CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

(Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources, Pages 182 to 210)

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

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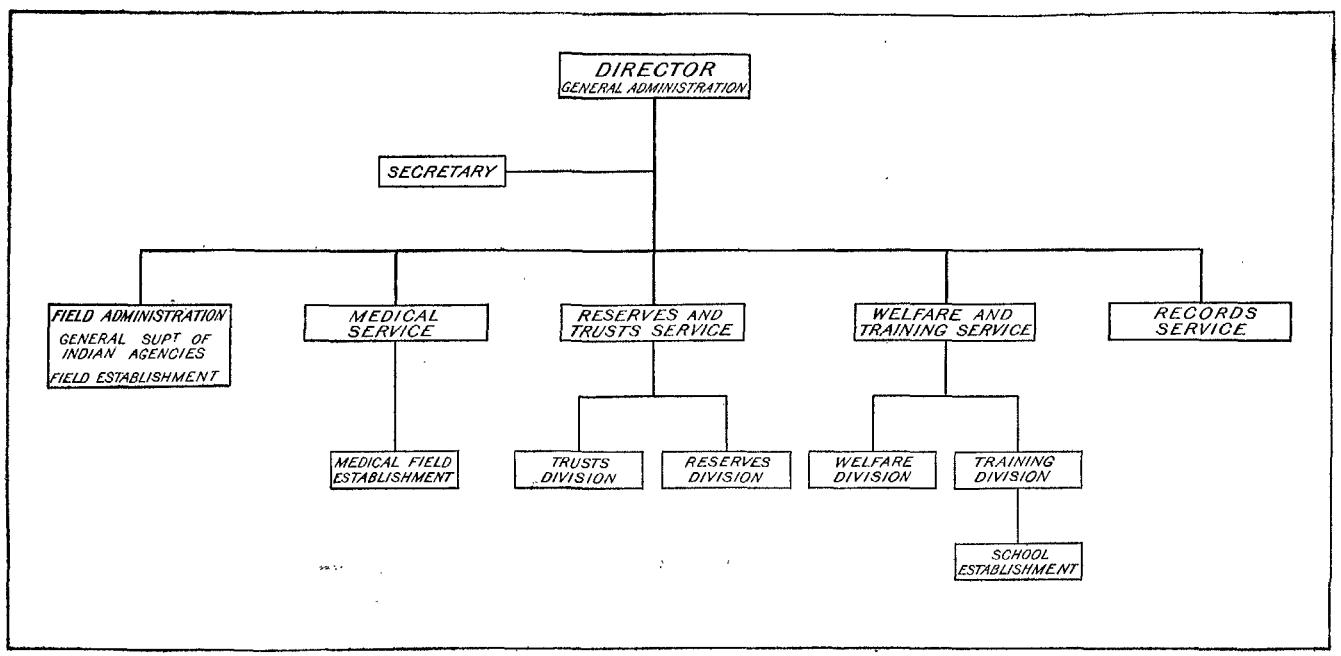

Organization Chart, Indian Affairs Branch.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DR. H. W. McGILL, DIRECTOR

The outbreak of war could not fail to affect in some measure the Indians of Canada. Always loyal, they were not slow to come forward with offers of assistance in both men and money. About one hundred Indians had enlisted by the end of the fiscal year and the contribution of the Indians to the Red Cross and other funds amounted to over $1,300.

During the visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, the Indians of Canada participated officially in the receptions at four points. Their Majesties showed keen interest in the Indian village at Port Arthur where, in native dress, the Indians presented a striking appearance. At Calgary, Indian participation took the form of a camp-site of thirty teepees and some thirty-six mounted Indians in full regalia grouped at vantage points in the camp. When Their Majesties were leaving Vancouver, twenty war canoes manned by 300 Indians formed an escort for the ship carrying the King and Queen, from the dock to the Lions Gate Bridge. On the return trip to Eastern Canada the Queen Anne Bible, the property of the Six Nations Indians, was signed by The King and Queen at the Brantford station.

Conditions among the Indians

Evidence of increasing interest in the various divisions of agriculture was noted among Indians on reserves in many parts of Canada. Although production was affected in certain provinces by adverse climatic conditions, on the whole the progress made was satisfactory and gave a clear indication of the growing utilization of suitable agricultural lands on the reserves. Improved conditions were also reported from parts of Canada where the Indians depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood. In most cases there was a slight increase in the number of fur bearers, and a more plentiful supply of other game animals than in the last fiscal year.

Wolves continue to affect the domestic economy of Indians in the Northwest Territories and are reported to have caused much damage to fur in the traps. Adverse weather conditions made hunting and trapping difficult in some areas. Marten are reported to be increasing and moose and caribou were plentiful. A good summer fish run enabled the Indians to put up a large quantity of dried fish.

Generally speaking, the Indians of British Columbia had a normal year and undoubtedly as time goes on they will gradually improve their economic condition. The outstanding feature marking progress during the year under review was the increased acreage under crop. Much has been done by the Branch in the promotion of agriculture in this Province by supplying farm machinery and seed, and constructing irrigation systems. Increased attention is being paid to land clearing operations. Land in the vicinity of the old village of Bella Coola was cleared and planted to potatoes, the crop being sufficient to supply the season's requirements for the village. A similar project, undertaken at the Pemberton Reserve, New Westminster Agency, produced 147 tons of potatoes in 1939. The returns from fishing have decreased in the past few years in this Province owing partly to the smaller runs of salmon in certain sections and also to the inroads of white fishermen on grounds formerly held almost exclusively by the Indians. This competition is being met to some extent by the use of larger boats and more up-to-date gear. The complete failure of the pilchard run during the 1939 season was the cause of a decrease in employment as compared with the two previous years. As was the case in the year 1913, the pilchard failed to appear on the coast. The Indians of the Stikine Agency in the northern part of the Province had a successful trapping season.

For the most part the Indians of Alberta had a satisfactory year, an indication of which is the improvement that can be reported from the Stony Reserve, considered to be the poorest and most difficult to improve in the Province. The agencies had fair crops, all of which, however, suffered to some extent from a period of hot, dry weather in July and August. This was also disastrous for potatoes, causing the poorest crop in several years. Irrigation projects initiated at the Blackfoot Agency are working satisfactorily and should materially improve conditions in the irrigated areas. The Alberta Indians have good herds of high-grade cattle. Special attention is being paid to the breeding of stock for colour as this affects sales by carloads. The beef cattle sold during the year brought top prices in the market. The introduction of better breeding stock has improved the quality of the horses owned by the Alberta Indians. There was a slight increase in fur-bearing animals and the Indians found plenty of big game for food. Additional trap-lines are being acquired for the Indians whenever these become available. Commercial fishing was not remunerative, but Indians fishing for food were well supplied.

Notwithstanding the adverse climatic conditions with which the farming Indians of Saskatchewan have had to contend, marked progress in agriculture can be reported. This improvement can be attributed largely to closer supervision. Effective personal contact with the Indians has inspired them to make a real effort towards successful farming. Community farms and gardens have played a large part in this achievement, showing the Indians the value of co-operative effort. For the season of 1939, nine new tractors, as well as horses and implements, were provided from appropriation and from band funds. In the spring of that year seventeen community farms comprising some 2,900 acres were in operation in Saskatchewan.

In many agencies in Manitoba tractors were supplied and new land was broken. On some of the reserves the aim has been to break and seed enough land to provide the Indians with sufficient flour for their own requirements and this goal has been reached. On the majority of the farming reserves the Indians harvested good crops. On Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis the fishing was better than in previous years and a good price was obtained for the fish. Trapping is the chief means of livelihood for many of the Indians of the northern part of the Province. The fur catch, although not plentiful, was better than for the year 1938-39, and prices were higher. The return of rabbits in large numbers has increased the food supply of the Indians.

There was a noticeable increase in agricultural activity in Ontario during the season of 1939. The Indians were encouraged and assisted by providing them with equipment and by loans to individuals for farming operations. The Caradoc Reserve at Muncey and the Six Nations at Brantford were the centres of greatest activity. At the former reserve the Indians had 3,000 acres under cultivation and their crop realized approximately $40,000. The Sarnia Indians supplied their own farming equipment and built a new granary at a cost of $3,000, the money being provided from band funds. The Indians of Tyendinaga, Manitoulin Island, and the Sault Ste. Marie Agencies also have made progress in this direction. The Batchewana Indians, who were formerly on the Garden River Reserve in the Sault Ste. Marie Agency, purchased, with their own funds, land for a reserve some 6 miles from Sault Ste. Marie where they intend to engage in agriculture. A total of 48,000 trees was supplied in the spring of 1939 for the afforestation of 36 acres on the Caradoc Reserve.

In Quebec a serious effort has been made during the past few years to interest the Indians of as many reserves as possible in farming and to impress upon them the necessity for increasing the acreage under cultivation and for making more effective use of the land already being worked. This policy has been effective at Pointe Bleue and St. Regis Agencies, where the Indians are well equipped with

implements that they have acquired themselves. Progress in agriculture is also reported on the Maniwaki, Nedelec, Restigouche, Maria, and Oka Reserves. Indians of the reserves on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River have had somewhat better results from trapping.

The authority of the Governor General in Council was obtained during the fiscal year for the establishment of an Indian agency for the northwestern portion of Quebec to be known as the Abitibi Agency. The area covered is approximately 60,000 square miles and extends east and west between the town of La Tuque and the boundary of the Province of Ontario and approximately 200 miles north and 100 miles south of the transcontinental railway line of the Canadian National Railways. The agency contains some 1,500 Indians scattered over twelve reserves. Owing to the vastness of the area and to the widespread location of the reserves it has been difficult to administer the affairs of the Indians of this district. With the appointment of an agent with headquarters at Senneterre, Que., it is expected that much closer and more effective supervision will be possible.

Conditions among the Indians of the Maritime Provinces do not vary greatly although gradual improvement is noted from year to year. The provision of tractors and other farming equipment has assisted them in their gardening and small-scale farming operations. A number of new dwellings were erected for the Indians of these provinces.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Further progress was made in Health Services. There was about the usual amount of infectious disease. In the West Coast Agency an epidemic of influenza with a high incidence of pneumonia caused 16 deaths. Deaths also occurred from influenza in the Fond du Lac area and in northern Ontario. There were sporadic outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, and whooping cough, but no epidemics of serious proportions developed. Investigation showed a reported outbreak of smallpox in the Chapleau Agency to be chicken-pox, and that almost every member of the band had been vaccinated during recent years.

A serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the Norway House residential school. It is planned to install a chlorinator there this year. Typhoid also appeared at Gods Lake and in the Sioux Lookout Agency, and at Poormans Reserve in Saskatchewan. Wherever it occurred, steps were taken to trace the source and also to do as widespread inoculation of contacts as possible. A serious health problem among the Indians of the north is the fish tapeworm. It infects both dogs and man.

During the year, the Department acquired a residence and office for the Medical Superintendent at The Pas; a building that is being transformed into an isolation hospital for tuberculosis on Manitoulin Island; and a fifty-bed tuberculosis sanatorium near Selkirk, Man. A twenty-bed hospital and sanatorium was built at the Fisher River Agency. In the construction of this building only one white foreman was employed. The remainder of the work, including getting out logs and manufacturing all the rough lumber, was done by the Indians themselves.

The campaign aimed at the eradication of trachoma was pursued vigorously, under the direction of Dr. J. J. Wall, and included the use of sulphanilamide, a new and promising type of treatment.

Good results are being obtained in the campaign against tuberculosis; the greatest single achievement was the purchase, renovating, and equipping of the Dynevor Hospital, which is now being operated for the Department by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba on an audited per diem cost basis. Across the country, at one time during the year, 582 Indian patients were receiving treatment in institutions. The total cost of institutional treatment for the fiscal year

was $380,115. As an example of progress, a tuberculosis survey made in Alberta may be cited. A survey of 12 Indian residential schools made in 1938 disclosed 30 active cases, whereas a re-survey the following year showed only 11 active cases.

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

TRAINING

The following table shows pupil enrolment and attendance during the past 10 years:—

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
1930-31	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74·51
1931-32	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76·36
1932-33	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,478	77·40
1933-34	8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,448	13,352	76·52
1934-35	8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76·54
1935-36	8,906	8,061	9,127	5,788	18,033	13,849	76·79
1936-37	9,040	8,176	9,257	5,790	18,297	13,966	76·34
1937-38	9,233	8,121	9,510	5,978	18,743	14,099	75·22
1938-39	9,179	8,276	9,573	6,232	18,752	14,508	77·36
1939-40	9,027	8,643	9,369	6,417	18,396	15,060	81·87

Day schools were constructed during the year at the following reserves: Salmon River, N.S.; Eel Ground, N.B.; Maria (two-room), Que.; Metagami, Mud Lake (two-room), Six Nations, and Sucker Creek, Ont.; Little Grand Rapids, Man.; Big River, Sask.; Boothroyd, Cowichan, Gitlakdamix, and Seton Lake, B.C. Schools were established for the first time at Metagami, Ont., and at Big River (R.C.), Sask. The other schools were constructed to replace buildings that had become unsuitable for educational purposes.

The Ste. Catherine day school, Cowichan Agency, B.C., is a consolidated four-room school with full basement accommodation for vocational instruction. About 100 pupils are conveyed to this school daily by bus. If successful, schools such as this may, in time, displace a number of residential schools now operating on Indian reserves.

Residential school buildings at Carcross, Yukon; Albany, James Bay, Ont.; and Ahousaht, West Coast Agency, B.C., and the Indian day school at Hunter's Point, Timiskaming Agency, Que., were totally destroyed by fire. The boys' building at the Alert Bay residential school, Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C., was partly destroyed. It is felt that in future all residential schools should be of fireproof construction.

There is a growing realization on the part of our Indian population of the direct relationship between worth-while secondary school courses—academic and vocational—and the ability of the members of the younger generation to establish themselves on a self-supporting basis. This has led in recent years to a widespread demand for tuition grants. An arrangement has now been made whereby the first year high school course will be provided at a large number of Indian day schools. Assurances have been received from the Correspondence Branch of the Department of Education in each of the provinces concerned that they will co-operate with the Department in the promotion of these courses.

Indian day and residential schools in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are regularly inspected by public school inspectors and in New Brunswick and British Columbia, by inspectors employed by the Department. The reports received from these

officers indicate that courses of study have been adjusted to meet the peculiar temperament, outlook, and needs of the Indian pupil. They indicate also that the teachers in charge of Indian schools are, with few exceptions, fully qualified in a professional sense, are deeply interested in the welfare and progress of their pupils, and are anxious to co-operate with Indian agents and farm instructors in the organization of women's clubs, and cultivation of subsistence gardens, and in general welfare work on the reserves.

Indian Education—Expenditure for Year 1939-40

—	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	12,570 82	29,690 14	.....	42,260 96
Prince Edward Island	905 98	.....	.....	905 98
New Brunswick	18,215 73	.....	.....	18,215 73
Quebec	58,642 52	18,905 06	.....	77,547 58
Ontario	111,732 93	292,402 37	.....	404,135 30
Manitoba	62,199 09	176,577 38	.....	238,776 47
Saskatchewan	49,056 78	294,158 20	.....	343,214 98
Alberta	1,380 94	333,202 63	.....	334,583 57
British Columbia	85,695 94	338,445 20	.....	424,141 14
British Columbia Schools Vocational Instruction	.....	.....	9,943 88	9,943 88
Northwest Territories	1,375 59	45,242 68	.....	46,618 27
Yukon	3,045 00	18,629 18	.....	21,674 18
Assistance to ex-pupils	.....	.....	2,178 99	2,178 99
Freight and express	.....	.....	1,137 54	1,137 54
Salaries and travel	.....	.....	15,949 61	15,949 61
Stationery	.....	.....	38,887 84	38,887 84
Tuition	.....	.....	34,682 36	34,682 36
Expended by Surveys and Engineering Branch for building and repairs to schools	.....	.....	276,463 00	276,463 00
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	236 23	236 23
	404,821 32	1,547,252 84	379,479 45	2,331,553 61

WELFARE

Relief and welfare costs for the year show a reduction amounting to $26,712.89 for Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories, and an increase amounting to $32,241.61 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia, or a net increase for the Dominion amounting to $5,527.72.

A steadily increasing interest in the improvement of home conditions was in evidence throughout the year. A large number of Homemakers' Clubs were organized under the direction of the Inspector of Indian Agencies for Saskatchewan and a number of somewhat similar groups were organized in the Kwawkewlth and New Westminster Agencies, British Columbia, in the Birtle and Fisher River Agencies, Manitoba, and in the Six Nations Agency, Ontario. The members of these groups meet monthly. The programs provided usually consist of worth-while projects such as knitting, dressmaking, fruit preserving, the canning of vegetables, and lectures on health, sanitation, and child care. The officers of the Provincial Extension Services have willingly responded to the requests to arrange seasonal programs and provide lecturers for these clubs.

The number of Indians seeking loans from the Revolving Fund was not so large as expected. Eighteen groups of Indians were provided with loans from this fund amounting to $35,046.91 during the calendar year 1939. With the exception of two loans amounting to approximately $7,000, secured by the Caughnawaga and Abenakis Indians of Quebec, all loans secured were used for the organization and promotion of collective farm projects in the Prairie Provinces. The largest single item of expenditure was that necessary for the

purchase and operation of tractors. Loans are authorized only after a thorough investigation of local conditions by the Indian agent and by the inspector and then only to responsible groups of Indians and in amounts not exceeding $5,000 in each case.

The following is a statement of welfare expenditures by provinces for the year 1939-40:—

Province	1939–40	1938–39	Province	1939–40	1938–39
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	75,948 48	72,241 26	British Columbia	107,487 25	102,350 72
Prince Edward Island	7,534 59	8,347 63	Northwest Territories	23,823 13	26,781 45
New Brunswick	65,294 79	61,503 32	Yukon	12,453 68	9,907 02
Quebec	216,956 06	206,092 56	Triennial Clothing	3,485 08	1,717 28
Ontario	141,693 65	143,539 93	Miscellaneous	24,910 13	31,432 27
Manitoba	107,045 45	114,396 71			
Saskatchewan	102,712 56	109,934 41		984,770 44	979,242 72
Alberta	95,425 59	90,998 16			
			Net Increase		5,527 72

HANDICRAFT

Handicraft projects remain in the experimental stage and from a promotional standpoint have been confined almost wholly to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Experience has shown that exhibitions and displays, coupled with practical demonstrations by skilled handicraft workers, are an important factor in stimulating interest in Indian welfare and in the sale of handicraft products. Two exhibits and demonstration centres were organized during the year. The exhibit organized at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, received wide publicity and was one of the most attractive on the exhibition grounds. The display was arranged in an attractive and suitable setting provided in the courtyard of the National Industries Building. Black ash and sweet grass baskets, carved figures, bark work, beaded moccasins, and hand-wrought metal utensils, valued at $3,000, were sold. Forty Indians took part in the demonstration.

Six Indians took part in the exhibition and demonstration of handicraft work organized at Winnipeg and goods valued at $5,000 were sold during the display, which covered the period from November 25 to December 21, 1939.

Indian handicraft projects, to be successful, impose upon the Department an obligation to provide constant supervision and this obligation has until now confined efforts largely to reserves in Eastern Canada. Faulty workmanship and the failure of wholesale and retail marketing agencies to secure a continuous supply of high quality handicraft products have in the past militated against the success of the Indian in building up his reserve industries. Only by constant and capable supervision can good workmanship and continuity of supply be guaranteed to a market that has grown steadily and encouragingly since the inception of this work 3 years ago.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, 1939-40

Quebec	
Canadian Handicraft Guild. Montreal	$ 50 00
Ontario	
Caradoc Fair and Ploughing Association	200 00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100 00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150 00
Indian Exhibits, Toronto Exhibition	450 00
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	200 00
Snake Island Agricultural Society, Georgina Island	50 00

Ontario—Continued	
Thunder Bay Agricultural Association, Fort William	$ 250 00
Tyendinaga Agricultural Society	100 00
Field and Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competition	648 50
Ploughing Matches	639 65
International Handicraft Festival	50 00
Manitoba	
Garden Prizes, Birtle	14 65
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, Brandon	250 00
Rossburn Agricultural Society, Rossburn, Man.	25 00
Saskatchewan	
Garden Prizes, Battleford	25 00
Garden Prizes, Carlton Agency Horticultural Fair	25 00
Prince Albert Agricultural Society, Prince Albert	400 00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association	400 00
Alberta	
Calgary Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta	400 00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Edmonton	400 00
Garden Prizes, Alberta	68 00
British Columbia	
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250 00
Cowichan Agricultural Society, Duncan	50 00
North and South Saanich Agricultural Association	50 00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	150 00
Vancouver Fall Fair	500 00
	$ 5,895 80

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS

Agency Buildings and Structures

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian Agencies in Canada. New buildings and structures were provided as follows:

Ontario.—A new drive shed was purchased for the Caradoc Agency; a small shed was erected at the Sault Ste. Marie Agency; a dock, warehouse, and boat-house were built at Orient Bay, in the Port Arthur Agency.

Quebec.—Sidewalks were constructed at Restigouche.

Manitoba.—Granary at Griswold Agency; two granaries and a building to house new lighting plant at Fisher River Agency; garage and tool-house at The Pas; storehouse at Lake St. Martin, granary at Lake Manitoba, granary and pump-house at Long Plain, implement shed at Swan Lake Reserve, all in the Portage la Prairie Agency; lean-to at Farming Instructor's residence on Waywayseecappo Reserve in Birtle Agency; implement shed on Fort Alexander Reserve in the Clandeboye Agency.

Saskatchewan.—Granaries at Nut Lake and Day Star Reserves in Touchwood Agency; implement shed on Mistawasis Reserve, granaries on Muskeg Lake, Sturgeon Lake, and Sandy Lake Reserves, ration house on Big River Reserve, and warehouses at Lac la Ronge and Stanley Reserves all in Carlton Agency; implement shed and barn on Kinistino Reserve, house for Farming Instructor on John Smith's Reserve, barn at John Smith's Reserve, all in Duck Lake Agency; implement shed on Red Pheasant Reserve in Battleford Agency; ration house on Standing Buffalo Reserve in Qu'Appelle Agency; implement shed on Cold Lake Reserve, Onion Lake Agency; granary at Crooked Lake Agency.

Alberta.—Combined drive shed, implement shed, and workshop at headquarters of Edmonton Agency, also root-houses at Wabamun and Alexander Reserves in Edmonton Agency; root-houses at four reserves in Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

British Columbia.—A float was rebuilt at the Sechelt Reserve, Vancouver Agency, and a float was constructed at the Ucluelet Reserve in the West Coast Agency.

Northwest Territories.—Five storehouses were provided at the Fort Resolution Agency and 5 public latrines were built.

Roads

Roads on Indian reserves requiring attention were improved, and a new road was partially constructed through the Spanish River Reserve leading to the town of Massey, Ont. This work was carried out in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Highways. Stone was crushed during the winter and gravel was hauled and placed along the roads on the Caughnawaga and St. Regis Reserves, Que., and on the Tyendinaga Reserve, as well as on the reserves in the Caradoc Agency, Ont.

Bridges

A bridge over LaCloche Creek on the road through the Spanish River Reserve in the Sault Ste. Marie Agency, Ont., was constructed. A bridge over the Valley River Reserve in the Pelly Agency, Sask., was built in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Public Works and Labour. Materials for building a bridge over the Birdtail River in the Birtle Agency, Man., were purchased and paid for jointly by this Department and the Provincial Government. The Cedar Creek bridge on the Maniwaki Reserve, Que., and bridges on the Walpole Island and Manitoulin Island Reserves in Ontario were repaired.

Wells and Dugouts

Wells were drilled on the Ochapowace Reserve in the Crooked Lake Agency, and in the Duck Lake and Onion Lake Agencies, Sask.; on the Little Saskatchewan Reserve in the Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.; at the Kingsclear Reserve, N.B., and at the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta. Dugouts were provided for stock watering purposes at the Okanese, Star Blanket, Little Black Bear, and Peepeekisis Reserves in the File Hills Agency, Sask.

Breakwater

The breakwater at McIntyre Bay Reserve in the Port Arthur Agency, Ont., was repaired and extended.

Lighting Plants

New lighting plants were provided at Restigouche and St. Regis Agencies, Que., Fisher River Agency, Man., Carlton Agency, Sask., and for the Peigan Indian Agency and Hospital, Alta., and new batteries were purchased for the lighting plant at the Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask. An electric water system was installed at the Touchwood Agency, Sask.

Miscellaneous

A new furnace was installed in the Manitoulin Island Agency residence, Ont., and in the agency building at Griswold, Man. The furnace at Morley, Alta., was repaired. All departmental boats which required attention were

repaired. Funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems on Indian reserves in British Columbia.

Surveys

A list of reserves where surveys were made is included in the report of the Surveys and Engineering Branch.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

Owing to the increase in Indian population noted during the past decade, further sales of Indian lands are not encouraged, save in exceptional circumstances, and then only after careful consideration has been given to the estimated future needs of the band membership.

Land Sales and Leases

During the fiscal year, 5,472 acres of land, exclusive of subdivision lots surplus to the needs of the Indians where such land was located, were sold for cash and interest bearing securities with a total value of $39,932.82. The cash payments totalling $11,282.97 were added to Indian trust funds capital account. A total of $60,409.30 on account of interest and $50,980.43 on account of principal was collected on older land sales contracts. Rentals collected from Indian lands under lease amounted to $162,524.48. There were 882 current land sales, a decrease of 18 from the previous year, and 1,629 lease accounts, an increase of 157.

Adjustments under Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act

During the fiscal year, 24 applications for adjustment of land sale contracts were dealt with under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. Gross reductions of $77,567.32 were ordered under the Act—$70,626.36 on principal and $6,940.96 on interest in arrears.

Fur Conservation and Land Uses

The policy of the Department to develop the fur resources of Canada as a means of providing a livelihood for Indians in their traditional occupation of hunting and trapping was continued.

A gratifying increase was recorded in the number of beaver in the Nottoway River Sanctuary in northern Quebec where their protection and conservation is being looked after by Indian fur wardens selected from the band membership.

The Two Island Rehabilitation Project for muskrats in northern Manitoba has now advanced to a stage where natural forces will assure the repopulation of the area. Mechanical structures were erected during the year and the increase in rat population already recorded is satisfactory. The project is receiving the whole-hearted co-operation not only of the Indians and halfbreeds but of the whole community directly affected by the undertaking.

Much useful information was collected and tabulated on the resources of the northern portion of the Prairie Provinces in the interests of the large Indian population of those areas.

Further rat development work was carried on in the Wood Buffalo National Park to restore the species within the park and in large areas adjacent to it.

There is every indication that the program directed toward the conservation of fur-bearing animals will play a vital part in providing a self-sustaining livelihood in occupations congenial to the native population in whose interests it has been undertaken.

The policy was continued of acquiring desirable trap-lines and trapping grounds for the exclusive use of the native population of British Columbia and the eastern foothills of the Rockies.

Indian Estates

Marked progress was made in the administration of the property of deceased Indians and in straightening out the title and records of Indian lands held by individual Indians in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act. More than 200 Indian estates received attention. This work will become increasingly important with the spread of the desire for individual right of occupancy which is becoming more evident in all bands, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Timber and Forestry

The administration of the timber resources on Indian reserves in Canada involved the sale and utilization of timber products as follows:—

		Feet Board Measure
Sold under timber licence	approx.	35,000,000
Utilized by the Indians themselves for domestic purposes	approx.	7,000,000
Total 1939-40	approx.	42,000,000
Total 1938-39	approx.	37,000,000
Increase	approx.	5,000,000

Revenues added to the capital funds of Indian bands from timber sales show a gratifying increase as follows:—

Total timber royalties 1939-40	$ 76,162 63
Total timber royalties 1938-39	46,197 43
Increase: (40 per cent above 5-year average)	$ 29,965 20

This increase is due to increased volume, to better prices obtained as a result of expanding markets, and to closer supervision of cutting operations. Net returns to Indian funds from timber sales show an increase from $1.71 per thousand in 1938-39 to $2.18 per thousand for the year 1939-40, or approximately 27 per cent.

Forest Protection

Fire losses on Indian reserves were extremely low and are estimated not to have exceeded 20,000 feet board measure during the year. No fire protection organization is operated by the Department, but an arrangement made with the several provinces is working out satisfactorily. The total cost of this service was $4,320.16.

Mining

A total of $1,428.15 was collected in payment of mining licences, rentals, and prospectors' fees, and $5,105.39 as royalties on the sale of sand and gravel. Very little interest was shown in Indian lands by metal mining enterprises. Small quantities of coal continued to be taken from the mine operated by the Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Interest in the oil and gas possibilities on Indian reserves in Alberta continued. The seismic survey on the Blood Reserve was completed and the operators expressed keen interest in the formations that it disclosed. There was a renewal of interest also in the Manitoulin Island area, Ontario.

Indian Enfranchisements

Enfranchisements under the provisions of the Indian Act during the year reached a total of 40, comprising 99 individuals. These figures are lower than those for the previous year.

TRUSTS DIVISION

Indian Trust Funds

The division administered some 430 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout the Dominion. These trust funds on March 31, 1940, totalled $14,297,756.59. A comparison with the previous year follows:—

	Capital	Interest
Trust balances March 31, 1940	$ 12,046,835 92	$ 2,250,900 67
Trust balances March 31, 1939	11,978,309 35	2,171,153 84
Increase in trust balances	$ 68,526 57	$ 79,746 83

Total revenues and expenditures in band fund trust accounts during the year were as follows:—

Revenues	$ 1,338,639 61
Expenditures	1,190,386 21
Excess revenues over expenditures	$ 148,253 40

Below is a statement of the major items of expenditure for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1939, and March 31, 1940, illustrating the various uses to which the funds are put:—

	1939	1940
Salaries and wages	$ 61,301 79	$ 61,558 65
Building materials and repairs	19,093 76	15,484 96
Fencing	5,298 04	6,720 56
Farming operations	25,150 37	39,382 29
Farming equipment, machinery, and repairs	35,530 79	38,451 31
Live stock purchases	6,660 00	20,137 70
Operation and promotion of industries	25,215 70	29,553 84
Relief	192,906 36	191,934 11
Repairs to roads, bridges, and docks	43,876 67	44,950 00
Seed grain and feed	44,323 50	27,894 87

Distribution of Cash Income to Indians

Interest	399,061 62	396,536 47
Rentals	48,065 40	49,957 35
Land	4,758 56	9,679 85
Timber	10,315 81	11,614 00

The increase in expenditures on farming operations and the purchase of live stock indicates an increasing interest in agricultural pursuits among the Indians.

Band Loans

Efforts were continued to encourage the Indians to make greater use of their capital funds to promote the welfare and progress of band members and to

enable individuals to improve their locations by the erection and repair of buildings and fences, the sinking of wells, and the purchase of live stock and farming equipment, and to enable them to enjoy more fully the productive value of their lands. These efforts met with a ready response. During the fiscal year a total of $28,248.94 from band funds was loaned to individual band members, adequately secured by real property and chattel mortgages and by assignment of interest distributions. This sum was advanced for the purposes and in the amounts listed hereunder:

In the purchase of live stock and equipment	$ 13,419 01
Repairs to buildings, fences, etc.	5,297 93
In the purchase of property—lands and buildings	5,025 00
Construction of new buildings and wells	3,810 00
Miscellaneous purchases	697 00
Total	$ 28,248 94

In this connection the following recapitulation is of interest.

Applications considered, 231 totalling	$ 35,823 94
Applications approved, 175 totalling	28,248 94
Applications rejected, 41 totalling	5,828 00
Applications cancelled, 15 totalling	1,747 00
Average size of loan advanced to individuals	161 42

Attention was also given to the collection of recoverable advances made in former years.

Personal Savings Accounts

In addition to the general funds of the bands, the division administers 1,063 individual savings accounts, representing a total of $240,517.46.

A statement of the year's deposits and withdrawals follows:

	1939	1940
Deposits	$ 52,884 87	$ 75,306 16
Withdrawals	49,201 57	72,476 34
Net increase in funds on deposit	$ 3,683 30	$ 2,827 82

Annuities

The usual arrangement for payments of treaty annuities was made throughout the country, the total distributions being $259,894. The distribution of annuities commenced in April and was completed by the end of August. Seven of the treaty-paying parties were transported by aeroplane in districts where this mode of transportation saves time and expense.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—There is only one agency in the Province. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fort.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—On Lennox Island several of the Indians engage in farming on a small scale. Most of them own a few head of cattle and horses, but their main occupations are basket-making, fishing, and working around the different towns and villages, wherever they can find employment.

Dwellings.—On the whole these Indians have fairly good homes. Several new houses have been built recently.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are nineteen Indian agencies in Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Queens, Hants County (Windsor), Hants (Shubenacadie), Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysborough, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton (Sydney), and Cape Breton (Eskasoni).

Tribal Origin.—The Indians are of Algonkian stock and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations.—The Indians find employment in lumber camps, sawmills or as stevedores. A number work for farmers, especially in the Annapolis Valley orchards. Generous amounts of seed, potatoes, and fertilizer are supplied, but few of the Indians engage in farming to any extent. During the tourist season they act as canoemen and guides and in all agencies they manufacture baskets, wooden handles, hockey sticks, butter tubs, churns, barrels, etc. In recent years there has been an increase in the demand for Indian handicraft.

Dwellings.—The homes in most of the reserves consist of one and one-half story frame buildings, fairly well finished on the outside, but not on the inside.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in New Brunswick: the Northeastern, at Richibucto; the Northern, at Perth; and the Southwestern, at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—Most of the Indians belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkian stock. There are also some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—The farming operations of the Indians are restricted mostly to the growing of potatoes for their own use. A number of the Indians find employment in lumber camps and others work as day labourers. In the southern part of the Province they are engaged commercially in the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

Dwellings.—New houses have recently been constructed and housing conditions have shown a marked improvement.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Bersimis, Cacouna (Viger), Caughnawaga, Gagne (Maria), Gaspe, Gentilly (Bécancour), Harrington Harbour (St. Augustine), Maniwaki, Mingan, Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Oka, Pierreville, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, St. Regis, Senneterre (Abitibi), Seven Islands, Village des Hurons (Lorette).

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Bécancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Maliseets, of Algonkian stock, at Viger.

Occupations.—The Indians of the northern interior and the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend entirely on hunting and trapping for their subsistence. In the organized central and southern portions of the Province they engage in mixed farming. They are good gardeners and a number of them

raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets. They cultivate their land with a considerable measure of success. Where they possess cows they sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories. Most Indians prefer working for an employer to working on their own land. In the Saguenay district they act as guides and canoemen and on the Gaspe Peninsula they can still find employment in lumber camps and mills. Indians act as game guardians on established beaver reserves. The Indians of Caughnawaga are noted as steel workers and find highly remunerative employment when building operations are active. It is chiefly in the Province of Quebec on certain reserves that the native handicraft projects have been organized and have proved successful.

Dwellings.—In the older settled districts of the Province many of the Indians own stone, brick, or frame houses of good construction, comfortable, and sanitary. In the more remote districts the Indians live in tents during the greater part of the year.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Ontario are located as follows: Brantford (Six Nations), Chapleau, Chippewa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendinaga), Fort Frances, Golden Lake, Highgate (Moravian), Kenora, Longford Mills (Rama), Manitowaning (Manitoulin Island), Moose Factory (James Bay), Muncey (Caradoc), Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lakes), Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Scugog, Sioux Lookout, Sutton West (Georgian and Snake Islands), Sturgeon Falls, Wallaceburg (Walpole Island), Wiarton (Cape Croker).

Tribal Origin.—Most of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkian stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Grand River, are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—The Indians in the southern, western, and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves are generally well suited for this purpose. Assistance has been given from both band funds and appropriation to supply the Indians with equipment with the result that lately additional land has been brought under cultivation. Some do well with dairy products.

The Indians act as guides and canoemen and are employed at various industries and trades. They are proficient bushmen and some find employment in the various lumber camps. Snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins are manufactured. The women also find sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry picking furnishes considerable income.

Dwellings.—In the more settled districts many of the Indians own houses of brick, stone, or modern frame construction, and on some reserves both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and well built. A number of new houses have been built recently on several reserves and each year sees more Indians of this Province living in modern, well-built homes.

Northern Ontario.—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. Acting as guides and canoemen during the summer months adds considerably to the income of the Indians. Although agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow crops of potatoes and vegetables. These Indians are, of necessity, nomadic and, consequently, live in tents most of the year.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Manitoba are located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (Clandeboye), The Pas.

Tribal Origin.—Most of the Indians belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkian stock The Indians located at the Griswold Agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Churchill; this tribe is of Athapaskan stock.

Occupations.—The Indians living along the lakes and in the northern part of this Province depend mainly on fishing, hunting, and trapping for their existence. The reserves in Manitoba most suitable for extensive agriculture are chiefly within the Birtle, Griswold, Portage la Prairie, and Clandeboye Agencies. A great many of the Indians from around Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg work in the harvest fields in the farming communities. In the southern part of the Province the Indians raise cattle extensively and most of the reserves own good herds of well-bred stock, chiefly of the Shorthorn type. They milk the cows and make butter and other dairy products. Any surplus of hay is put up for sale and on some reserves they own hay presses, shipping their surplus to market in winter. Some Indians make their living during the winter by taking out wood; others work for the large fish companies. The women derive revenue from the sale of moccasins and gloves. Most of them are expert needlewomen.

Dwellings.—On most reserves in Manitoba fairly good log homes are to be found. They are one and one-half stories high with shingle roofs. Most of these homes are whitewashed every year, which improves the sanitation. There is also a large number of houses of frame construction on all the reserves. In the extreme north, of course, the homes are more primitive.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Saskatchewan are located as follows: Balcarres (File Hills), Battleford, Broadview (Crooked Lakes), Duck Lake, Kamsack (Pelly), Leask (Carlton), Muscow (Qu'Appelle), Onion Lake, Punnichy (Touchwood).

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees, and Plains Crees, which all belong to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle, and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake Agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians of Saskatchewan are farming and stock raising. The Indians own a number of cattle of a very good type, principally of Shorthorn breed. They are well equipped with implements and own several horses. In the extreme north the Indians still make their living from hunting and fishing.

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves the Indians are fairly well housed, the homes being usually of log construction with shingle roof. There are also a few homes of frame construction. The Indians in the north move about and their homes when they are out on the hunting grounds consist of an old log cabin, with sod roof, in winter and a tent in summer.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Alberta are located as follows: Brocket (Peigan), Calgary (Sarcee), Cardston (Blood), Driftpile (Lesser Slave Lake), Fort Chipewyan (Athabaska), Gleichen (Blackfoot), Hobbema, Morley (Stony), Saddle Lake, Winterburn (Edmonton).

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkian stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are Athapaskan, the Paul's band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkian Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies; Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

Occupations.—Farming and stock raising are the principal occupations. The farming Indians in this Province are very well equipped with machinery and horses to carry on their work, as the Indians in the south own large herds of horses. In good years the Indians derive a considerable revenue from the sale of hay. The Indian cattle herds in this Province are of a very good type and many bring a premium on the market. The breeds are principally Shorthorn and Hereford with a few Aberdeen Angus. They receive good returns from the sale of beef cattle. In the northern portions of the Athabaska and Lesser Slave Lake Agencies the Indians are hunters and make their living from that source. The Indians in other parts of the Province derive revenue also from fishing, working for white farmers and stockmen, and from the sale of wood. The Blackfoot Indians, during the winter, get good returns from their coal mines, which they operate themselves under the supervision of a white miner.

Dwellings.—Practically all of the Indians in this Province own good homes. On the Blackfoot Reserve every family has a fair house of good construction and good barns. Frame houses and barns are also to be found on the Sarcee Reserve south of Calgary and on the Edmonton Reserve. On the other reserves the homes are mostly of log construction with shingle roofs, but there is also a large number of frame houses belonging to more prosperous Indians. These are being added to each year and sanitary conditions are being improved.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in British Columbia are located as follows: Alert Bay (Kwawkewlth), Bella Coola, Cranbrook (Kootenay), Duncan (Cowichan), Port St. John, Hazelton (Babine), Kamloops, Lytton, Massett (Queen Charlotte Islands), Merritt (Nicola), New Westminster, Port Alberni (West Coast), Prince Rupert (Skeena), Telegraph Creek (Stikine), Vancouver, Vanderhoof (Stuart Lake), Vernon (Okanagan), Williams Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver, and Okanagan Agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, and Williams Lake Agencies belong to the Athapaskan race.

The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkian.

Occupations.—Fishing is the main occupation from which these Indians derive their living. Many own power-boats and up-to-date equipment and either fish independently or by contract with the canneries. The summer salmon fishing is a source of annual revenue. Trapping on registered trap-lines is also

a means of livelihood. There are Indians of this Province engaged in fruit growing, some of them owning orchards. A seasonal migratory labour movement is particularly noticeable, many Indians, often in family groups, follow the seasonal crops of fruit, hops, etc., even entering the United States in their wayfaring.

Dwellings.—The best Indian houses are found on the northwest coast among the Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tsimshians of Port Simpson, Metlakatla, and Port Essington, and Kwakiutls of Bella Bella. The Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island also have roomy, well-ventilated and well-kept houses. The high standard of comfort and decoration exhibited is quite remarkable, kitchens and bathrooms being equipped with most modern conveniences. In years past it was customary to build community houses in which as many as ten families lived. Now the young people are building their own homes and separating from the older people. A number of coast Indian villages are equipped with electric light and sidewalks whereas their adjoining white neighbours have neither of these services. The aim in the cattle raising and farming agencies is to discourage the village system and encourage Indians to build homes on their individual farms. On reserves occupied only during the fishing season the Indians live in rough shacks.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The Indian Affairs Branch now has three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely: Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, and Fort Norman.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the far north are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Sekani, Dogribs, Yellow Knives, Chipewyans, and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapaskan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is continguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

Occupations.—The Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. Here and there some cultivate small plots of potatoes. They own no cattle or horses, their mode of transportation being by boat, usually along the great waterways in the summer, and with dogs in the winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of fish for their own use and for food for the dogs during the winter. They also pick and dry large quantities of wild berries for winter use.

Dwellings.—The Indians live in log cabins in winter, using tents and teepees during the summer.

YUKON TERRITORY

Tribal Origin.—The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slaves at Lancing Creek who migrated from Good Hope on Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of Athapaskan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon, and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, and the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Little farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

Dwellings.—The Indians of Yukon live in log cabins.

TABLE 1

Census of Indians: Arranged Under Provinces, 1939

Province	Number in Province	Religion							Under 7 years		From 7 to 16 inclusive		From 17 to 21 inclusive		From 22 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upwards	
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta	12,163	1,709	.....	1,558	.....	8,745	.....	151	1,374	1,444	1,423	1,406	559	561	2,454	2,311	308	323
British Columbia	24,276	4,70'	109	4,794	.....	13,954	690	28	2,192	2,290	2,929	2,922	1,112	1,116	5,301	4,701	868	845
Manitoba	14,561	4,752	50	4,195	643	4,638	.....	243	1,492	1,545	1,739	1,566	919	916	2,853	2,603	460	468
New Brunswick	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....	.....	231	214	243	212	84	103	401	353	43	38
Northwest Territories	3,724	640	.....	.....	.....	3,084	.....	.....	396	396	444	401	191	180	795	792	38	91
Nova Scotia	2,165	5	.....	.....	3	2,157	.....	.....	232	241	220	234	113	103	484	405	72	61
Ontario	30,145	9,747	1,179	5,533	220	9,862	887	2,717	2,395	2,573	2,957	3,012	2,001	1,964	6,811	6,654	839	939
Prince Edward Island	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	24	33	30	31	11	22	60	50	3	10
Quebec	14,578	2,830	.....	600	.....	11,071	17	60	1,410	1,435	1,649	1,580	783	784	3,250	2,883	391	413
Saskatchewan	13,020	4,256	.....	1,228	139	6,242	10	1,145	1,443	1,594	1,526	1,533	617	547	2,512	2,590	293	365
Yukon	1,550	1,352	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	52	162	179	175	168	81	70	305	272	68	70
Total Indian Population	118,378	30,032	1,338	17,908	1,005	62,095	1,604	4,396	11,351	11,944	13,335	13,065	6,471	6,366	25,226	23,614	3,383	3,623

TABLE 2

Crops Sown and Harvested, Land Broken and Summer-fallowed, Hay Put Up, Etc.

Province	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Roots and Tubers		Green Feed		Acres of Garden	Acres Broken	Acres Summer-fallowed	Tons of Hay	Total Acres under Cultivation
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres	Tons					
Prince Edward Island	1	25	32	960	.....	.....	12	1,880	.....	.....	2	2	.....	40	49
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	29¼	529	2	25	124	5,242	23½	126	44¼	39	101	315	363
New Brunswick	.....	.....	98	1,020	14	135	84½	4,338	.....	.....	21½	12	.....	166	230
Quebec	33	301	1,593	21,875	536½	9,682	561½	10,461	72	276	248	641	506	3,437	4,191
Ontario	2,474	47,253	21,377	536,467	6,594	126,126	2,342	88,139	1,290	3,270	1,180½	4,702	3,170	15,583	43,129½
Manitoba	3,976	71,169	1,817	32,680	1,061	17,609	439	30,864	474	329	129	1,981	1,867	17,604	11,744
Saskatchewan	15,243	214,951	10,511	148,222	1,317	21,143	479	34,257	1,450	1,610	234	4,009	12,568	27,782	45,811
Alberta	21,241	294,366	9,201	193,457	2,593	33,474	317	8,751	2,876	2,436	47	1,658	19,761	13,981	57,694
British Columbia	4,446	86,408	2,987	63,215	487½	10,749	2,035¾	181,227	3,195	3,714½	936½	10,243	1,208	28,815	25,538¾
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49½	1,871	3	7	½	2½	1½	56	57
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	46	2½
	47,414	714,473	47,645¼	998,425	12,605	218,943	6,445¼	367,066	9,383½	11,768½	2,844¾	23,280½	39,182½	107,825	188,809¾

TABLE 3

Land; Private and Public Buildings and Property

Province	Total Area of Reserves (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick, and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and Small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School-houses	Sawmills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Prince Edward Island	1,508	1,444	15	49	188	37	.....	22	14	9	8	.....	25	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia	18,250	14,116¾	3,775	358¼	1,944	436	74	140	81	18	88	12	1,257	12	5	11	1	5	4
New Brunswick	49,216	43,966	5,020	230	1,152½	372	36	223	64	18	65	22	1,105	6	5	11	.....	3	1
Quebec	167,290	138,379	24,720	4,191	14,801	1,392	388	2,266	618	279	1,307	121	5,189	16	5	24	.....	26	31
Ontario	1,592,295	1,353,241	196,214½	42,839½	100,493	2,508	2,343	5,230	3,808	1,222	3,344	562	50,844	93	38	85	11	108	117
Manitoba	540,137	326,873	201,520	11,744	51,195	145	2,852	1,960	883	667	1,361	66	8,148	59	13	42	3	109	50
Saskatchewan	1,284,751	529,378	700,562	45,811	340,106	240	2,314	3,017	2,388	1,759	2,757	38	15,836	41	19	27	3	80	70
Alberta	1,225,710	350,851	817,165	57,694	487,693	422	1,868	2,439	2,421	1,499	2,490	83	9,125	6	9	7	1	148	265
British Columbia	798,523	447,921½	325,053¼	25,548¼	297,227½	4,605	2,944	4,219	2,816	875	2,349	469	37,984	159	67	57	8	68	14
Northwest Territories	1,924	1,753	114	57	56	.....	644	174	4	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	160	152	5½	2½	5½	1	.....	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	5,679,764	3,208,075¼	2,283,164¾	188,524½	1,294,861½	10,158	13,463	19,693	13,100	6,347	13,773	1,374	130,321	394	162	266	27	549	683

TABLE 4

Live Stock and Poultry: General Effects

Province	Horses			Cattle				Other Stock	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Pigs, Sheep, etc.		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Prince Edward Island	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	10	13	4	145	4	9	6	75	10	.....
Nova Scotia	1	36	6	6	8	133	80	61	620	18	47	249	1,649	27	22
New Brunswick	.....	6	.....	.....	2	25	19	16	350	39	169	196	1,130	180	52
Quebec	3	509	64	95	2	1,610	751	674	6,230	49	1,024	3,532	18,019	503	799
Ontario	32	2,055	197	106	440	2,485	1,430	3,720	34,476	514	3,359	5,667	120,216	5,466	2,362
Manitoba	13	1,623	38	50	559	1,879	1,139	377	6,020	85	1,709	3,398	57,845	6,016	1,825
Saskatchewan	15	4,276	93	72	936	2,769	2,060	1,100	8,146	32	462	2,436	29,711	1,139	1,877
Alberta	123	8,568	893	133	1,671	5,037	4,203	547	4,527	201	631	2,453	20,293	1,655	2,093
British Columbia	190	7,945	1,391	290	4,452	2,747	4,865	2,951	28,760	1,528	3,251	7,781	80,136	2,107	1,994
Nothwest Territories	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,595	.....	154	587	1,303	18,970	1,105	503
Yukon	.....	4	.....	1	2	4	3	3	70	1	1	.....	.....	3	2
	377	25,065	2,682	753	8,072	16,699	14,563	11,048	89,344	2,625	11,249	27,021	348,044	18,211	11,529

TABLE 5

Sources and Value of Income

—	Value of Farm Products Including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of That Used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining, Including Sand and Gravel Royalties	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	$	$	$	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$	$	$	$ cts	$ cts
Prince Edward Island	1,500	200	1,700	.....	.....	.....	450	150	550	0 13	4,550 13
Nova Scotia	11,374	710	22,845	25 00	404 63	358 14	1,090	2,300	12,920	1,824 50	53,851 27
New Brunswick	6,450	130	13,800	350 00	78 85	7 50	950	1,195	6,298	2,587 33	31,846 68
Quebec	68,850	8,945	114,420	10,921 81	2,010 02	175 50	2,090	44,765	23,200	20,392 15	295,769 48
Ontario	509,620	27,370	626,090	33,152 05	39,126 29	3,427 69	165,130	326,980	207,295	393,400 83	2,331,591 86
Manitoba	129,306	20,794	73,290	2,275 68	2,933 50	.....	32,970	110,035	35,900	99,600 86	507,105 04
Saskatchewan	310,992	53,021	52,325	11,467 58	70 75	28 45	28,695	63,285	41,366	153,417 78	714,668 56
Alberta	261,344	86,018	46,746	58,081 60	488 77	92 05	5,075	115,444	54,817	230,727 78	858,834 20
British Columbia	397,569	94,710	533,835	46,250 76	31,049 02	2,444 21	508,525	166,295	165,630	52,777 75	1,999,085 74
Northwest Territories	9,520	.....	12,600	.....	.....	.....	14,790	192,800	4,860	19,635 00	254,205 00
Yukon	3,293	113	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 17	3,573 17
	1,709,818	292,011	1,497,801	162,524 48	76,161 83	6,533 54	759,765	1,023,249	552,836	974,381 28	7,055,081 13

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for the Year 1939-40

—	Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Medical	Grants to Hospitals	Welfare	Education	Grants to Res. Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	...	9,027	...	35,742	...	75,948	13,461	28,800	...	163,878
Prince Edward Island	...	1,792	...	6,028	...	7,535	906	...	...	16,261
New Brunswick	2	9,925	...	19,017	...	65,295	18,216	...	...	112,455
Quebec	108	43,372	2,545	101,258	...	216,056	58,650	18,898	...	441,787
Ontario	66	118,324	1,331	188,786	...	141,694	126,901	268,544	2,338	847,984
Manitoba	4	75,538	541	111,704	1,000	107,045	72,708	162,090	290	530,920
Saskatchewan	834	139,546	358	86,719	...	102,713	59,691	279,785	850	670,496
Alberta	1,185	108,137	90	93,506	...	95,426	9,322	325,261	868	633,795
British Columbia	2,135	129,067	2,799	212,156	5,000	107,487	96,929	324,369	1,050	880,992
Northwest Territories	...	22,894	...	42,967	...	23,823	2,922	43,696	...	136,302
Yukon	...	1,438	...	13,532	...	12,454	5,383	16,291	...	49,098
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	51,393	20,020	29,877	16,399	...	28,395	93,073	...	500	239,657
Hospitals and Nursing Stations	...	...	...	129,641	...	...	...	...	...	129,641
Tuberculosis Control	...	...	...	380,115	...	...	...	...	...	380,115
B.C. Special	...	2,135	...	34,985	...	29,993	9,944	...	...	77,057
B.C. Special, Surveys and Engineering Branch	...	21,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,087
Surveys and Engineering Branch	...	22,598	...	...	...	...	61,340	...	...	83,938
Pensions and Gratuities	...	2,870	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	3,170
Total	55,727	728,670	37,541	1,472,855	6,000	1,014,764	629,446	1,467,734	5,896	5,418,633
Indian Annuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259,594
										5,678,227

Open Account—Indian Act Revolving Fund

EXPENDITURE 1939-40

Quebec	$ 3,672 70	
Manitoba	5,560 53	
Saskatchewan	19,470 40	
Alberta	2,709 05	
		$ 31,412 68
Less Repayments and Refunds		
Quebec	$ 5,161 03	
Manitoba	373 04	
Saskatchewan	904 08	
Alberta	265 85	
		$ 6,704 00
Net Expenditure		$ 24,708 68

Net Expenditure by Provinces, 1939-40

FUR CONSERVATION

Quebec	$ 1,873 42
Manitoba	48,081 36
Saskatchewan	8,027 08
British Columbia	575 00
Head Office (Miscellaneous)	5,176 08
	$ 63,732 94

Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds, 1939-40

ALBERTA

Athabaska	$ 8,950 00
Blackfoot	122,939 26
Blood	8,897 41
Edmonton	23,839 77
Fort St. John	1,780 44
Hobbema	17,320 04
Lesser Slave Lake	26,025 36
Peigan	6,483 09
Saddle Lake	7,796 79
Sarcee	2,683 98
Stony	5,792 08
	$ 232,508 22

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Fort Norman	$ 7,005 00
Fort Resolution	7,100 00
Fort Simpson	5,530 00
	$ 19,635 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Babine	$ 629 55
Bella Coola	665 51
Cowichan	6,003 86
Kamloops	1,111 41
Kootenay	774 06
Kwawkewlth	4,167 63
Lytton	4,128 25
New Westminster	15,782 29
Nicola	183 38
Okanagan	1,045 26
Queen Charlotte	147 88
Skeena River	2,802 15
Stikine	0 96
Stuart Lake	1,448 74
Vancouver	10,117 93
West Coast	1,605 55
Williams Lake	382 90
	$ 50,997 31

MANITOBA

Birtle	$ 3,634 14
Clandeboye	15,461 22
Fisher River	11,240 85
Fort Churchill and York Factory	3,250 00
Portage la Prairie	20,505 34
Griswold	455 67
Norway House	18,157 01
The Pas	26,896 63
	$ 99,600 86

NEW BRUNSWICK

Northern Division	$ 1,027 16
Northeastern Division	1,433 95
Southwestern Division	126 22
	$ 2,587 33

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia	$ 1,824 50

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island	0 13

ONTARIO

Cape Croker	$ 21,518 56
Caradoc	3,314 97
Chapleau	2,940 10
Christian Island	15,215 50
Fort Frances	15,870 63
Georgina Island	3,611 36
Golden Lake	17 04
James Bay	8,040 00
Kenora	24,961 10
Manitoulin Island	29,704 11
Moravian	5,806 58
Parry Sound	17,310 25
Port Arthur	16,202 48
Rama	7,997 11
Rice Lake	16,999 11
Sarnia	16,784 23
Saugeen	16,084 53
Sault Ste. Marie	19,702 32
Scugog	1,390 78
Six Nations	47,670 47
Sturgeon Falls	69,339 79
Sioux Lookout	24,246 07
Tyendinaga	5,366 07
Walpole Island	3,307 67
	$ 393,400 83

QUEBEC

Bécancour	$ 360 48
Bersimis	7,159 74
Cacouna	489 12
Caughnawaga	899 24
Lorette	776 09
Maniwaki	3,997 31
Manowan	2,040 91
Maria	—
Mingan	—
Oka	556 77
Pierreville	347 44
Pointe Bleue	367 93
Restigouche	226 31
St. Regis	3,063 58
Timiskaming	2,137 89
Seven Islands	10 25
	$ 22,433 06

SASKATCHEWAN

Battleford	$ 19,674 56
Carlton	23,963 90
Crooked Lakes	29,547 91
Duck Lake	10,305 53
File Hills	4,099 11
Onion Lake	7,560 12
Pelly	12,258 60
Qu'Appelle	26,498 15
Touchwood	19,506 34
Wood Mountain	3 56
	$ 153,417 78

YUKON

Yukon Indians	$ 17 17

Indian Trust Fund

Showing Transactions in Connection with the Fund During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1940

Service	Debit	Credit
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance March 31, 1939	.....	14,149,503 19
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.	.....	610,470 59
Interest for the year ending March 31, 1940	.....	718,322 89
Credit transfers during the year	.....	9,709 82
Expenditure during the year	1,178,906 12	.....
Transfers by Warrant, etc.	11,343 78	.....
Balance March 31, 1940	14,297,756 59	.....
	15,488,006 49	15,488,006 49

School Statement

Statement Showing the Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1940

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Nova Scotia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80	87	167	163	97·60	43	23	30	25	11	16	19	.....	.....
Quebec	2	1	.....	1	.....	38	42	80	76	95·00	49	10	7	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	13	5	1	6	1	823	891	1,714	1,628	94·98	511	308	221	187	158	142	101	61	25
Manitoba	9	1	1	4	3	489	567	1,056	995	94·22	356	146	176	125	101	67	31	27	27
Saskatchewan	14	3	.....	9	2	834	918	1,752	1,675	95·60	605	249	235	246	177	129	68	35	8
Alberta	19	5	.....	12	2	961	988	1,949	1,863	95·58	618	305	287	251	224	140	75	41	8
Northwest Territories	4	1	.....	3	.....	89	123	212	203	95·75	114	29	32	14	19	4	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	15	2	.....	9	4	952	1,073	2,025	1,970	97·28	651	333	282	257	226	147	84	38	7
Yukon	2	2	.....	.....	.....	37	35	72	70	97·22	17	10	10	12	12	6	3	1	1
Total—Residential Schools	79	20	2	45	12	4,303	4,724	9,027	8,643	95·74	2,964	1,413	1,280	1,130	929	651	381	203	76

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	7	8	15	13	86·66	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	11	145	151	296	207	69·93	141	43	33	22	17	18	8	12	2
New Brunswick	11	161	163	324	247	76·23	103	46	48	43	30	22	18	12	2
Quebec	30	775	767	1,542	1,199	77·75	607	252	211	194	126	78	46	27	1
Ontario	86	1,384	1,410	2,794	1,973	70·61	1,050	416	337	254	264	180	153	134	6
Manitoba	44	668	583	1,251	731	58·43	710	202	142	99	46	34	12	5	1
Saskatchewan	28	323	346	669	476	71·15	361	118	72	61	37	13	4	3	.....
Alberta	2	18	14	32	18	56·25	12	4	3	3	8	1	1	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	4	20	40	60	29	48·33	36	9	10	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	65	994	1,041	2,035	1,293	63·53	1,038	322	223	197	128	72	41	12	2
Yukon	6	54	68	122	74	60·65	84	20	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Day Schools	288	4,549	4,591	9,140	6,260	68·49	4,149	1,433	1,096	886	658	421	284	205	14

School Statement—*Continued*

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Quebec	1	12	11	23	12	52·17	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	5	90	69	159	116	72·95	52	27	22	11	17	6	11	10	3
Manitoba	3	20	13	33	18	54·54	18	7	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Saskatchewan	1	2	5	7	5	71·43	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
British Columbia	1	1	6	7	6	85·71	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total—Combined White and Indian Day Schools	11	125	104	229	157	68·56	96	38	30	13	18	7	12	12	3

Summary of School Statement

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	.....	1	7	8	15	13	86·66	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	11	1	.....	12	225	238	463	370	79·91	184	66	63	47	28	34	27	12	2
New Brunswick	11	.....	.....	11	161	163	324	247	76·23	103	46	48	43	30	22	18	12	2
Quebec	30	2	1	33	825	820	1,645	1,287	78·24	678	263	218	207	127	78	46	27	1
Ontario	86	13	5	104	2,297	2,370	4,667	3,717	79·64	1,613	751	580	452	439	328	265	205	34
Manitoba	44	9	3	56	1,177	1,163	2,340	1,744	74·53	1,084	355	323	224	148	102	43	33	28
Saskatchewan	28	14	1	43	1,159	1,269	2,428	2,156	88·79	968	369	309	307	214	142	72	39	8
Alberta	2	19	.....	21	979	1,002	1,981	1,881	94·95	630	309	290	254	232	141	76	41	8
Northwest Territories	4	4	.....	8	109	163	272	232	85·29	150	38	42	17	20	5	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	65	15	1	81	1,947	2,120	4,067	3,269	80·37	1,691	656	506	456	354	219	126	50	9
Yukon	6	2	.....	8	91	103	194	144	74·23	101	30	19	21	12	6	3	1	1
Total	288	79	11	378	8,977	9,419	18,396	15,060	81·87	7,209	2,884	2,400	2,029	1,605	1,079	677	420	93