils and equipment used for food during storage, preparation, cookery and service is important. The standard of dishwashing should be on an equal level with other operations.

Satisfactory dish sanitation is as complete mechanical removal of bacteria and soil as possible. The essentials of dishwashing, regardless of method, are as follows:

1. Clearing Tables, Scraping and Stacking of Dishes:

An organized system of clearing, scraping and stacking dirty dishes on the dirty dish drainboard or table is an important step before washing. Breakage can be curtailed to a great extent by careful scraping and stacking of dishes.

- (1) Remove any left-over food from tables and store.
- (2) Remove all tableware to dishwashing unit for scraping and stacking on the dirty dish drainboard or unit in the following order:
 - (a) Cutlery
 - (b) Cups or mugs
 - (c) Plates, bowls, etc.

- (3) Clean tables in dining-room.
- (4) Sweep dining-room floor.

2. Washing:

A good soap or detergent is 'cheaper' than a poor and ineffective soap or detergent. Soap is not an item on which it pays to economize. Too much will mar the dishes but sufficient must be used. The concentration of soap varies with local water hardness and the type used. The individual manufacturers will advise on the appropriate concentration.

Wash dishes in the following order:

- 1. Cutlery
- 2. Cups or mugs
- 3. Plates, bowls, etc.

The wash water should be changed at least once during washing dishes for 100. The most logical time is after the washing of the cutlery and mugs and any other time the water is luke-warm, dirty or greasy.

Dish Washers. (No. 10, Volume 6199, File 465-5, part 11)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Dishes should be washed as soon as possible after use. Dishes should be washed until clean with a cloth or mop and a good soap or detergent thoroughly dissolved in sufficiently hot water (110°F. to 120°F.) to facilitate the removal of fats. Luke-warm water is unsatisfactory for a good job of dishwashing.

3. Rinsing:

For safe tableware, dishes must be rinsed in real hot water. Wherever it is impossible to provide for an adequate supply of hot water, a burner arrangement under a special constructed sink to keep the rinse water hot is advocated.

(a) Rinsing when two-sink unit used:

- (1) Water in rinse sink must be kept at 170°F. Changes water whenever soapy, dirty or below given temperature.
- (2) Submerge dishes, arranged in wire rack, in rinse water for at least one minute.
- (3) Remove rack of dishes to clean dish drainboard.
- (4) Allow dishes to drain and dry.
- (5) Stack and store clean dry dishes.

(b) Rinsing when three-sink unit used:

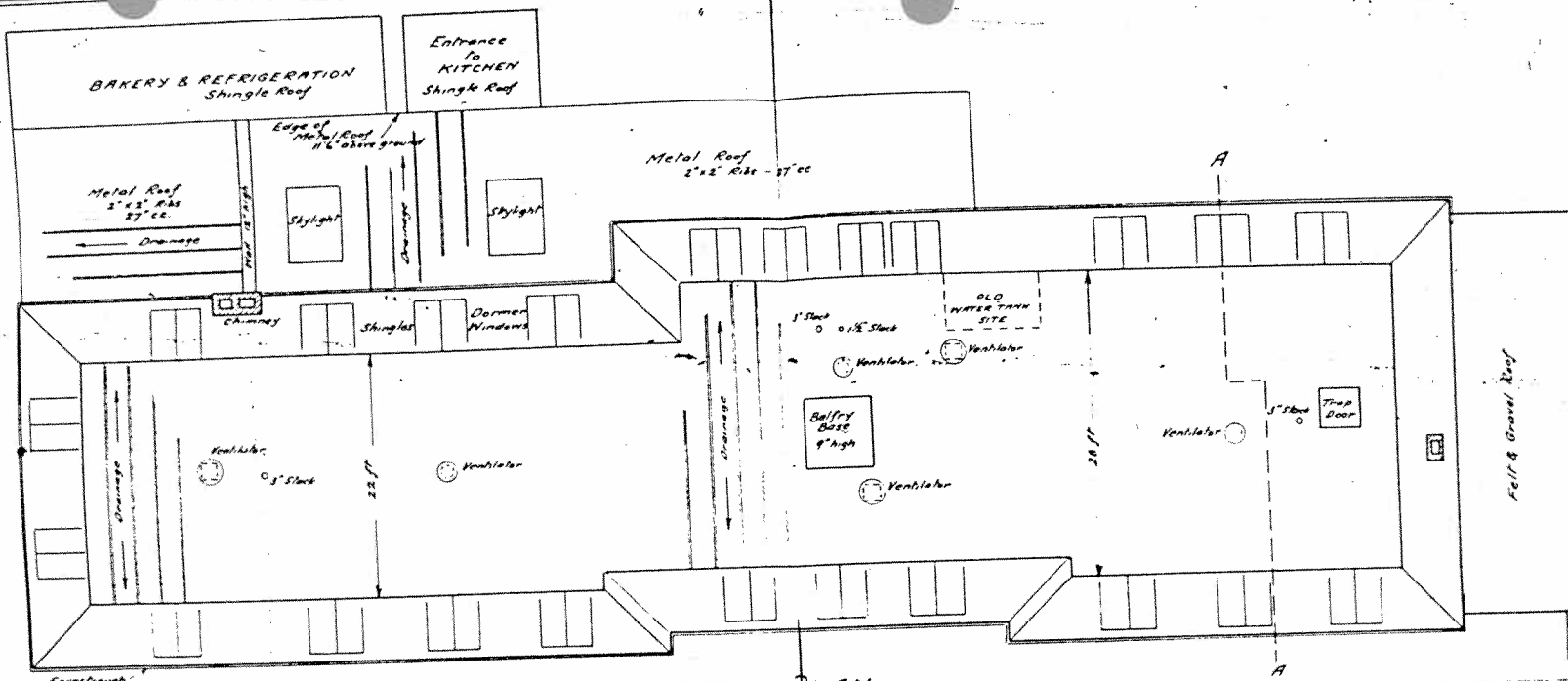
Rinsing will accomplish a great percentage of the cleaning, but some type of 'sterilization' is good protection. A chlorine compound is most generally employed. An effective rinsing after washing and before immersion in compound solution is essential as is a clean sink, since the presence of either organic matter or detergent rapidly depletes chlorine strength.

- (1) Water in rinse and sterilization sinks must be hot but not necessarily 170°F, but dishes rinsed in water below this temperature may have to be towelled.
- (2) Dissolve disinfectant in sterilization water by use of a wire whip.
- (3) Submerge dishes, arranged in wire rack, in rinse water for at least one minute.
- (4) Submerge dishes, arranged in wire rack, in sterilization water for at least one minute.
- (5) Remove rack of dishes to clean dish drainboard.
- (6) Allow dishes to drain and dry.
- (7) Stack and store clean dry dishes.

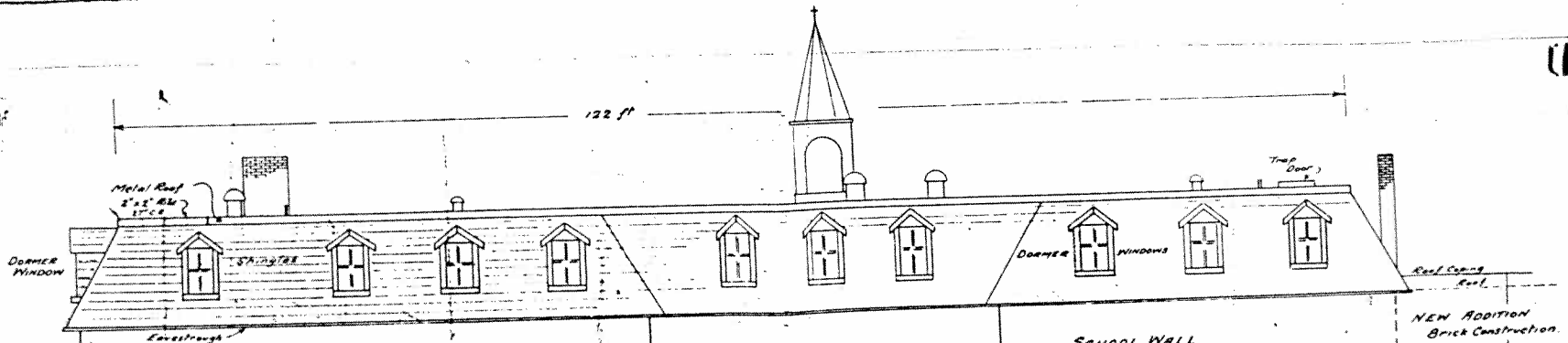
4. Cleaning of Dishwashing Equipment and Materials:

- (a) Drain all sinks.
- (b) Clear the dirty dish drainboard of all food particles.
- (c) Scrub unit, including dishracks, with hot soapy water. Rinse.
- (d) If tea towels are used and it is necessary to use them again at next mealtime, wash in hot soapy water.

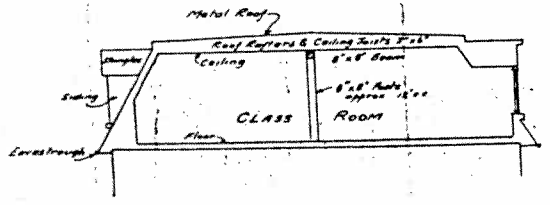
- (e) Wash table washing cloths and dish cloths or mops after each meal, in hot soapy water.
- (f) Rinse tea towels in clear hot water.
- (g) Rinse table washing cloths and dish cloths or mops in clear hot water.
- (h) Hang tea towels, dish cloths or mops and table washing cloths to dry.
- (i) Rinse sinks after washing tea towels, etc.
- (j) Polish all surfaces with a clean dry cloth.
- (k) Mop up any water which may have been spilt on floor.



PLAN



FRONT (WEST) ELEVATION



SECTION AA

Department of Mines & Resources
 DOMINION WATER & POWER BUREAU
 ST. MARY'S (RC) INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
 KENORA, Ont.
 PLAN of ROOF
 Scale 8ft to 1inch
 Winnipeg
 May 1949

465-5

(x)

Ottawa, 5 December, 1949.

Memorandum to:

DIRECTOR, LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Repairs to Roof and Upper Storey -
KIKORA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,

We have noted the contents of your memorandum of November 8, concerning your Engineer's report on the work required to the upper storey of the above school.

The Superintendent of Education has inspected this school and reported on the unsatisfactory condition of the classrooms presently located on the third floor.

As your Engineer has reported, these classrooms are unsatisfactory from several points of view. The fenestration is poor, the ceilings are low, noise comes up the open stairway, and the front wall space does not permit of a decent size blackboard.

In fact, this school is on our list of deferrable projects and we had intended to erect a four classroom block when more urgent school requirements had been met elsewhere.

This four classroom block would of course be a frame structure and would be located near the present dormitory building. It is felt that in the long run that would be more economical and more suitable than the lifting of the roof, installation of extra windows, etc., as suggested.

This is based on the presumption that the rebuilding of the upper storey, as recommended by Mr. Cow, would be a rather

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-5, part 11)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BOARDING SCHOOL
INDIANA, ONTARIO

Scale: 1 mile in 5 inches

W 1/2 = 28 E 1/2 = 18
K. 16
School Land

3	4	5	6
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250 acres

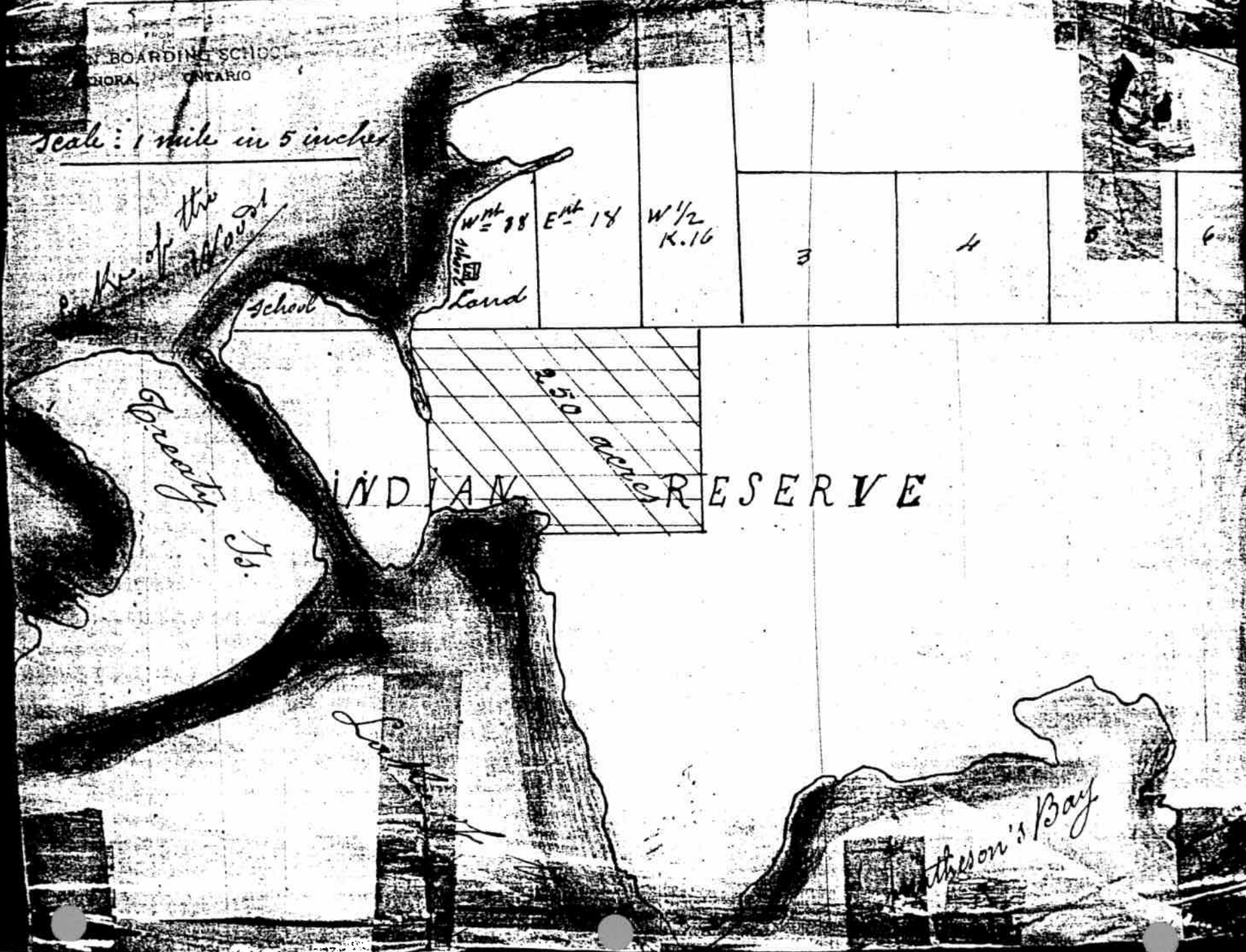
INDIAN RESERVE

Georgetown

St.

St. John's

Matheson's Bay



FROM
INDIA BOARDING SCHOOL
KENCRA, ONTARIO

337236

W 1/2 18

E 1/2 18

W 1/2 N. 16

3

4

5

6

School

Land

INDIAN RESERVE

38. B.

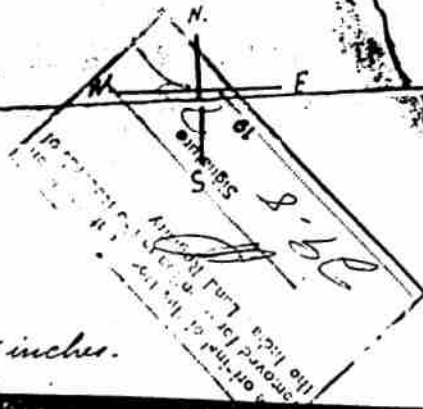
Treaty Island

Lake of the Woods

Matheson's Bay

Lake of the Woods

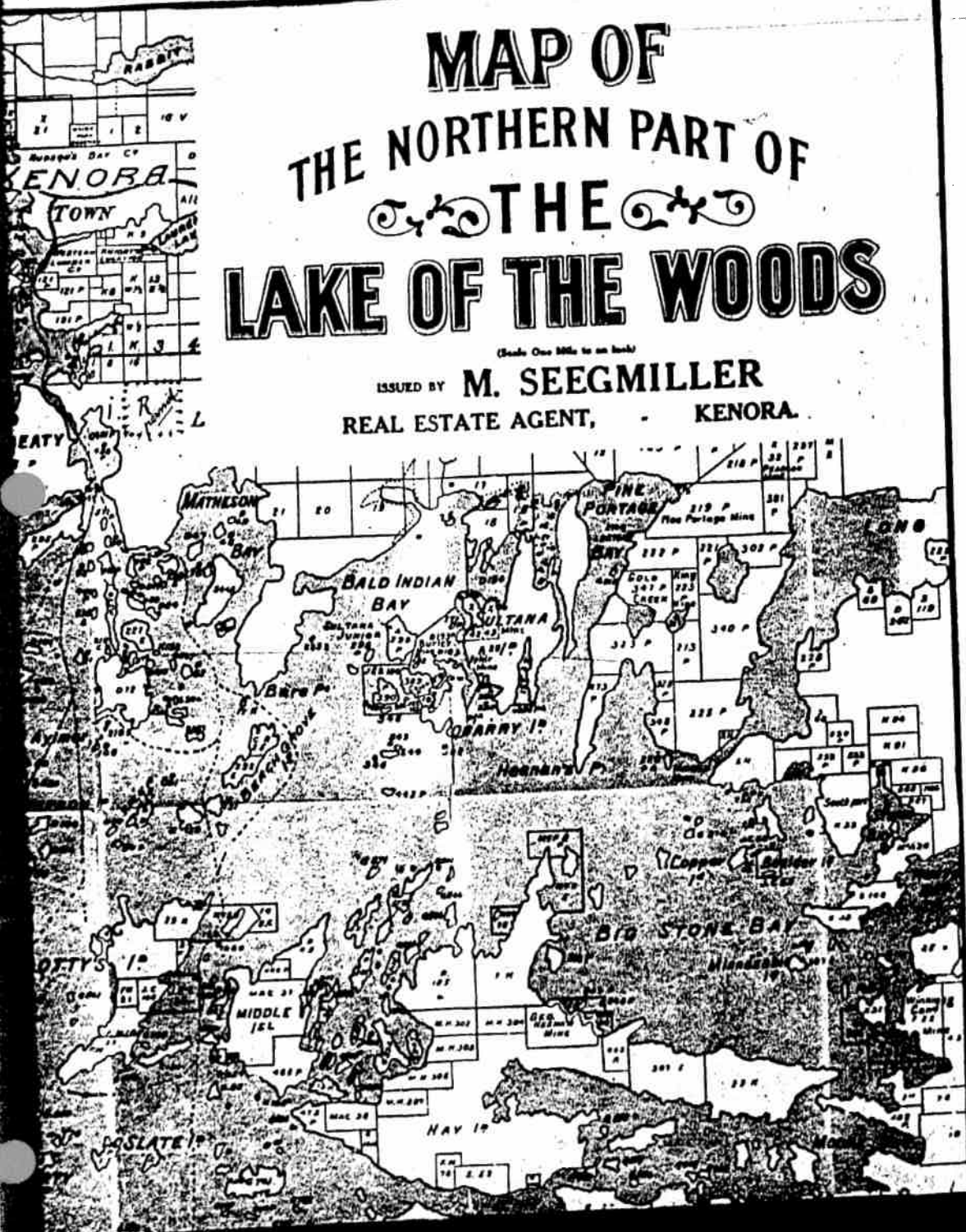
Scale: 1 mile in 5 inches.



MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS

(Scale One Mile to an Inch)

ISSUED BY **M. SEEGMILLER**
REAL ESTATE AGENT, - KENORA.

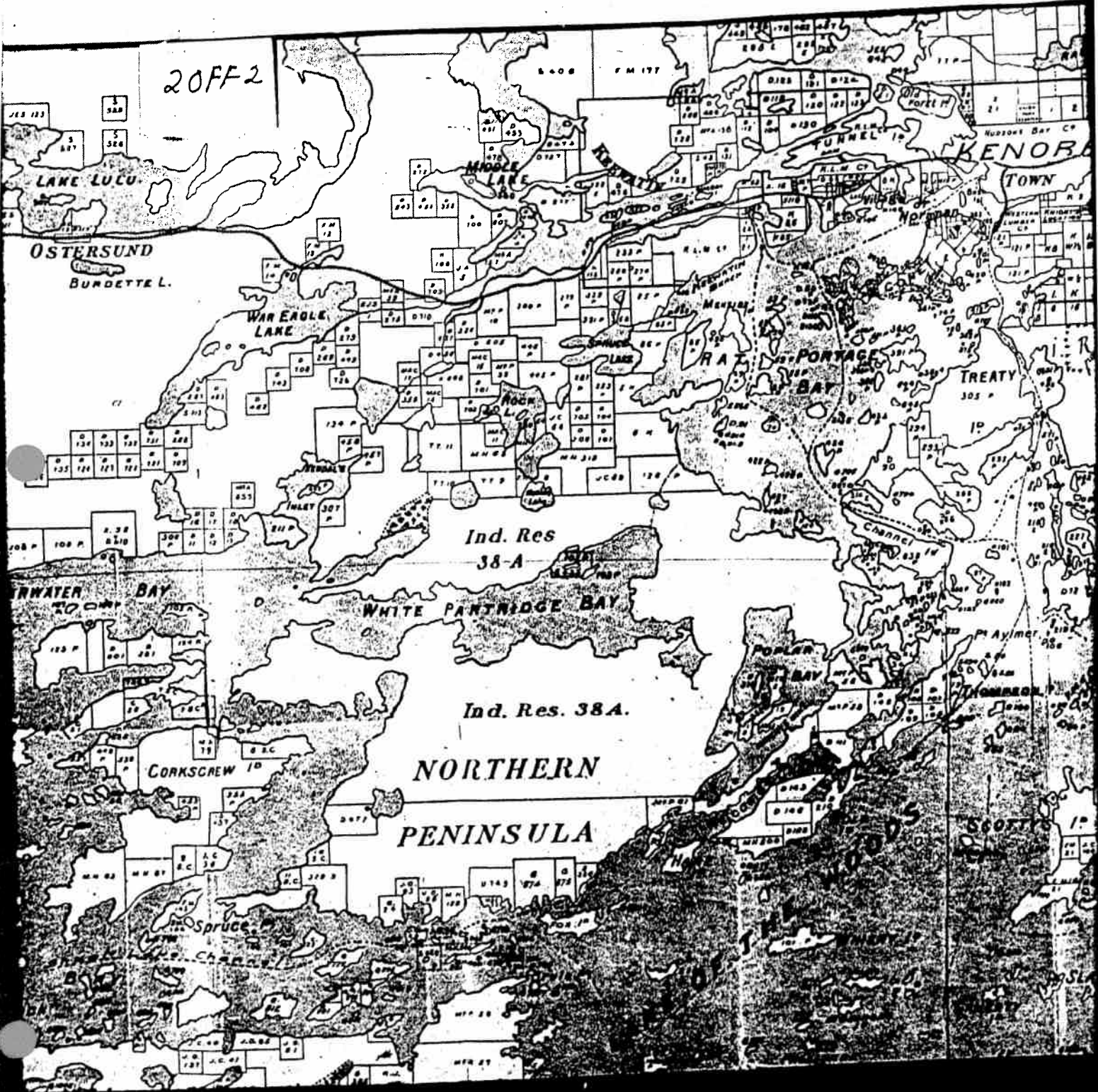


Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

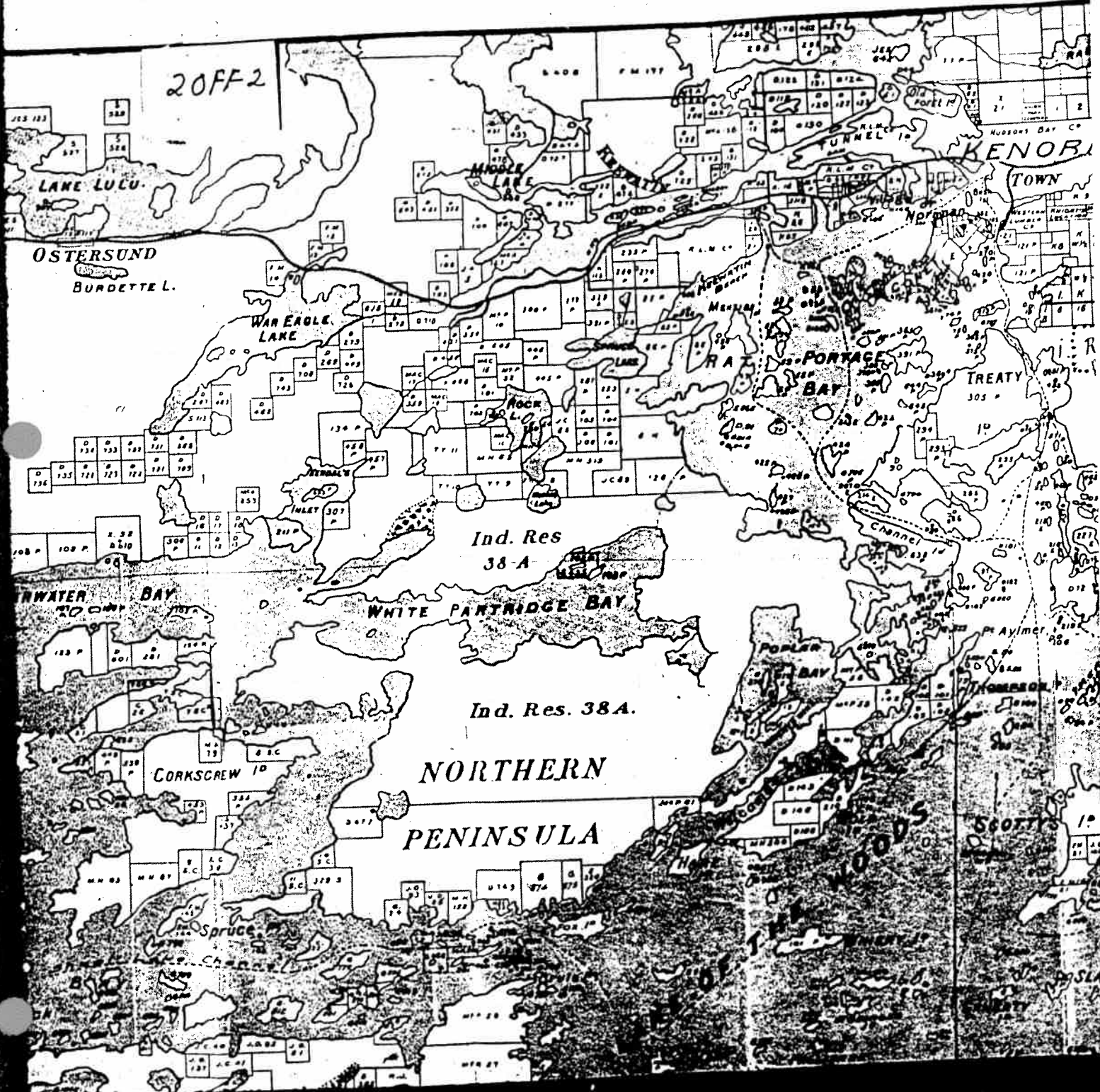
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1 OFF

20FF2



20FF2



LAKE LUCU

OSTERSUND
BURDETTE L.

WAR EAGLE LAKE

Ind. Res
38 A

WHITE PARTRIDGE BAY

Ind. Res. 38A.

NORTHERN
PENINSULA

KENORL
TOWN

PORTAGE
BAY

TREATY

INWATER BAY

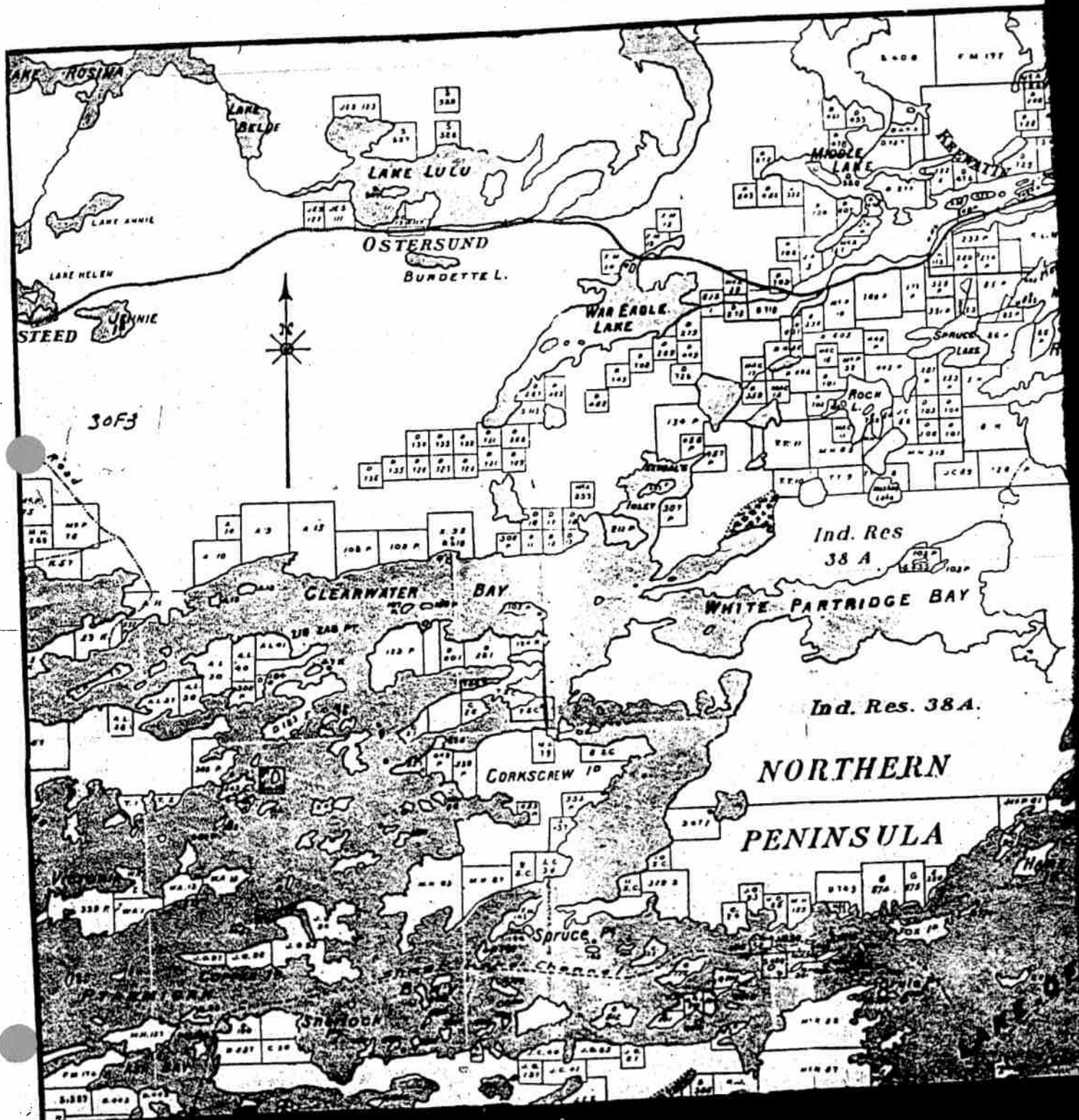
CORKSCREW ID

SCOTT'S ID.

Spruce

POPLAR BAY

WOODS



FROM
INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL
KENORA, ONTARIO

337206

NORTH

W¹/₂ 18

E¹/₂ 18

W¹/₂ K.16

3

4

5

6

School

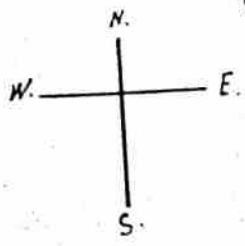
Land

INDIAN RESERVE

38-B

Treaty Island

Lake of the Woods



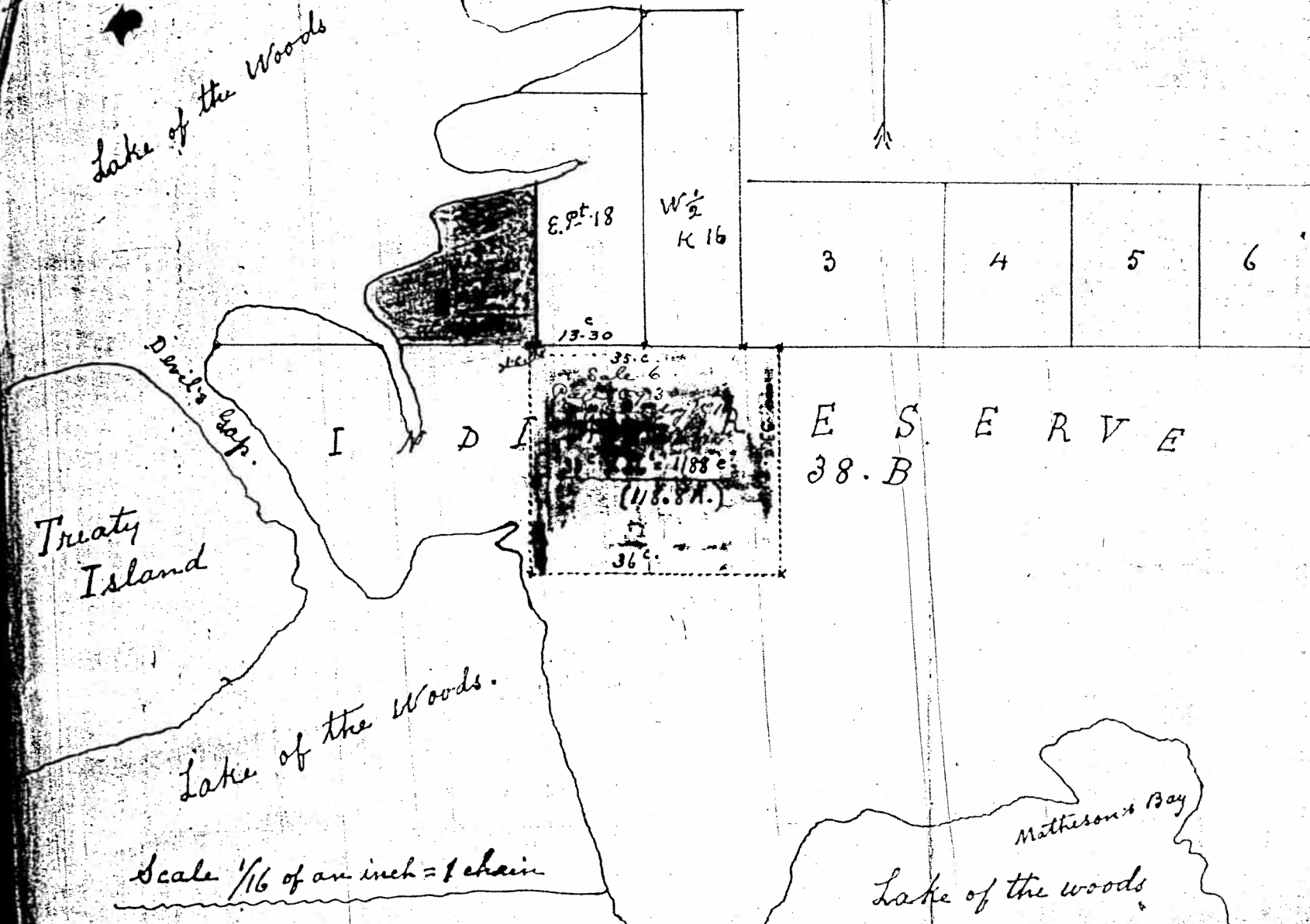
Matheson's Bay

Lake of the Woods

Scale: 1 mile in 5 inches.

129992¹

Lake of the Woods



Treaty Island

Lake of the Woods.

Scale 1/16 of an inch = 1 chain

ESERVE
38.B

Mitherson's Bay

Lake of the woods

E. pt. 18

W 1/2
K 16

3

4

5

6

13.30

35.c

Sale 6

188c

(116.8 A.)

36c

INDIAN

MINING LOCATION

~~FARM LOT~~ N^o 1.8

RAT PORTAGE

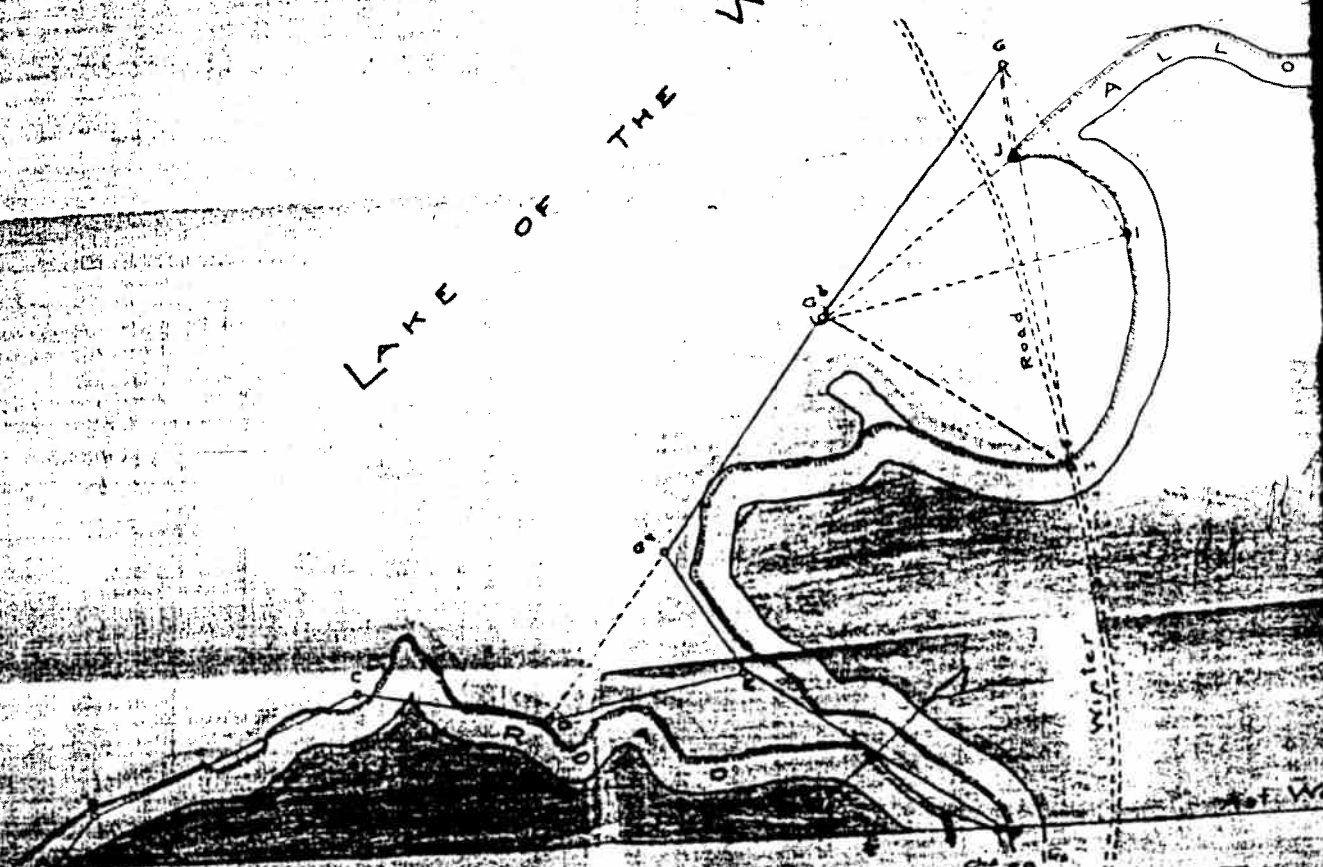
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT. ONT.

Scale 4 Chains to an Inch.



W. B. A.

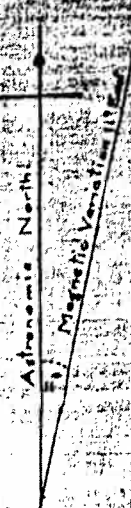
LAKE OF THE WOODS



INDIAN RESERVE

1 OFF

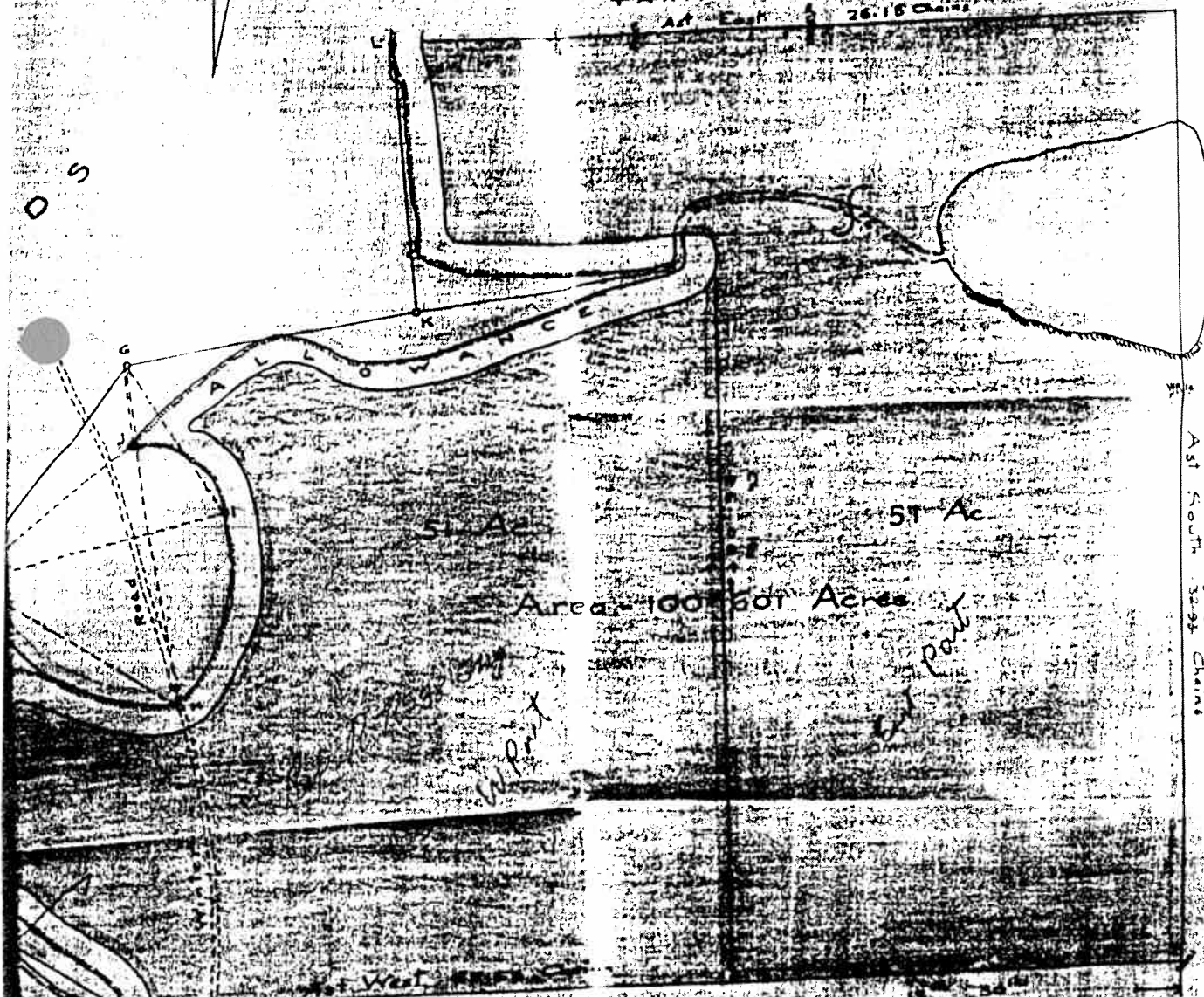
St. Mary's De. 2. Sewell
Trust Land Surveyor
Pat. Parlage, Ont.
19 Dec 1885



NT.

Farm L K VIII
26.18 Acres

OS



INDIAN RESERVE N° 38 B.

20FF2

ms

Memorandum for Agent's Guidance.

1. The names of all heads of families (including absentees) entitled to participate in a distribution should be entered on the pay-list each year.

2. The Band Number of a family should on no account be changed.

Should a family become extinct, its number should be dropped and not used again.

3. When a member of a family is to be paid separately, as all adults should be, his or her name must be added at the end of the pay-list, under a new number; and the reason for paying separately should be given in the column for remarks.

4. All increases and decreases that affect the number in a family must be entered in the increase or decrease columns: those entered in the column headed "Other Causes," must be carefully explained in the column for "Remarks."

5. No money should be paid to Merchants or other persons who are not Indians, except by special permission of the Department.

6. No money should be paid to any Indian other than the one entitled, unless upon presentation of a written order, which should be attached to the pay-list.

7. Wherever possible the share of an absentee is to be remitted to him, by express order or post office order, at his expense, and the stub or number of the order is to be attached to or stated in the list. When money is sent by registered letter, a receipt for the letter from the postmaster should be attached to the list.

8. All money columns and the columns showing the number of Indians should be correctly added and balanced. The difference between the number on the list paid at this and the previous payment must equal the difference between the total increases or decreases noted in the increase and decrease columns.

9. The Statutory Declarations should be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits, according to regulations.

10. The pay-list should be returned to the Department promptly after the distribution with a covering letter and statement. Only under very exceptional circumstances should it be retained longer than one month.

11. No additions are to be made to the pay-list unless title to be paid is made clear. The best attainable evidence of birth is to be got. In organized districts the paymaster should demand production of a copy of certificate of birth.

In the case of women from other districts entering the Band by marriage the paymaster must assure himself that they are not paid elsewhere by communicating with the Agent of the district from which they come. No one but newly born children and women entering the Band by marriage should be added to the list without the sanction of the Department.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (R.C.)

Kenora-Ont. Sept., 28, 1930.

Sir:-

We have just finished taking in our potatoes and, as in the previous years, we have about one fourth of what is necessary for the year. All the rest will have to be bought. It is about the same thing with hay; every year we have to purchase two or three carloads.

To keep our school going we have to make very heavy expenses, and when we have to buy these commodities we can hardly live on the grant we receive from the Government; this you can easily understand.

Why have we such a poor crop? Because we have not enough land cleared. There are about fifty acres that could be cleared at about one hundred dollars an acre; but, up to the present time we have received very little help from the Department. It is true, in the past, we received a grant of a few hundred dollars, but, it was not even sufficient to prepare the land for clearing. It is a low lying piece which must be drained, and the grant received was about equal to one half of the money necessary to have the drainage done.

I have asked the Department four thousand dollars to clear some land next year. I should have asked for six or seven thousand at least. I did not dare do so; it is so often said to me; "The Department has no money!" Nevertheless I am convinced that six or seven thousand dollars would be hardly enough to prepare enough land to derive a substantial revenue from our work, and give some work to our Indian boys and train them to cultivate the soil in a profitable way. This proposition should, it seems, receive attention from the Department.

Now, I have a suggestion to make about some work I wish to have done this fall, as soon as possible. I wish to have four or five acres of land drained, and ditches dug in order to prepare the soil for next spring to grow potatoes and other vegetables. It is a very good time to do this work now; the ground is in the best condition possible on account of the extra dry weather we experienced last summer.

Most of our Indians have nothing to do now, have hardly anything to live on, and are asking for work in order to be able to buy the necessities of life. To prepare this piece of land now would fulfill a double purpose, namely give Indians work and food, and give us a chance of raising at least a good crop of potatoes next year. Consequently, I come to ask you to obtain for us the sum of \$1800.00 at once to start the work immediately before it is too cold.

Indian Affairs. (RC 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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As it is impossible to let the Indians work alone, I have the intention to engage as foremen Mr. Joseph Gauthier and his son. They have supervised already very successfully some work done by the Indians in draining and clearing land. They are expert workers themselves, and while supervising do more work than their men.

Awaiting a favorable reply, I remain Sir,

Yours respectfully,

J. E. Baillargeon

(Fr. J. E. Baillargeon O.M.I)

Principal.

The Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA. Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

129-1-9

Indian Residential School (R.C.)

September 30th., 1930.

Dear Sir:-

No doubt you have read with satisfaction that our new Government will spend twenty million dollars to relieve unemployment.

May we not take advantage of this situation to help our poor Indians in helping ourselves at the same time. You have experienced several times that there is practically no road leading from the Golf Club to our School, a state of things that should not exist: we should have a decent road to go from here to town, there is no doubt about this.

May I ask you to kindly obtain that a road be built from the Gulf Club to our school. It would cost approximately one thousand three hundred dollars, I suppose.

The work could be done mostly by Indians who are already in need of food and money. You are interested in these poor Indians; I had the occasion to notice it several times, and I am sure you will do your utmost to alleviate their misery and at the same time, give us a hand in the best way possible.

I thank you for your kind cooperation.
Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

E. Baillargeon
Principal

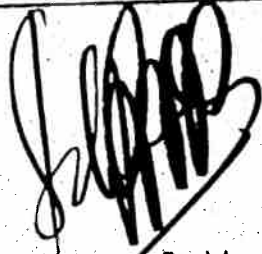
Captain Frank Edwards
Indian Agent,
Kenora, Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

129-1-9.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM FRANK EDWARDS,
INDIAN AGENT, KENORA, Ont., dated Oct. 3, 1930.
His No. 108-12.



Original on 129-1-5.

I enclose letter received from the Principal, in which he asks an appropriation of \$1300.00 to repair the road to the school. This road is in bad shape, and the school authorities apparently do very little work on it. We could probably obtain cinders from the C. P. R., and if the school authorities or the Department would pay for the labour of hauling, a passable road could be made at much less cost than estimated by the Principal.

Indian Affairs. (RC 10, Volume 6199, file 465-9, part 1)

