

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

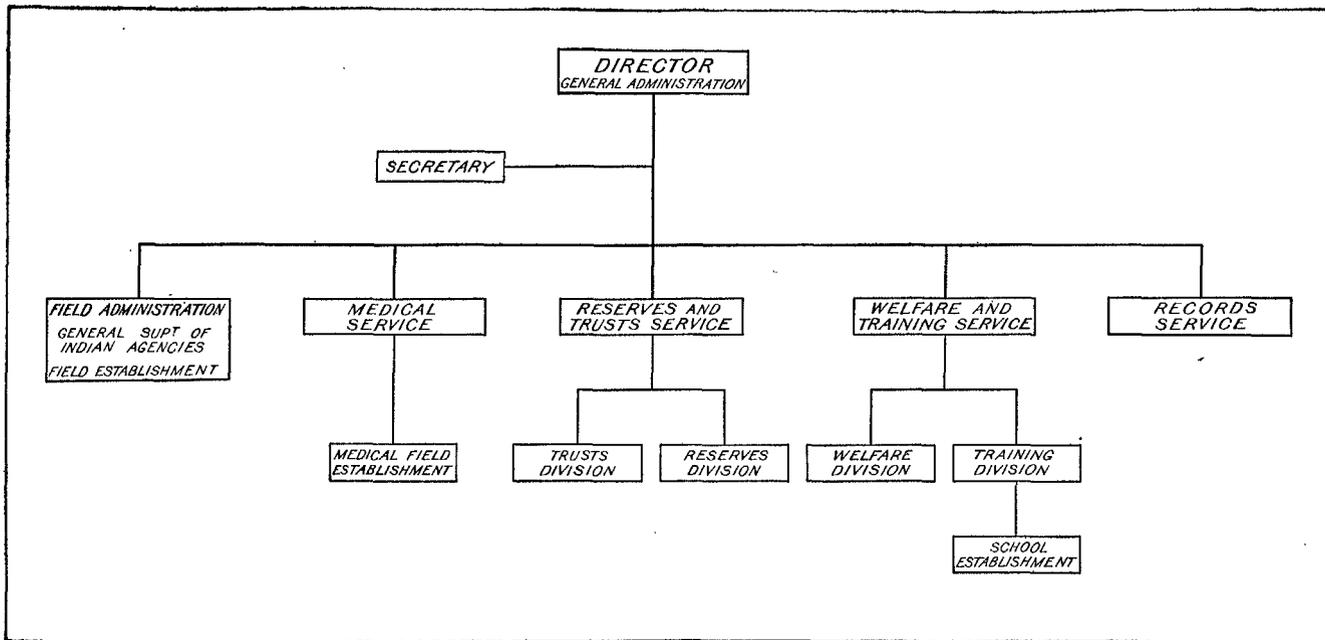


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Pages 161 to 190. inclusive)*

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

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Organization Chart, Indian Affairs Branch.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR

Dr. H. W. McGILL, DIRECTOR

Employment conditions among the Indians are showing a marked improvement. A review of the year ended March 31, 1941, indicates that greater opportunities for employment have become available to Indians coincident with the increased demands for labour caused by the war. This has resulted in Indians being absorbed into the building trades, structural steel work—in which they have long demonstrated their ability as skilled workers—and many other forms of industry. There has been a heavy demand for Indians for ranch labour in British Columbia because of enlistment of white labourers; and logging, pulpwood cutting, and mining have provided additional sources of employment. The year was not a remunerative one for the farming Indians but those who had cattle for sale received good returns. Profits from hunting and trapping were the result of the quality rather than the quantity of the fur trapped and higher prices.

An analysis of general conditions in the various parts of the country shows that in the Northwest Territories with the exception of beaver and white fox, fur has not been plentiful during the past season. Large beaver pelts brought prices considerably above the average. Fishing was good and large quantities were caught and dried for later use. The Indians had a successful autumn hunt for caribou and moose, and wild duck and geese were seen in exceptionally large numbers.

An ever increasing interest is being taken by the Indians of British Columbia in agriculture and stock-raising and they are being urged to make these occupations their mainstay. Crops were good and all agricultural operations can be considered as having been relatively successful. Those engaged in cattle-raising had a successful year and this industry continues to expand. The Indians have been making more adequate provision of hay for the feeding season and otherwise are giving better attention to their cattle. They are continually encouraged to establish permanent hay meadows instead of sowing grain for fodder.

In horse-breeding the Indians lose considerable revenue by failing to take advantage of their resources of land and their natural ability to produce draught animals suitable for farm work. In some areas of the province they have very good horses but in many instances they possess a large number of the worthless scrub type. Steps taken two years ago to inoculate Indian horses against encephalomyelitis has prevented any outbreak of this disease among the horses.

In the Stikine Agency and to a lesser extent in the Babine, Stuart Lake, and Williams Lake Agencies returns from trapping were fairly good, but in other districts the catch reported was small. Some years ago the Province of British Columbia adopted a system of registration of all trap-lines, giving everyone concerned an opportunity of filing his claim. A considerable amount of work has been done during the past year to adjust trap-line problems among the Indians and to improve generally the trap-line records.

Increasing competition in the labour market has militated against the Indians earning as much as formerly in the canneries and reduction plants. The canning of herring has opened up a new avenue of employment for Indian women. The returns from salmon fishing in some sections of the northern and central coast areas compared favourably with those of 1940 but in other sections the catch was disappointing. The Indians are being encouraged to engage in

halibut fishing in an endeavour to offset diminishing returns from salmon fishing because of the severe competition from foreigners. Reports from clam digging would indicate that earnings from this source were greater than for the past two years.

A very successful contract was carried out by the Indians of the Bella Coola Agency under which they cut and sold 1,788,540 feet board measure of logs. When this undertaking was completed, all indebtedness on equipment costing nearly \$10,000 had been paid off and employment had been given to 41 Indians with an average return to each of \$135. This operation salvaged timber which would otherwise have been a total loss and would have been a detriment to the reserve in a short time.

A potato growing project undertaken in the New Westminster Agency in 1938 has now increased to an area of 60 acres which in 1940 yielded in excess of 300 tons of potatoes. In this undertaking the Indians were competing in a well organized field as the potato grown in the Pemberton area is a highly developed specimen, and commands a premium on the Vancouver market.

Crops were only fair at the agencies in Alberta because of dry weather and hot winds early in the year and unfavourable weather conditions at threshing time. For these reasons harvesting was delayed in some instances well into the winter, and early rain, sleet, and snow lowered the grade of the grain. A very satisfactory crop was taken in the Peigan Agency and good results were obtained on the small acreage in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency. The irrigated section of the Blackfoot Agency has been increased and individual Indians harvested good crops from sections which they worked. A new community field of 100 acres at the Stony Agency produced a good oat crop. Additional storage space was necessary on account of the "quota" system of selling grain. Several grain bins which had not been in use for some years were repaired and new bins built at the Blackfoot Agency.

The number of herds of high-grade cattle owned by the Indians of Alberta is increasing gradually. Grazing is sufficient at most agencies. New stock-watering dams constructed during the autumn of 1939 on the Blood and Peigan Reserves have been of immeasurable value to the stock. A special herd started at the Blood Agency, with the object of supplying all meat rations for destitute Indians of that agency, has reached a point where it may now be expected to pay its own way.

The quality and breed of the Indian horses in this province are improving because of the use of better sires purchased by the Indians from outside the reserves. An effort is being made to persuade the Indians to raise a smaller number of general purpose horses rather than the many small-sized ponies which in past years they have considered it necessary to possess. If successful this innovation should prove profitable as the larger animals command higher prices.

Fish were plentiful and the Indians had an abundance for home consumption, but commercial fishing was not remunerative as prices were very low. In the northern part of the province the fur catch was fairly good and there was no lack of big game for food.

At the end of the winter of 1940-41 the Indians of Saskatchewan were in a better condition than they had been for some years past. Fair crops were threshed in several agencies and at none was the crop a complete failure.

It has been the policy of the Indian Affairs Branch to increase the live-stock holdings of the Indians and while the process is slow the effort is showing results. In the autumn of 1940 the value of cattle sold and used for beef by the Indians in Saskatchewan amounted to some \$60,000. This asset, together with large sales of wood which were made in the central part of the province, were factors in providing the means of livelihood during the winter. Good management on the part of the Indian agents contributed to the value of the transactions and the direct result was a decrease in the amount of relief provided.

The Homemakers' Clubs in this province are a practical undertaking that is having a beneficial effect upon the Indians. The household knowledge acquired is clearly evident in the improved condition of their homes and general mode of life. There are now twenty-five of these clubs in Saskatchewan.

Work has been more plentiful for the Indians of Manitoba and living conditions have consequently shown a marked degree of improvement. In spite of dry weather and early frost, heavy crops were harvested in some districts. Coarse grain gave small returns owing to lack of rain, and the continued dry seasons rendered some of the hay meadows useless.

In most districts trapping has been good and the pelts, being of a better grade than usual, have brought higher prices. The muskrat project near The Pas has made steady progress and this undertaking is making a distinct contribution towards the welfare of the Indians. The Indians profited by their fishing as the prices they received for their catch were higher than for 1939-40.

It was with much satisfaction that the hunting Indians of Ontario received news of an open beaver season for three weeks in December, with a bag limit of 10 beaver. While most of the hunters returned with a fair catch, only a limited number took their quota. High prices, however, made their effort decidedly worthwhile as good pelts brought as much as \$35 a piece. The muskrat catch showed an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent over recent years and excellent prices were obtained. Indians from at least one agency successfully trapped lynx, and the mink catch was satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

The Government of Ontario gave notice of the raising of the wolf bounty to \$25. As a large percentage of the pelts and consequent claims for bounty come from Indians, the province was anxious that they should be informed of the higher bounty and of the Government's desire to control the menace of wolves to the northern game during the war years. Word was circulated among the Indians without delay.

Fishing proved very remunerative as the catch was good and was disposed of at better prices than usual. Other excellent sources of income were contracts secured for logging and for pulpwood cutting and peeling.

The cultivation of larger areas of land and the extension of vegetable gardens were emphasized in the spring of 1940. The suggestion was taken up with enthusiasm by the Indians of most of the farming agencies, many of whom were glad to co-operate in an effort to provide more adequately for their needs and to meet the increasing cost of living. In many sections of the province, however, the weather was unfavourable both early in the year and during the harvest. While fine fields of grain were grown, storms and rain in June and July almost inundated the land and in a number of cases wheat was suitable for feed only. The hay crop was abundant and the gardens in most instances were a success. Although good crops of wild rice were gathered any advantage to the Indians was offset by low prices. Blueberry picking, upon which the Indians usually count for a little extra money, was also rather disappointing.

The hunting and trapping Indians of Quebec did fairly well, in fact their returns were better than for the past few years. The Indians of northern Quebec and those along the North Shore depend entirely upon wild life for a living. The special effort made among the farming Indians at St. Regis is being continued with success. An experiment in raising hogs and poultry at Pierreville is showing progress and it is intended to extend this venture to other agencies. On some reserves in the province excellent results have been obtained in growing garden vegetables and the Indians make good use of their surplus by canning them for winter use. The native handicrafts are being pursued by the Indians of several Quebec agencies with success both in manufacture and from a monetary viewpoint. Employment in industry and in lumber camps in the province and in the State of Maine has added considerably to the income of the Indians of some agencies with resulting improvement in general conditions.

Economic conditions among the Indians of the Maritime Provinces do not vary to any considerable extent. In Nova Scotia there has been a slow but steady improvement. There is more occasional work for the Indians and a greater demand for their wares. In New Brunswick a larger area of crops was planted than in 1939-40, but on account of the dry season the harvest was not any greater than usual. Opportunities for employment have been more frequent here also. In Prince Edward Island field crops and gardens showed an improvement over previous years.

WAR SERVICES

Under the provisions of the National Registration Act Indians are required to register and at most agencies registrations progressed without difficulty. At some outlying points action was delayed until the Indians gathered for treaty or interest payments. Similarly Indians are liable for military training and have been called up for the usual periods. Enlistment has not been heavy as compared with the number of Indians who volunteered for service during the years 1914-1918. Nevertheless, in every part of the country they have shown a patriotic spirit and in some provinces enlistment of a high percentage of the adult male population has been recorded.

Over \$7,000 contributed by the Indians has been received through headquarters, and it is known that other amounts have been donated directly by them to the various war funds. From all over Canada the Indians have manifested their loyalty in many ways and have shown a keen desire to assist in the war effort to the extent of their ability.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Throughout the winter there was a widespread and severe epidemic of influenza which resulted in many deaths, particularly among remote bands. This also resulted in lighting up many latent cases of tuberculosis, causing a sharp increase in deaths from this disease. There were sporadic outbreaks of whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, mumps, and scarlet fever. In every outbreak steps were taken to control the spread of the disease.

Typhoid fever appeared at Waswanipi in northern Quebec and at Pemberton and New Westminster, British Columbia. Measures were taken promptly to vaccinate all Indians in the area with a result that only a few cases occurred.

There were two serious epidemics of diphtheria. At Hobbema, Indians concealed the death of a boy with the result that a widespread outbreak occurred. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were called in to enforce quarantine and general inoculation with diphtheria toxoid was carried out. At Norway House, Manitoba, sporadic cases of diphtheria kept appearing among the Indians in the bush, until at one time there was a total of 42 cases. The Manitoba Department of Health loaned the services of an epidemiologist and a public health nurse and over 600 toxoid inoculations were carried out with the result that the disease was checked. The Department's medical officer at Norway House is continuing this campaign and about 2,000 Indians will be immunized.

There was an increase of 14 in the number of Indians in Provincial Mental Hospitals, bringing the total to 168. Maintenance of these patients costs approximately \$65,000.

Marked interest has been shown by the medical profession in the results being achieved by the Department's trachoma specialist in the sulphanilamide treatment of trachoma. The disease has been checked in hundreds of cases and many Indians almost totally blind, have had at least partial vision restored.

Progress has been made in the Department's campaign against tuberculosis. An isolation unit of 15 beds was opened on Manitoulin Island. Bed capacity in the Fisher River Hospital was increased from 20 to 36 beds. Norway House Hospital capacity was increased from 16 to 24 beds. In British Columbia the Coqualeetza residential school at Sardis was reconstructed and equipped to become an up-to-date 175-bed sanatorium. The Department now has over 500 beds in its own institutions, the majority of which will be used for the treatment of tuberculosis. With the death rate from tuberculosis among Indians, more than ten times as high as among the white population, all these and many more beds are urgently needed. A total of 1,488 Indians received treatment in hospital for tuberculosis with an average of 530 under treatment.

The staff of the Indian Health Service has been considerably affected by the war, as many of the doctors have enlisted. This has necessitated rearrangements or new appointments in a large number of cases.

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

TRAINING

A table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows:—

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
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
1940-41.....	8,774	8,243	8,651	6,110	17,425	14,353	82.37

An encouraging feature of the work of this year was the progress made in the development of an educational program designed to meet the needs of an Indian population scattered over 9 provinces, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This Indian population includes the highly skilled steel workers of Caughnawaga, Quebec, the fishing and trapping Indians of the northern sections of the Dominion and the Pacific Coast, and the Indians engaged in extensive farming operations in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

The progress made at Indian day and residential schools in the Province of British Columbia has been particularly gratifying. In addition to the regular academic courses, special vocational courses have been successfully organized. These courses, for girls, consist of the treatment and spinning of locally grown wool and the knitting of woollen garments, Cowichan sweaters, and socks, dressmaking, fruit preserving, crochet work, and home management, and for boys, boat-building, auto mechanics, Indian arts and crafts, and elementary agriculture. The Koksilah, Inkameep, and Ste. Catherine schools have been outstandingly successful in the organization of these courses, all of which are based on the needs of the Indians on the adjoining reserves.

The teacher in charge of the Inkameep Indian day school, has succeeded in the dramatization of a number of Indian legends. The presentation of these at the Banff Drama School created a great deal of interest amongst Indian educationists in Canada and the United States. Mr. Walsh, in addition to these presentations, published during the year, in co-operation with his pupils, a booklet entitled "The Tale of the Nativity". This teacher has had a number of invitations to organize drama festivals in the United States.

An interesting experiment in fur ranching was undertaken at the Morley residential school, Alberta, when a small mink ranch was established 2 years ago. This ranch started with 6 mink, pelted 75 mink last year and still has on hand 50 mink as breeding stock. The principal of the school, in commenting on the work of the ranch, states: "The Indian boys have taken to this work in a very fine way and I believe that at least a dozen boys could find employment if they so desired among the large fur ranches in the vicinity of Calgary".

Toward the end of the year a representative of the Department spent 2 months at the schools in Alberta. This visit was arranged in an effort to bring the courses of study into conformity with the vocational opportunities on the reserves of the province. This is the first vocational survey that has been undertaken by the Department. If successful, it will be gradually extended to the other provinces of the Dominion.

The four-room classroom building, constructed at Alberni, British Columbia, as a unit of the residential school completed in 1940, was totally destroyed by fire in February, 1941. A fire which resulted in the destruction of the blacksmith and carpentry shops at the Kootenay residential school also occurred during the year.

A number of educational problems remain to engage the attention of the Department. One of these is the difficulty encountered in maintaining regular attendance of Indian children at day schools, even where transportation is available. An acute shortage of fully qualified teachers exists throughout the country, and it has become increasingly difficult to secure male teachers for Indian day schools in outlying districts. Too much stress can not be placed on the effect of this condition on the educational standards of Indian schools and upon the general progress of Indian pupils.

A textbook for use in Indian day schools, the subject matter of which emphasizes forestry and wild life conservation, was prepared during the year. This is the first textbook prepared and published by the Department.

Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, 1940-41

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	9,781 75	28,792 19		38,573 94
Prince Edward Island.....	793 20			793 20
New Brunswick.....	13,355 58			13,355 58
Quebec.....	50,881 45	13,442 84		64,324 29
Ontario.....	111,421 22	270,137 32		381,558 64
Manitoba.....	52,185 71	183,113 60		235,299 31
Saskatchewan.....	33,140 40	274,047 29		307,187 69
Alberta.....	1,081 81	320,909 67		321,991 48
British Columbia.....	77,650 24	313,059 63		390,709 87
British Columbia Schools Vocational Instruction.....			9,960 64	9,960 64
Northwest Territories.....	1,342 10	40,530 53		41,872 63
Yukon.....	2,550 00	18,922 12		21,472 12
Assistance to ex-pupils.....			400 89	400 89
Freight and express.....			23 97	23 97
Salaries and travel.....			7,969 26	7,969 26
Stationery.....			37,716 26	37,716 26
Tuition.....			25,553 45	25,553 45
Expended by Surveys and Engineering Branch for building and repairs to schools.....			9,230 74	9,230 74
Miscellaneous.....			280 12	280 12
	354,183 56	1,462,955 19	91,135 33	1,908,274 08

WELFARE

Relief and welfare costs for the year show a reduction amounting to \$101,842.10. This is the most substantial reduction that has taken place at any time in recent years.

An effort has been made in recent years to encourage reafforestation on a number of reserves. It is gratifying to report that a steadily increasing number of Indian bands are cooperating with the Department in the extension of this work. Toward the close of the year 15,000 trees were secured from the Ontario Forestry Station and planted on suitable lands at the Caradoc Reserve. A start was also made at the Moravian Agency, where 2,000 trees were planted. The trees at this reserve are designed to provide windbreaks and additional shelter for Indian homes.

An attempt has been made in the Prairie Provinces to adjust our farming program which should result in greater emphasis on subsistence farming. Indians have been encouraged to produce crops for home consumption rather than for sale and to keep live stock—cows, pigs, and sheep—in sufficient numbers to provide the meat necessary for domestic consumption.

Relief and welfare costs in British Columbia remain low and appear to have reached a figure when further reductions can scarcely be expected, if adequate provision is to be made for the old and physically incapacitated members of the bands. Employment conditions in the lumbering and fishing industries have been, for the most part, satisfactory. The number of Indians engaged in agriculture has shown a substantial increase. Late in the year an interesting project was undertaken at the Seabird Island Indian Reserve, where an experimental plot of five acres was seeded to fibre flax. The seed for this experiment was secured from the Agassiz Experimental Farm.

The following is a statement of welfare expenditures by provinces for the year 1940-41:—

Welfare Expenditures by Provinces, 1939-40 and 1940-41

Province	1940-41	1939-40	Province	1940-41	1939-40
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	70,850 52	75,948 48	British Columbia....	104,006 68	107,487 25
Prince Edward Isld...	6,536 17	7,534 59	Northwest Territor's	21,938 18	23,823 13
New Brunswick.....	48,506 52	65,294 79	Yukon.....	12,913 88	12,453 68
Quebec.....	200,636 46	216,956 06	Triennial Clothing...	6,340 55	3,485 08
Ontario.....	126,471 26	141,693 65	Miscellaneous.....	23,142 18	24,910 13
Manitoba.....	93,518 42	107,045 45	Handicraft.....	4,874 64	.....
Saskatchewan.....	94,647 13	102,712 56			
Alberta.....	68,545 75	95,425 59		882,928 34	984,770 44

HANDICRAFT

Substantial progress has been made in the marketing of handicraft products and in the promotion of handicraft projects on a number of eastern reserves.

Arrangements have been made with two well established wholesale houses for the marketing of Indian handicraft products such as split-ash and sweet-grass baskets, carved figures, small birch bark canoes and hand-loom weaving products such as scarves, ties, and rugs. These wholesale houses have experienced no difficulty in disposing of these products and the demand appears to be growing from month to month. In addition to this new outlet, a number of the

more progressive Indians, profiting by the instruction and supervision given by the Department, have been able during the year to secure a large number of orders for themselves and have made shipments direct to their customers.

Three handicraft exhibits were held during the year; at St. Helen's Island near Montreal, at which \$1,200 worth of craft-work was sold, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at Winnipeg. The amount received from the sale of goods at the Toronto and Winnipeg exhibits exceeded \$10,000.

Certain Indian bands have been encouraged to open roadside stands on public highways, close to their reserves. These bands have been assisted by the transfer in care of the local Indian Agent of basketry products and novelties from other Indian reserves. The fact that these products are sold to the Indians at wholesale prices enables them to sell at a profit and place on display a variety of products likely to attract the attention of tourists.

The failure of Canadian and United States wholesale houses to secure adequate supplies of novelty products from Europe is reflected in the steadily increasing number of orders now reaching the Department.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, 1940-41

New Brunswick—	
Fredericton Exhibition	\$ 25 00
Gagetown Fair	25 00
Ontario—	
Ohswéken Agricultural Society, Brantford	225 00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100 00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150 00
Caradoc United Ploughing Association	50 00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150 00
Snake Island Agricultural Society, Georgina Island	50 00
Thunder Bay Agricultural Association	250 00
Tyendinaga Agricultural Society	100 00
Plowing Matches	800 00
Field Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	400 00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	300 00
Manitoba—	
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25 00
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, Brandon	250 00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	75 00
Saskatchewan—	
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400 00
Regina Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited ..	400 00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	75 00
Alberta—	
Calgary Exhibition	500 00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited	400 00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	75 00
Fort Vermilion Agricultural Society	75 00
British Columbia—	
Bulkeley Valley Fall Fair, Smithers (Babine)	100 00
Farmers' Institute, Bella Coola	20 00
Cowichan Agricultural Society, Duncan	150 00
North & South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50 00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	150 00
Vanderhoof Plowing Association (Stuart Lake)	50 00
Field Crops, Stuart Lake	100 00
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster	50 00
Vancouver Fall Fair	500 00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250 00
International Folk Festival & Exhibition, Vancouver	50 00
General—	
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50 00
Handicraft Exhibits	450 00
	\$6,870 00

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 dock at Cedar Point, Christian Island Agency is in course of construction, funds being provided by the Indian Band.

Manitoba.—Storehouse for rations on Jackhead Reserve, Fisher River Agency; granary at Rolling River Reserve, Birtle Agency; ration house on Brokenhead Reserve, Clandeboye Agency; granary at Oak Lake Reserve, Griswold Agency.

Saskatchewan.—Gasoline storage in Qu'Appelle Agency; combined garage and repair shop at Kinistino Reserve, Duck Lake Agency; an addition to the warehouse on the Key Reserve, Pelly Agency.

Alberta.—Warehouse at Hay Lake, Lesser Slave Lake Agency; telephone line Ochapowace Reserve, Crooked Lake Agency.

British Columbia.—Materials for construction of float Sechelt Reserve No. 21, Vancouver Agency. Property in the town of Massett was purchased for an office for the Queen Charlotte Agency.

Northwest Territories.—Storehouses at Good Hope and McPherson, Fort Norman Agency.

Roads

Roads on Indian reserves requiring attention were improved, and the construction of the road through the Spanish River Indian Reserve leading to the town of Massey, Ontario, was continued. Stone was crushed during the winter for road work on the Caughnawaga Reserve and gravel was hauled and placed along the roads on the St. Regis Reserve, Quebec, in readiness for spring road improvements.

Bridges

A new bridge was constructed over Sucker Creek, Portage la Prairie Agency in co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Government. Bridges and culverts were repaired on Indian reserves where required.

Water Supplies

New wells were drilled at Restigouche, Quebec; Lake Manitoba Reserve, Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba; Kinistino Reserve and at the Agency residence in the Duck Lake Agency; Sturgeon Lake Home Farm, Carlton Agency. A dam was constructed to hold water in a ravine for stock watering purposes, Carlton Agency; water was provided for stock at the File Hills Agency, Saskatchewan. Assistance was given to Indians of the Stuart Lake Agency in the sinking of a well. Existing wells were cleaned out or repaired at the Caradoc Agency, Ontario; Waywayseecappo Reserve, Birtle Agency, Manitoba; Carlton Agency, Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, and Thunderchild Farms, Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan; Stony Agency, Alberta. Small water supply systems were repaired at the West Coast and Stikine Agencies, British Columbia.

Fencing

Fences were constructed or repaired at Agency farms and Agency property in the Fisher River and Portage la Prairie Agencies, Manitoba; Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Hobbema, and Stony Agencies, Alberta.

Drainage

The work of cleaning out the Suzanne drain on the Caughnawaga Reserve, Quebec, to prevent flooding of adjoining farm property of white farmers was commenced.

Irrigation Systems and Miscellaneous

Funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction, maintenance, and repair of irrigation systems on Indian Reserves in British Columbia and for a number of other projects in connection with Agency operation. A list of the work carried out will be found in the report of that Branch.

New sets of batteries for the lighting plants were purchased for the Griswold Agency, Manitoba, and Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. New furnaces were installed in the Agency residence, Crooked Lakes Agency, Saskatchewan, and in the Farming Instructor's House, Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta. Departmental boats requiring attention were repaired.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE**RESERVES DIVISION**

The policy of strictly limiting sales of Indian lands surplus to Indian needs has been continued, and applications received for the sale of such lands have been entertained only after careful consideration has been given to the future needs of the band concerned.

Land Sales and Leases

During the fiscal year, 11,782 acres of land regarded as surplus to the needs of the Indians were sold for cash and interest-bearing securities of a total value of \$71,294.85. Cash payments totalling \$52,791.45 were collected and added to Indian trust funds capital account. A total of \$48,839.42 on account of interest, and \$49,089.18 on account of principal was collected on older land sales and placed on deposit to the Indians' credit. Rentals collected from Indian lands under lease amounted to \$145,964.37. There were, at the end of the fiscal year, 751 current land sales—a decrease of 67. During the year 70 patents were issued. Leasing contracts remained practically unchanged at 1,629.

In explanation of the increase in land sales during the year it is pointed out that one sale of more than 8,000 acres to the Province of Quebec for a total cash price of \$30,000 accounts for the greater part of it. With this exception the sale of surplus Indian lands shows a sharp decrease from the previous year, which is in accordance with the policy of the Branch.

Adjustments Under Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act

Fifty-nine applications for adjustment of land sale contracts were dealt with under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. Gross reductions in the aggregate amounted to \$154,603.12 of which \$120,128.62 was on account of principal and \$34,474.50 on account of interest in arrears.

Fur Conservation

In co-operation with provincial administrations, the effort to attain greater fur production has made substantial progress. Fur developments under a policy of planned management for selected areas has already provided increased

employment in congenial pursuits and a measure of social security to hunters and trappers, both Indian and those of mixed blood, which gives promise of permanence.

The success of the public muskrat development projects in Manitoba is assured. For the past year over 400 families—113 of which were Indian—enjoyed an income in excess of \$20 per month from this source alone. The Two Island Muskrat Rehabilitation Project at The Pas (160,000 acres) was carried through its second year with good results. This area should be in partial production in 1942 which is at least one year ahead of schedule.

In co-operation with the Province of Saskatchewan three new areas suitable for the propagation of both muskrats and beaver have been selected, and the first stage of a four-year development program has been satisfactorily completed. Preliminary examination of two other muskrat areas—one in Saskatchewan and the other in Alberta—was completed during the year with a view to their immediate development by the water control method.

The 12,000-square mile beaver preserve on the Nottaway River in the Province of Quebec has made satisfactory progress, the seed stock of beaver having more than doubled in two years. Another area east of the Peribonca River in the same province has been added during the year and the restoration work organized.

Restoration work has also proceeded in the Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta, in connection with both muskrats and beaver.

A full program for the year ahead has been planned and will be proceeded with as funds are provided. The policy of acquiring trap-lines for the Indians of British Columbia and western Alberta has been continued with satisfactory results.

Indian Estates

The administrative responsibility in connection with the rights of succession and the distribution of property of deceased Indians has steadily increased. During the year in excess of 300 Indian estates have been administered under the direct supervision of the Service. It is noticeable that while the demands on the administrative machinery of the Department were at first confined to the more highly organized communities in Eastern Canada increasing demands are now being made for departmental assistance from the western bands where tribal custom has heretofore largely governed their personal affairs.

Timber and Forests

The administration of the timber and wood resources from Indian lands throughout Canada continues to be of great value to the Indian population. It is not only the source of direct revenue to them in building up their band funds, but furnishes employment and immediate income in the cutting and removal of the annual crop. Every effort is being made to conserve this asset to the end that the Indians themselves may enjoy not only the royalties or dues which forest products demand in the open market, but also the portion of its value attributable to the labour spent upon it.

Operations for the removal of such wood products are carried on under two distinct methods: one where commercial operators purchase the timber by tender under licence paying royalties and stumpage dues to the Indian owners; the other where the Indians under permit harvest and sell the crop themselves through the usual trade channels.

During the past year the quantities and value of timber utilized in the Indians' interest from their reserves, and an analysis of the quantities disposed of under each of the above methods were as follows:

Statement of Timber Cut From Indian Reserves, Season 1940-41

Province	Timber	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Poles	Fish Stakes	Ties	Christ- mas Trees	Pit Props	Shingle Bolts
	f.b.m.	cords	cords	number	number	number	value	cords	cords
Nova Scotia.....	155,000	30	61						
New Brunswick.....								22	
Quebec.....	703,661	3,261	201	3,921		1,738			
Ontario.....	8,477,344	21,681	4,340	1,117	4,071	15,242			
Manitoba.....	6,000	2,327	1,220	18					
Alberta.....	761,382		29	400					
British Columbia.....	16,575,895	100	237	947			\$1,318 41		2,567
Totals.....	26,679,282	27,399	6,088	6,403	4,071	16,980	\$1,318 41	22	2,567

Amount of saw timber cut under licence—18,444,239 f.b.m., having a total royalty value of...	\$ 41,890 07
Amount of timber cut by Indians—8,235,043 f.b.m. (saw timber together with other wood products) having a total royalty value of.....	34,311 60
Amount received from rentals, fees, etc.....	3,529 60
Total royalty value.....	\$ 79,731 27

A comparative statement of revenue from Indian forest products for the past five years is as indicated below:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue Derived From Timber Sales for the Past Five Years

—	From timber sold under licence	From timber cut under permit	From rentals	From licence and renewal fees	From interest	From timber cut under trespass	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1936-37.....	33,123 30	12,951 04	1,838 60	149 00	362 25	479 54	48,903 73
1937-38.....	46,636 31	23,573 70	2,149 50	435 00	92 99	1,429 32	74,316 82
1938-39.....	25,941 02	17,511 72	2,308 60	138 00	155 59	142 50	46,197 43
1939-40.....	47,253 52	26,016 57	2,285 30	301 00		493 24	76,349 63
1940-41.....	41,890 07	34,311 60	2,361 35	158 00	176 35	833 90	79,731 27

A slight increase in the gross returns has been realized and it is noted that this increase was effected from a substantially decreased quantity of timber products because of improved prices.

Forest Protection

The protection of the timber assets from destruction by fire is of constant concern to the Department. Fire losses during the year have been surprisingly low though the cost of prevention and suppression has increased somewhat over last year, the total expenditure being \$7,689.40 as against \$4,320.16 in the previous year.

Throughout the year a constant effort has been made to impress upon all Indian Agents and on the Indians themselves the value of the forests in the economic life of the Indians, and of the necessity for the wise utilization of this valuable asset. Particular attention has been devoted to the supervision of commercial operations, particularly with reference to brush disposal and the reduction of fire hazards, and the complete utilization of felled timber.

Mining

Interest in mining on Indian lands has shown little change during the year though there was a slight increase in the number of applications for prospectors' permits. The total amount of revenue derived from mining royalties, fees, and the sale of sand and gravel was \$5,082.32.

The coal mine operated by the Indians of the Blackfoot Reserve in Alberta produced between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of coal, yielding a return of \$20,187. Operations at the mine fell somewhat short of the year 1939-40 because of the mild winter and consequent lessened demand for coal.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

In view of the exceptional conditions prevailing during the past fiscal year, there has been a very considerable increase of interest in prospective oil and gas development on several reserves, particularly in the Province of Alberta. Deep drilling operations were begun on both the Blood and Sarcee Indian Reserves.

During the year a surrender of the petroleum and natural gas mining rights was obtained from the owners of the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve in Saskatchewan and from the Indians of the Stony Band covering their Reserves Nos. 142, 143, and 144. At the present time several leases are in effect with the prospect of deep drilling in 1941. Interest has been focused chiefly on the Blood Indian Reserve where several areas are now under lease on which either active preliminary investigations or actual drilling operations are being conducted.

Indian Enfranchisement

Under the provisions of the Indian Act, 36 enfranchisements were carried out during the fiscal year, comprising a total of 105 men, women, and children.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The division administered some 430 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout the Dominion. The aggregate fund on March 31, 1941, totalled \$14,415,830.64. Comparison with the previous year is as follows:—

	Capital	Interest
Trust balances March 31, 1941..	\$ 12,093,507 52	\$ 2,322,323 12
Trust balances March 31, 1940..	12,046,835 92	2,250,900 67
Increase in trust balances..	<u>\$ 46,671 60</u>	<u>\$ 71,422 45</u>

Total receipts made up of earned interest, land sales, land rentals, mining dues, timber royalties, oil land rentals, and fines, and expenditures made up of capital and interest distribution, relief expenditures, band loans, agricultural assistance, road construction and repair, and enfranchisement, which reflect the transaction of Indian business through their band fund accounts during the year, were as follows:—

Total receipts credited to band funds..	\$ 1,372,201 01
Total expenditures paid from band funds..	1,254,126 96
Excess receipts over expenditures..	<u>\$ 118,074 05</u>

Below is a statement of the larger items of expenditure for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1940, and March 31, 1941, illustrating the various uses to which the funds of the bands are put:—

	1940	1941
Salaries and wages..	\$ 61,558 65	\$ 51,449 39
Enfranchisement and commutation..	28,177 12	15,833 84
Farming operations, purchase of machinery, live stock, etc.	97,971 30	140,388 84
Relief..	191,934 11	168,240 71
Repairs to roads..	44,950 00	44,646 47
	<u>\$ 424,591 18</u>	<u>\$ 420,559 25</u>

Portion of revenues distributed in cash to Indians:—

	1940	1941
Interest..	\$ 396,536 47	\$ 422,249 73
Rentals..	49,957 35	44,646 47
Land..	9,679 85	48,704 04
Timber..	11,614 00	8,987 17
Total..	<u>\$ 467,787 67</u>	<u>\$ 524,587 41</u>

It may be of interest to note that of the 5 per cent allowed on Indian trust funds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was distributed to the Indians in cash and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the form of assistance authorized by the Indian Act.

Assistance to Indians for the purchase of machinery, live stock, etc., to assist them in making their own living was increased during the year approximately 50 per cent and during the same period relief costs charged to band funds decreased almost 20 per cent.

Band Loans

A ready response met efforts to encourage the Indians to make greater use of their capital funds to promote the welfare and progress of band members, to enable individuals to improve their locations by erection and repair of buildings and fences, the sinking of wells, the purchase of live stock and farming equipment, and to enable them to more fully enjoy the productive value of their lands. A total of \$24,795.47 was loaned from band funds to individual Indians. The advance of this sum necessitated the preparation of land and chattel mortgages to the number of 170, the average loan being \$145.26. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:

In the purchase of live stock and equipment.....	\$ 12,679 00
Repairs to buildings, fences, etc.....	5,360 45
In the construction of new buildings, and the sinking of wells.....	4,146 02
In the purchase of properties—farms, dwellings, etc.	2,610 00
	<u>\$ 24,795 47</u>

A marked improvement was noted in the collection of recoverable advances made to Indians from former years.

Personal Savings Accounts

In addition to the general funds of the bands, the division administers 1,122 individual savings accounts, representing a total of \$247,261.66.

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

	1940	1941
Deposits..	\$ 75,306 16	\$ 45,137 69
Withdrawals..	72,476 34	38,393 49
Net increase in funds on deposit.....	<u>\$ 2,829 82</u>	<u>\$ 6,744 20</u>

Annuities

The usual arrangement for payments of treaty annuities was made throughout the country, the total distributions being \$259,919.75. 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 Miemac tribe, which is of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming on a small scale and some plant gardens. Most of them own a few head of cattle and horses. Their main occupations are basket-making, fishing, and working wherever they can find employment.

Dwellings.—They have fairly good homes and repairs were made to the houses during the year under review.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are nineteen Indian agencies in Nova Scotia; namely, Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Queens, Hants (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.—A certain amount of employment is available in lumber camps, sawmills, and as stevedores. Other Indians work for farmers, especially in the Annapolis Valley orchards. Seed, potatoes, and fertilizer are supplied but these Indians do not engage in large-scale farming. During the tourist season they act as canoemen and guides and they manufacture baskets, wooden handles, hockey sticks, butter tubs, churns, and barrels.

Dwellings.—The homes in most of the reserves consist of one and one-half story frame buildings, fairly well finished on the outside.

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 fairly well restricted to growing potatoes and garden vegetables; they also do some fishing. In certain parts of the province they are engaged commercially in the manufacture and sale of baskets, axe and pick handles, and small articles of furniture. The Indians are employed as day labourers and in lumber camps.

Dwellings.—Housing is similar to that in other parts of the Maritime Provinces.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Bersimis, Cacouna (Viger), Caughnawaga, Gagne (Maria), Gaspé, Gentilly (Becancour), 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 Becancour 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, trapping and fishing for their subsistence. In the organized central and southern portions of the province they engage in mixed farming. A number of them raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets, and those who possess cows sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories. In the Saguenay district they act as guides and canoemen and they find employment in lumber camps and mills. Indians also act as game guardians on established beaver preserves. The Indians of Caughnawaga are noted as steel workers and find highly remunerative employment in that trade. The native handicraft projects organized in this province are proving successful.

Dwellings.—In the older settled districts of the province many of the Indians own stone, brick, or frame houses of good construction. 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, Chippawa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendingaga), 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, Virginia (Georgina 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 generally are well suited for this purpose. Some of the Indians do well with dairy products. Others are proficient bushmen and in certain parts of the province Indians act as guides and canoemen and employment is available in various lumber camps. Snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins are manufactured. The women find sources of income by making baskets and fancy work, berry picking, and working as domestics. In the more remote parts of Ontario hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief sources of livelihood. Although agriculture is not carried on to any extent among these Indians most of the bands grow crops of potatoes and vegetables.

Dwellings.—In the more settled districts many of the Indians own houses of brick, stone, or modern frame construction. On some reserves both houses and farm buildings are well built. The Indians of the northern part of the province are 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 livelihood. The reserves most suitable for agriculture are chiefly within the Birtle, Griswold, Portage la Prairie, and Clandeboye Agencies. 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 and sell butter and other dairy products. Most of the reserves own good herds of well-bred stock, chiefly of the Shorthorn type. Any surplus of hay is put up for sale and on some reserves they own hay presses, shipping their surplus to market in winter. The Indians take out wood for sale during the winter and some work for large fish companies. The Indian women derive revenue from the sale of moccasins and gloves.

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves in Manitoba one finds fairly good log homes, one and one-half stories high with shingle roofs. They are usually white-washed every year which improves their appearance and makes for greater sanitation. There are also a number of houses of frame construction on all reserves. In the extreme north the habitations 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 a la Crosse district.

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

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves the Indians are fairly well housed, the homes being usually of log construction with shingle roof; others are of frame construction. In the north when the Indian is out on his hunting grounds his home consists of a 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; and Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

Occupations.—The farming Indians of this province are well equipped with machinery and horses to carry on their work and in the south they own large herds of horses. The cattle herds are of good type, principally Shorthorn and Hereford. They bring high prices on the market and the Indians receive good returns from the sale of beef cattle. In the northern part of the province the Indians make their living from hunting and trapping. Fishing, working for white farmers and stockmen, and the sale of wood are all sources of income. The Blackfoot Indians operate two of their own coal mines and obtain good returns from the product.

Dwellings.—Most of the Indians of this province own good homes. On the Blackfoot Reserve every family has a house and barns of good construction. Frame houses and barns are also found on the Sarcee and Edmonton Reserves. Other houses are of log construction with shingle roofs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in British Columbia are located as follows: Alert Bay (Kwawkewlth), Bella Coola, Cranbrook (Kootenay), Duncan (Cowichan), Fort 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.—Salmon fishing is one of the main sources of revenue of the Indians on the coast. They are also encouraged to fish for halibut. Many own power-boats and up-to-date equipment and either fish independently or by contract with the canneries. The canning of herring has recently opened up a new avenue of employment for Indian women. Trapping on registered trap-lines is also a means of livelihood. In the central and southern agencies the Indians are becoming less dependent on their trap-lines and are turning their attention increasingly to agriculture and other pursuits for a living. These Indians engage in cattle- and horse-raising. Fruit-growing is another source of income, some of the Indians owning orchards. There is a seasonal migratory labour movement to pick fruit, hops, etc. The Indians often move in family groups and even enter the United States in their wayfaring.

Dwellings.—The Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island 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. 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 Kwakwiltls of Bella Bella. 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. New houses are continually being erected and improvements and repairs made to those already built. Dairy barns have been improved to meet the provincial dairy inspection regulations, and there is a gradual improvement in all farm buildings and outbuildings.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The Indian Affairs Branch 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, whose territory extends to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

Occupations.—The Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. Here and there some cultivate potatoes and garden vegetables. They own no cattle or horses. They catch and preserve large quantities of fish for their own use and for food for their dogs during winter. They also pick and dry wild berries for winter use.

Dwellings.—These Indians live in log cabins in winter and in 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 head-waters 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 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 the 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	3,311	308	323
British Columbia.....	24,276	4,701	100	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	4,792	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	33
Northwest Territories.....	3,724	640	.....	.....	.....	3,084	.....	.....	396	396	444	401	191	180	795	792	38	61
Nova Scotia.....	2,185	5	.....	.....	3	2,157	.....	.....	232	241	220	234	113	103	484	405	72	91
Ontario.....	30,145	9,747	1,179	5,533	220	9,862	837	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	733	784	3,250	2,833	391	413
Saskatchewan.....	13,020	4,266	.....	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		Hay and Green Feed		Acres of Garden	New Breaking — Acres	Acres Summer Fallow	Total Acres under Cultivation
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres	Tons				
Alberta.....	23,657	327,231	8,956	258,965	1,649	43,970	199½	15,257	2,261	9,755	49	1,312	18,334	56,417½
British Columbia.....	3,666	73,981	3,643	72,318	731	16,009	2,305	178,397	21,873	35,470	1,273	507	1,247	35,045
Manitoba.....	6,715	108,916	2,093	31,482	980½	9,394	476	23,297	889	10,144	146½	1,288	2,683	15,271½
New Brunswick.....			97	810	10	95	85	11,434	186	124	24	8		410
Northwest Territories.....							51	1,662	3	28	52	3	2	111
Nova Scotia.....			33	433	2	25	123	5,345	249	265	63	20	73	563
Ontario.....	3,142	40,886	21,336	455,076	6,837	137,849	2,561	84,810	7,106	19,933	1,921	1,207	3,492	47,602
Prince Edward Island.....	2	23	40	1,200	1	12	14	1,100	38	38	2	1		98
Quebec.....	33	314	1,716	23,245	505	9,865	549	11,586	2,425	3,332	258	343	379	6,208
Saskatchewan.....	21,105	226,900	9,748	115,899	1,068	7,631	619	29,095	1,672	7,454	277	3,281	11,423	49,193
Yukon.....							2	222	½	1				2½
	58,320	778,251	47,662	959,423	11,783½	224,850	6,984½	362,205	36,502½	86,544	4,065½	7,970	37,633	210,921½

TABLE 3

Land: Private and Public Buildings and Property

Province	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under actual Cultivation	Acres fenced in in Reserves	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	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery	
Alberta.....	1,348,527	359,832	918,974	56,417½	489,207½	423	1,929	5,553	2,450	1,538	2,536	96	9,413	11	10	7	1	147	272	
British Columbia.....	780,854	441,236	271,887	35,045	298,505	4,612	2,929	4,174	2,679	959	2,297	514	39,181	157	69	58	7	65	164	
Manitoba.....	529,432	304,753	125,071	15,271½	51,101	143	2,895	1,870	880	719	1,319	82	8,186	61	15	42	3	112	49	
New Brunswick.....	37,394	32,852	1,052	410	1,152	372	36	223	65	18	66	21	1,105	7	5	11	.....	5	1
Northwest Territories.....	1,924	.....	47	111	57	.....	305	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	18,187	12,052	1,565	563	1,706	377	143	102	71	18	89	19	898	11	3	11	1	8	3	
Ontario.....	1,326,503	1,125,140	90,298	47,602	102,917	2,822	2,407	5,285	3,842	1,181	3,399	594	48,967	106	44	92	11	111	126	
Prince Edward Island.....	1,508	1,457	23	98	188	38	.....	22	15	9	8	.....	35	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Quebec.....	175,049	122,496	14,423	6,208	14,868	1,407	391	2,291	616	276	1,317	131	5,294	24	5	30	.....	27	36
Saskatchewan.....	1,200,806	516,843	736,307	49,193	340,008	279	2,348	3,116	2,453	1,755	2,887	37	15,588	46	23	27	2	72	69	
Yukon.....	3,550	152	5	2½	6	1	.....	3	3	1	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
	5,423,734	2,916,863	2,159,652	210,921½	1,299,715½	10,474	13,383	22,818	13,074	6,474	13,923	1,496	129,142	425	176	279	25	549	726	

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
Alberta.....	173	9,572	912	168	1,802	5,456	3,953	950	4,859	205	645	2,542	21,143	1,043	2,254
British Columbia.....	182	7,824	1,393	274	4,640	2,939	4,896	2,970	31,603	1,897	3,127	8,572	84,521	2,042	1,980
Manitoba.....	15	1,719	33	48	578	1,669	1,035	388	5,500	91	1,719	3,496	57,145	5,805	1,836
New Brunswick.....		7		1		29	22	29	615	39	162	197	1,195	180	50
Northwest Territories.....		34	4					1,595		160	585	1,278	20,340	540	502
Nova Scotia.....		39	4	5	13	126	62	65	531	9	30	250	1,282	83	18
Ontario.....	26	2,026	173	106	324	2,387	1,316	4,256	33,108	498	3,858	5,972	137,059	5,792	3,115
Prince Edward Island.....		8				11	14	4	130	5	10	10	100	10	
Quebec.....	5	530	62	105	2	1,602	790	698	6,500	239	1,277	2,427	23,090	685	1,037
Saskatchewan.....	14	4,093	82	72	864	2,590	1,716	1,041	8,102	38	462	2,266	29,876	1,067	1,758
Yukon.....		4		1		4	4	3	40	1					2
	415	25,856	2,663	780	8,223	16,813	13,808	11,999	90,988	3,182	11,875	27,010	375,751	17,247	12,552

TABLE 5
Sources and Value of Income

Province	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, Royalties, including Sand, Gravel and Stone	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.
Alberta.....	278,758	108,046	58,497	31,143 07	723 48	1,385 75	6,185	96,136	60,838	235,236 55	876,948 85
British Columbia.....	487,275	105,310	772,150	55,483 55	37,400 67	1,854 79	524,900	229,986	206,745	53,341 48	2,474,446 49
Manitoba.....	125,551	22,220	87,000	2,118 36	1,381 66	.....	46,800	143,500	36,015	101,633 73	566,219 75
New Brunswick.....	5,030	6,885	13,750	325 00	.....	90 15	1,003	1,385	8,762	2,614 11	39,844 26
Northwest Territories.....	7,303	.....	7,585	.....	.....	.....	14,340	248,260	4,810	19,190 00	301,488 00
Nova Scotia.....	14,821	1,025	21,035	15 00	909 76	.....	1,015	2,420	13,880	1,976 52	57,097 28
Ontario.....	352,649	108,744	442,070	34,042 37	33,274 21	1,291 22	187,250	465,032	241,930	392,268 23	2,258,551 03
Prince Edward Island.....	1,000	280	1,650	.....	.....	.....	475	150	1,200	0 14	4,755 14
Quebec.....	98,648	12,880	206,220	9,643 00	1,867 09	548 56	2,450	208,150	52,550	24,052 44	617,009 09
Saskatchewan.....	252,440	56,499	60,956	13,194 02	73 18	.....	21,750	53,127	39,995	154,717 19	652,751 39
Yukon.....	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 03	3,077 03
	1,626,534	421,889	1,670,913	145,964 37	75,630 05	5,170 47	806,168	1,448,146	666,725	985,048 42	7,852,188 31

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for Year 1940-41

	Adminis- tration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Medical	Grants to Hospitals	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	8	7,259		29,706		70,851	10,009	28,565		146,398
Prince Edward Island.....		1,971		4,929		6,536	793			14,229
New Brunswick.....		7,789		17,121		48,507	13,356			86,773
Quebec.....		39,904	2,540	95,307		200,636	50,890	13,434		402,711
Ontario.....	237	104,385	7	163,638		126,471	130,601	250,958	2,263	778,560
Manitoba.....	515	69,910	2,711	92,926		93,518	68,679	166,620	275	495,154
Saskatchewan.....	1,634	117,884	2,856	71,496		94,647	43,096	264,092	800	596,505
Alberta.....	115	106,301	9	76,911	1,080	68,546	9,080	312,911	975	575,928
British Columbia.....	1,525	125,951	1,458	192,429		104,007	89,480	301,230	1,038	817,118
Northwest Territories.....		18,833		31,909	3,240	21,938	2,050	39,822		117,792
Yukon.....		887		8,867		12,914	5,435	16,038		44,141
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	50,616	15,057	30,064	19,040		34,357	71,944		277	221,355
Hospitals and Nursing Stations.....				198,733						198,733
Tuberculosis Control.....				308,968						308,968
B.C. Special.....		2,132		34,996		20,563	9,961			67,652
B.C. Special, Surveys and Engineering Branch.....		17,536								17,536
Surveys and Engineering Branch.....		7,133	6,158	11,480			9,231			34,002
Pensions and Gratuities.....		2,758		417						3,175
Total.....	54,650	645,690	45,803	1,358,873	4,320	908,491	514,605	1,393,670	5,628	4,926,730
Indian Annuities.....										250,920
										5,186,650

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Open Account—Indian Act Revolving Fund
1940-41

EXPENDITURE

Quebec	\$ 7,376 55	
Manitoba	360 10	
Saskatchewan	2,936 72	
		\$10,673 37
REPAYMENTS AND REFUNDS		
Quebec	\$ 7,169 70	
Manitoba	242 09	
Saskatchewan	4,356 34	
Alberta	635 68	
		12,403 81
Repayments over expenditure		\$ 1,730 44

Net Expenditure by Provinces
1940-41

FUR CONSERVATION

Quebec	\$ 4,608 47
Manitoba	17,067 33
Saskatchewan	33,620 47
Alberta	3,255 99
British Columbia	910 00
Northwest Territories	14,261 71
Head Office (Miscellaneous)	5,686 54
	\$ 79,410 51

Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds
1940-41

ALBERTA

Athabaska	\$ 8,025 00
Blackfoot	124,648 41
Blood	9,450 18
Edmonton	23,585 23
Fort St. John	1,823 29
Hobbema	17,801 07
Lesser Slave Lake	26,404 13
Peigan	6,324 45
Saddle Lake	8,116 37
Sarcee	2,871 86
Stony	6,186 56
	\$235,236 55

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Fort Norman	\$ 6,590 00
Fort Resolution	7,215 00
Fort Simpson	5,385 00
	\$ 19,190 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Babine	\$ 728 48
Bella Coola	406 14
Cowichan	6,430 65
Kamloops	1,104 26
Kootenay	833 80
Kwawkwalth	4,184 11
Lytton	4,181 42
New Westminster	17,588 96
Nicola	58 18
Okanagan	1,106 71
Queen Charlotte	190 91
Skeena River	2,841 85

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

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BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

Stikine	1 01
Stuart Lake	1,463 70
Vancouver	10,017 68
West Coast	2,007 58
Williams Lake	196 04
	<hr/>
	\$ 53,341 48

MANITOBA

Birtle	\$ 4,731 70
Clandeboye	16,070 00
Fisher River	12,188 01
Fort Churchill and York Factory	3,545 00
Portage la Prairie	20,690 86
Griswold	478 45
Norway House	17,803 25
The Pas	26,126 46
	<hr/>
	\$101,633 73

NEW BRUNSWICK

N. B. Northern	\$ 1,030 62
N. B. Northeastern	1,505 66
N. B. Southwestern	77 83
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,614 11

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia	\$ 1,976 52
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island	\$ 14
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ONTARIO

Cape Croker	\$ 21,528 85
Caradoc	3,243 71
Chapleau	2,872 52
Christian Island	15,147 00
Fort Frances	16,021 82
Georgina Island	3,649 07
Golden Lake	17 57
James Bay	8,380 00
Kenora	24,551 49
Manitoulin Island	29,702 64
Moravian	5,911 81
Parry Sound	17,393 15
Port Arthur	16,141 75
Rama	8,018 79
Rice Lake	17,030 71
Sarnia	16,563 58
Saugeen	16,203 05
Sault Ste. Marie	18,319 70
Scugog	1,054 84
Six Nations	47,471 15
Sturgeon Falls	69,584 34
Sioux Lookout	24,197 40
Tyendinaga	5,911 81
Walpole Island	3,351 48
	<hr/>
	\$392,268 23

QUEBEC

Becancour	\$ 374 80
Bersimis	7,085 59
Cacouna	483 49
Caughnawaga	976 30
Lorette	801 41
Maniwaki	4,076 86
Manowan	2,077 53
Maria .....	.....
Mingan .....	.....
Oka	525 90

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

QUEBEC—*Concluded*

Pierreville	354 38
Pointe Bleue	375 79
Restigouche	271 19
St. Regis	3,099 08
Timiskaming	3,534 36
Seven Islands	15 76

\$ 24,052 44

SASKATCHEWAN

Battleford	\$ 20,387 17
Carlton	23,860 74
Crooked Lakes	29,112 04
Duck Lake	10,542 86
File Hills	4,504 08
Onion Lake	7,585 32
Pelly	12,858 10
Qu'Appelle	26,623 56
Touchwood	19,239 58
Wood Mountain	3 74

\$154,717 19

YUKON

Yukon Indians	\$ 18 03
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Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

—	Debit	Credit
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1940.....		14,297,756 59
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.....		583,658 97
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1941.....		725,717 65
Credit transfers during the year.....		6,177 03
Expenditure during the year.....	1,182,575 43	
Transfers by Warrant, etc.....	14,904 17	
Balance, March 31, 1941.....	14,415,830 64	
	15,613,310 24	15,613,310 24

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941

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		82	82	164	158	96-34	47	12	36	21	22	9	9	8	.....
Quebec.....	2	1		1		34	42	76	65	85-52	19	38	17		2				.....
Ontario.....	13	5	1	6	1	824	873	1,697	1,582	93-22	463	298	250	180	157	130	94	90	35
Manitoba.....	9	1	1	4	3	508	561	1,069	1,018	95-22	397	141	142	167	99	63	30	13	17
Saskatchewan.....	14	3		9	2	813	910	1,723	1,639	95-12	558	268	265	207	204	125	68	27	1
Alberta.....	19	5		12	2	973	1,028	2,001	1,860	92-95	633	298	259	240	262	137	71	40	11
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		82	133	215	185	86-04	145	20	22	13	9	6			.....
British Columbia.....	13	2		9	2	810	940	1,750	1,665	95-14	595	311	236	199	193	128	48	34	6
Yukon.....	2	2				39	40	79	71	89-87	16	15	14	8	13	7	4	1	1
Total—Residential Schools...	77	20	2	45	10	4,165	4,609	8,774	8,243	93-95	2,923	1,401	1,241	1,035	961	605	324	213	71

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	8	8	16	12	75-00	5	3	2	1	3				2			.....
Nova Scotia.....	11	131	143	274	184	67-15	116	57	28	22	18	15	13	4				1
New Brunswick.....	11	160	159	319	248	77-74	104	56	37	33	39	28	11	10	1			1
Quebec.....	29	719	711	1,430	1,111	77-69	489	315	193	154	126	71	28	38	16			
Ontario.....	87	1,265	1,344	2,609	1,923	73-70	850	459	338	272	218	184	146	123	10			
Manitoba.....	44	554	506	1,060	611	57-64	564	174	150	84	42	34	9	3				
Saskatchewan.....	28	313	331	644	434	67-39	315	93	111	55	35	26	9					
Alberta.....	1	17	11	28	17	60-71	9	2	4	5	5	2	1					
Northwest Territories.....	4	20	26	46	29	63-04	27	7	4	4	3	1						
British Columbia.....	63	953	1,006	1,959	1,350	68-91	944	321	263	182	114	88	35	12				
Yukon.....	3	18	24	42	30	71-42	16	9	3	4			5	5				
Total—Day Schools.....	282	4,153	4,269	8,422	5,949	70-59	3,439	1,496	1,133	816	603	449	259	195	37			

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN 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	7	6	13	10	76.92	4	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	5	90	81	171	127	74.27	65	24	25	19	10	10	8	8	.....	.....	2
Manitoba.....	3	17	12	29	16	55.17	19	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	4	6	4	66.66	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	1	1	4	5	4	80.00	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total--Combined White and Indian Day Schools....	11	117	107	224	161	71.87	93	31	36	24	10	10	9	8	.....	.....	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	8	8	16	12	75.00	5	3	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	11	1	.....	12	213	225	438	342	78.08	163	69	64	43	40	24	22	12	1
New Brunswick.....	11	.....	.....	11	160	159	319	248	77.74	104	56	37	33	39	28	11	10	1
Quebec.....	29	2	1	32	760	759	1,519	1,186	78.07	512	355	216	155	128	71	28	38	16
Ontario.....	87	13	5	105	2,179	2,298	4,477	3,632	81.12	1,378	781	613	471	385	324	248	221	56
Manitoba.....	44	9	3	56	1,079	1,079	2,158	1,645	76.22	980	319	295	252	141	97	40	16	18
Saskatchewan.....	28	14	1	43	1,128	1,245	2,373	2,077	87.52	874	362	378	264	239	151	77	27	1
Alberta.....	1	19	.....	20	990	1,039	2,029	1,877	92.50	692	300	263	245	267	139	72	40	11
Northwest Territories.....	4	4	.....	8	102	159	261	214	81.99	172	27	26	17	12	7	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	63	13	1	77	1,764	1,950	3,714	3,019	81.28	1,543	632	499	332	307	216	83	46	6
Yukon.....	3	2	.....	5	57	64	121	101	83.47	32	24	17	12	13	7	9	6	1
Totals.....	282	77	11	370	8,440	8,985	17,425	14,353	82.37	6,455	2,928	2,410	1,875	1,574	1,064	592	416	111