

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1942

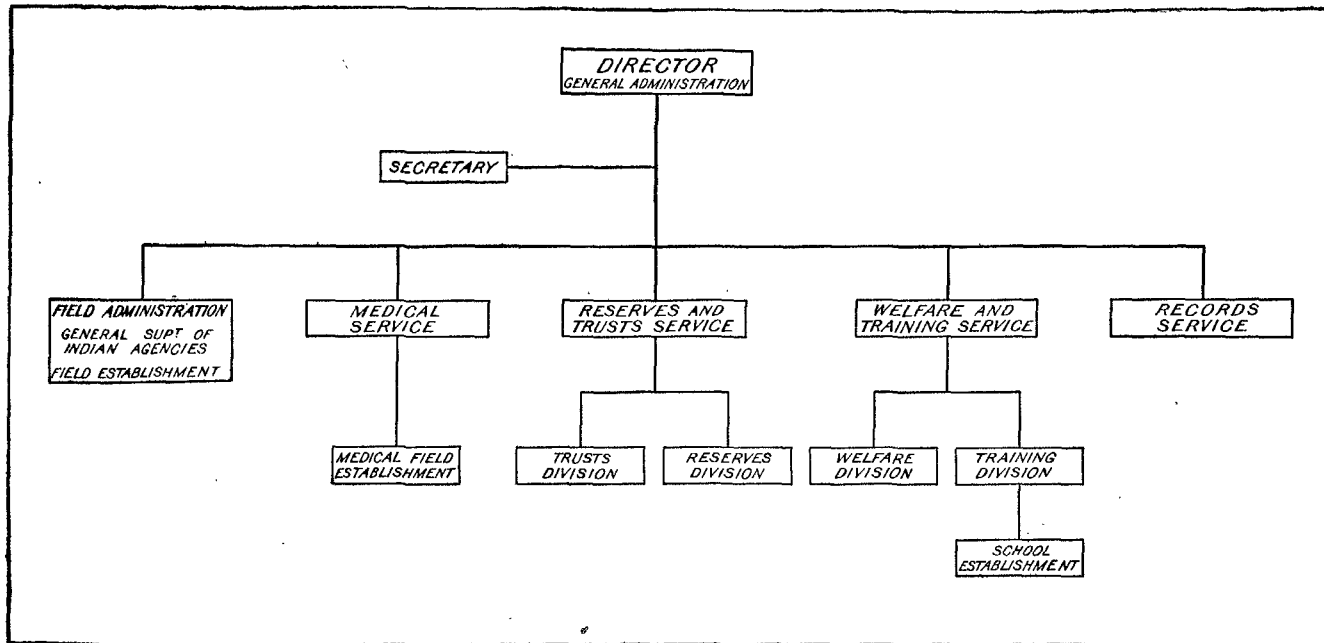


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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

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Organization Chart, Indian Affairs Branch.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Dr. H. W. McGILL, DIRECTOR

A review of the year shows that economic conditions among the Indians were good and that owing to war industries there was a marked increase in employment particularly on reserves located near industrial centres. Employment was obtained in the building trades, structural steel work, logging, lumbering, pulpwood cutting, mining, farm and bush work, and many other activities including for example sugar-beet growing. The hunting and fishing Indians and the large number engaged in agriculture had, in general, a prosperous year and enjoyed increased revenue from their respective vocations. These general observations are supplemented by some points of particular interest from various parts of the country in the paragraphs that follow.

Reports from the Northwest Territories indicated that the fur catch on the whole was fair and prices good. The supply of caribou was scarce in the Fort Resolution District and muskrat hunting in the spring was very poor. White foxes were plentiful towards the Barrens, where also there were sufficient caribou for the Indians from Fort Rae. Other bands trapping towards Marten Lake reported that the catch of fur was poor. Rabbits have increased in the Fort Norman and Fort Simpson Agencies, which with the better price of fur, helped the Indians considerably, although they complained of the depredations of wolves which have greatly reduced the number of moose in that region.

In most of the agencies in British Columbia the growing season was favourable but rains during harvesting destroyed considerable hay, grain, and root crops in the New Westminster, Lytton, and Nicola Agencies.

The Indians continue to give evidence of greater self-reliance and industry. This is not confined to any section of the population but is especially noticeable in the farming areas where it is increasingly realized that future support will depend upon the land. Agriculture and stock-raising have continued to progress during the past year. Indian boys and girls at Bella Coola formed a Potato Club which has developed into an outstanding success. High-grade potatoes were grown for use of the Indians and also a large quantity was sold. This project was conducted in accordance with requirements of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

In the Lytton Agency about 5 acres of fibre flax were sown on Seabird Island Reserve. Excellent certified seed was secured for future use. Despite flood conditions, the Pemberton Indians in the New Westminster Agency continued to grow their now-famous "Snowflake" potatoes, which command a premium on the Vancouver market. An appreciable acreage of new land was brought under cultivation in the Stuart Lake, New Westminster, and Cowichan Agencies under various land improvement projects authorized by the Department. Milk was shipped to Vancouver from reserves in the Chilliwack, Langley, and Hammond areas.

The quality of Indian cattle, which is generally of a much higher standard than it was a few years ago, is being maintained and, where necessary, improved by a continued supply of well-bred bulls. Prices obtained for beef cattle have been high and increased interest is being taken in dairying in some areas. Dairy barns and equipment are being brought within the requirements of the Provincial regulations.

Game and fur were fairly plentiful and good prices for the latter prevailed. Indian trap-lines have been registered with the Provincial Game Commission.

Logging camps have been active in some districts and many Indians have had almost uninterrupted employment.

Salmon fishing continues to be the chief occupation of the Coast Indians, although considerable revenue was received from halibut fishing and clam digging.

The Royal Humane Society's medal was presented to a Bella Coola Indian for rescuing another Indian from drowning in the Bella Coola River.

Crops in the dry farming area in Alberta were only fair owing to lack of moisture, continual high winds, and soil-drifting. Considerable damage was done by sawflies. Crops on the irrigated area, which included wheat, oats, alfalfa, and some clover, were very good. The feed grown thereon, and that received from lessees, together with wild hay, was sufficient for the Indians' needs. At the Blood Agency the wheat crop was only fair, owing to drought. Part of this crop was combined, as it was short for cutting with binders. The oat crop was not very good and gave considerable straw which was used for feed. Summer-fallowing was also undertaken. The campaign for the eradication of noxious weeds was reported as progressing favourably. Additional storage space was necessary on account of the "quota" system of selling grain. A new 18,000-bushel granary was built on the Greater Production Home Farm and another at the Agency headquarters. These have proved of great assistance in storing seed. The 100-acre community field at the Stony Agency again produced a good crop of oats. The potato crop was fair and gardens generally suffered from lack of moisture.

The herds of fine high-grade cattle in this province now compare with any standard herds and only pure-bred bulls are purchased. Prices received for beef cattle were very satisfactory and were reported as the highest paid in the respective localities. A new concrete dipping vat was constructed at the Peigan Agency for the dipping of cattle. Grazing was not so good as last year owing to drought. The stock-watering dams constructed in 1939 on the Blood and Peigan Reserves continue to prove of immense value to the stock. The special herd which was started at the Blood Agency, with the object of supplying all meat rations for destitute Indians of that agency will issue female stock to Indians as foundations for new herds. Fish was plentiful for home consumption, but commercial fishing was not remunerative. In the northern part of the province the fur catch was fairly good and prices were higher than last year. Indians who trap north of the North Saskatchewan River have to register their trap-lines with the Provincial authorities.

The summer was so dry and hot in the Province of Saskatchewan that the crops were very poor and it was surprising that the Indians were able to thresh any grain at all. Only the White Bear and Carry the Kettle Indians had sufficient rain, and a few reserves in the Carlton Agency. However, the winter proved to be one of the best and work was plentiful. Approximately 400 able-bodied Indians went to work in the bush camps. Rabbit pelts were sold at a fair price and the Indians also trapped other fur-bearing animals. Their revenue was also supplemented by the sale of wood and a certain amount of hay. Reports indicate that the Indians came through the winter exceptionally well, both financially and physically. Gardens were poor owing to the dry weather. There are about 25 Homemakers' Clubs in the province which are doing splendid work, and too much praise cannot be given to the women who are carrying on this service. The household knowledge acquired is clearly evident in the improved condition of the Indians' homes and general mode of living. There was a slight increase in the live-stock holdings of the Saskatchewan Indians. They now possess over 6,000 head of cattle and between cattle and horses the total

amounts to 10,500. The value of cattle sold and used for beef by the Indians of this province amounted to over \$55,000. Good management on the part of Indian Agents contributed to the value of the transactions and the direct result was a decrease in the amount of relief provided.

Several Indians in Manitoba have small flocks of sheep. The wool from these sheep is spun and made into socks, mitts, and sweaters for home use. The wheat yield was light because of the reduced acreage and dry weather in some districts. Flax was grown but light yield and low price resulted in poor returns. Coarse grains gave only a fair yield. Generally speaking, garden crops were good. The potato crop was light but the corn crop in the Griswold Agency was the best in years. Late summer rains improved pastures and hay meadows, and all Indians obtained plenty of hay.

The fishing and trapping Indians in this province made a good living. Catches were fair and prices good. The muskrat project near The Pas provided steady income for many Indians. The bush Indians found work plentiful as there was a good demand for firewood and pulpwood. The large lumber companies in the north and in Ontario gladly employed Indian labour. All able-bodied Indians could find work and make a living. Two Homemakers' Clubs have functioned successfully and are having a beneficial effect upon the Indians.

An area of 7,000 square miles suitable for the propagation of fur-bearing animals has been secured from the Province of Ontario in the James Bay district. This area has been leased for a period of 5 years with the privilege of renewal. Arrangements have been made already for the restocking of this area with beaver. This is the first extension of the Co-operative Fur Conservation program into Ontario.

The demand for Indian labour in the province, particularly in southern Ontario, exceeded the supply. Indian girls experienced no difficulty in securing steady employment as domestics and a large number of young men secured gainful employment in munition factories. The earnings of these people have enabled them to repair their homes and there has been an improvement in general conditions on a number of the reserves.

A notable feature of the agricultural operations throughout the province was the number of contracts entered into by the Indians with the canning factories for the supply of corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, and other vegetables grown on the reserves. The eagerness with which the factories sought a renewal of these contracts after a year's experience and the willingness of the Indians to re-sign, indicated that these contracts have proved satisfactory to both parties and have doubtless encouraged the cultivation of reserve lands that ordinarily might have remained idle.

Weather conditions during the growing season were favourable and resulted in a satisfactory harvest. Despite absence from the reserves of a number of Indians who have enlisted or are working in munitions factories, progress made agriculturally, judged from the standpoint of the quantity and quality of the produce grown, was satisfactory and well in advance of that made in recent years.

Conditions in the province in regard to hunting and trapping were satisfactory and with a continuance of the open season for beaver, an average catch was experienced. Although prices were not so high as in 1940, there was sufficient to provide a good living for many Indian families. It was found that there was a general scarcity of marten throughout the entire area. The muskrat catch, however, was greater than the previous year and good prices obtained for pelts which realized an average of \$2 each.

An increase in the price of fish resulted in greater interest and more extensive operations in this industry.

The hunting and trapping Indians of Quebec did fairly well and their returns have kept up satisfactorily. The northern Quebec Indians depend entirely upon wild life for a living. There has been a steady increase in the demand for skilled structural steel workers and labourers and the result has been a marked decrease in the number of unemployed. Very satisfactory results have been obtained with home gardens, especially at Maria, where a root cellar was built during the year. The gardens at the Restigouche Agency also showed great improvement. The native handicrafts were pursued with success at Pierreville, St. Regis, and Maria. The Caughnawaga Indians had the misfortune to lose their weaving equipment by fire. Employment in war industries and lumber camps provided increased income for many Indians which resulted in improved living conditions generally.

Conditions among the comparatively small Indian population of the Maritime Provinces do not vary to any appreciable extent from year to year. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, a policy of centralization is now under way which it is hoped will result in the Indian population becoming more self-supporting and to this end additional lands have been purchased. In New Brunswick, an average yield was secured in the growing of farm crops and potatoes from a slightly greater acreage than that sown in 1940-41. The revenue of the Indian families generally during the past year shows a marked increase over former years owing to the greatly improved opportunities which were available in casual and steady employment.

WAR SERVICES

Indian enlistments in the Armed Forces in the present conflict are as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	18
Nova Scotia.....	70
New Brunswick.....	100
Quebec	119
Ontario	593
Manitoba	45
Saskatchewan	239
Alberta	51
British Columbia	162
Northwest Territories.....	0
Yukon Territory.....	1
	1,448

Indians everywhere have shown a patriotic spirit and throughout Canada have manifested their loyalty in many ways. Generally they have shown a keen desire to assist in the war effort to the extent of their ability. Indian women also have given evidence of patriotism in a manner that reflects greatly to their credit and have taken an active part in local Red Cross activities.

The total amount of donations received at Ottawa from Indians for war purposes is \$11,159.34. The Old Crow Indians in the Yukon Territory sent a contribution of \$432.30 to the London Orphans Fund. This was referred to in an article appearing in the *London Times* of March 6, reporting a radio program on which two Indians with the Canadian troops in Britain spoke to their people at home. Children from South London, who had lost either one or both parents in air raids, thanked the Old Crow Indians for their generosity and told them that their welcome gift had bought boots and clothing for boys and girls who had suffered most cruelly in the air raids on London.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

There was about the average incidence of infectious disease among the Indian population during the year. A severe epidemic of septic sore-throat in the Fond du Lac area caused 5 deaths.

Vigorous programs for inoculation against diphtheria have been carried out in northern Quebec and in Alberta.

In the campaign against tuberculosis full use has been made of beds in departmental hospitals, and the Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis organization has given generous co-operation. An average of approximately 700 Indians have been under treatment.

A nutritional investigation was undertaken during the year. It was found that a large section of the Indian population was suffering from dietary deficiencies. Measures to counteract this condition are being studied.

There is an increasing shortage of nurses and doctors, it being particularly difficult to obtain medical personnel in the outlying districts.

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
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
1941-42.....	8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	13,935	80.63

An educational program based on the vocational opportunities of the various areas has been gradually extended and provision made at practically all residential schools and a number of day schools for courses of study in agriculture, elementary domestic science, shopwork—carpentry, auto mechanics, electric welding, etc. Difficulty has been experienced in securing teachers with the training necessary to provide worthwhile vocational instruction for boys. The Department is wholly dependent on the provincial normal schools for its supply of teachers; and the normal school graduate is usually unfamiliar with the needs and peculiar characteristics of the Indian pupil. A report of an I.Q. survey of a number of residential schools in Ontario, undertaken by the Provincial Department of Education, suggests that it may be necessary in the future to provide special courses of study for Indian day and residential school teachers. An acute shortage of fully qualified teachers, however, is now in evidence throughout the Dominion, and in view of this shortage, it would be exceedingly difficult to persuade teachers to undertake additional training at any time in the immediate future.

A large number of senior pupils are displaying a keen interest in organized movements such as the Girl Guide Association, Boy Scout troops, and Cadet Corps. Youth organizations are now in existence at the following Indian Day Schools: Birch Island, Manitoulin Island Agency, Ontario; Tobique, at Maliseet, New Brunswick; Skidegate and Massett, Queen Charlotte Agency, and Port Simpson, Skeena Agency, British Columbia; and at the Grouard and Morley Residential Schools, Alberta. These organizations provide the Indian youth with valuable lessons in the art of self-government. They encourage him, too, to assume responsibility for the accomplishment of tasks that he can complete better and more economically for himself than any other agency that might be designed to help him.

In an attempt to encourage pupils to take an active interest in the care and feeding of animals, two small herds of goats have been established at the Spanish and Norway House Indian Residential Schools. A constant milk supply is one of the most urgent needs of Indian bands in the northern regions of the Dominion.

The classroom building at the File Hills Residential School, Saskatchewan, and the senior day school at Caughnawaga, Quebec, were totally destroyed by fire during the year.

Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, 1941-42

	Day Schools		Residential Schools		General		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	10,104	39	26,337	84			36,442	23
Prince Edward Island.....	864	46					864	46
New Brunswick.....	13,400	73					13,400	73
Quebec.....	54,962	63	13,340	95			68,303	58
Ontario.....	97,982	81	273,157	52			371,140	33
Manitoba.....	50,801	30	178,611	32			229,412	62
Saskatchewan.....	33,281	35	279,724	78			313,006	13
Alberta.....	1,454	01	309,825	13			311,279	14
British Columbia.....	70,354	34	318,093	26			388,447	60
British Columbia Schools Vocational Instruction.....					9,995	03	9,995	03
Northwest Territories.....	1,420	80	37,987	10			39,407	90
Yukon.....	1,465	74	18,019	18			19,484	92
Assistance to Ex-pupils.....					1,323	85	1,323	85
Freight and Express.....					37	85	37	85
Salaries and Travel.....					17,742	91	17,742	91
Stationery.....					39,684	32	39,684	32
Tuition.....					18,511	31	18,511	31
Miscellaneous.....					241	16	241	16
Total.....	336,092	56	1,455,097	08	87,536	43	1,878,726	07

WELFARE

Indians enjoyed a higher standard of living throughout the year than they have enjoyed at any time in recent years. Little difficulty has been experienced in securing gainful employment on farms, in fishing and pulpwood operations, and in war industries. These conditions are reflected in relief costs, which show a reduction of \$175,571.51 when compared with the preceding year.

There is little evidence, however, to indicate that the Indian has become in any sense more frugal as the result of the period of economic depression from which he is now emerging. The failure of the Indian population, when work is plentiful and wages high, to provide for their future needs or to spend their earnings on worthwhile projects, such as the repair and furnishing of their

dwellings, is one of the most perplexing features of the welfare program, although in many cases they are showing improvement in this respect.

Large quantities of discarded military clothing—shoes, greatcoats, socks, and battle-dress blouses—have been distributed to Indian agencies. Unusual interest and skill has been displayed by Indian women, members of Homemakers' Clubs, in the repair and remodelling of this clothing.

Initial steps have been taken and additional lands purchased with the object of establishing the entire Indian population of Nova Scotia on two reserves—Shubenacadie and Eskasoni. These Indians, nearly all of whom have been in receipt of relief in recent years, have been residing on 20 small reserves under the supervision and direction of 20 part-time agents. This administrative set-up has never been wholly satisfactory, and relief and welfare costs have been steadily increasing from year to year. The employment of two full-time agents and the resources at the disposal of the Indians on the new reserves should enable the Indian population of Nova Scotia to become increasingly more self-reliant and self-supporting.

Arrangements have also been made whereby the Indian population of Prince Edward Island now residing on five small reserves will be centralized on Lennox Island.

Welfare Expenditures by Provinces, 1941-42 and 1940-41

Province	1941-42		1940-41		Province	1941-42		1940-41	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	88,709	95	70,850	52	British Columbia.....	76,498	94	104,006	68
Prince Edward Island....	8,644	99	6,536	17	Northwest Territories...	15,625	53	21,938	18
New Brunswick.....	34,753	28	48,506	52	Yukon.....	12,244	13	12,913	88
Quebec.....	124,353	38	200,636	46	Triennial Clothing.....	6,665	36	6,340	55
Ontario.....	95,375	48	126,471	26	Miscellaneous.....	19,265	97	23,142	18
Manitoba.....	83,930	19	93,518	42	Handicraft.....	4,665	96	4,874	64
Saskatchewan.....	80,172	49	94,647	13					
Alberta.....	56,451	18	68,545	75		707,356	83	882,928	34

HANDICRAFT

Handicraft products valued at \$25,000 were sold from the central warehouse at Ottawa during the calendar year 1941. This represents an increase of approximately \$11,000 over the value of goods marketed the preceding year.

Difficulty was experienced, particularly toward the end of the year, in securing certain raw materials—woollen yarns, Hong Kong cord, beads, cartons, etc.

Indians at present engaged in handicraft projects are, with few exceptions, either physically unfit or too old to secure regular employment in war or other industries. The actual cash paid to these Indians for their work during the year amounted to \$17,084.61. Of this amount approximately \$10,000 was paid to the residents of Caughnawaga, Pierreville, Lorette, St. Regis, Rama, Port Arthur, Muncey, and Christian Island Reserves. The sale of these products provides Indian workers with a supplementary source of revenue and one that is very much appreciated. In addition to the handicraft products marketed through the central warehouse at Ottawa, large quantities have been marketed by Indians without departmental assistance, through the ordinary commercial channels. This is particularly true in the Province of British Columbia.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, 1941-42

New Brunswick—	
Fredericton Exhibition.....	\$ 25 00
Gagetown Fair.....	25 00
Ontario—	
Ohsweken 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
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
British Columbia—	
Cowichan Agricultural Society, Duncan.....	150 00
North & South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan.....	50 00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay.....	150 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
	\$ 6,475 00

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS

Agency Buildings and Structures

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

Manitoba.—A potato storehouse was built at Portage la Prairie Agency, and a warehouse at Cross Lake Reserve, Norway House Agency. A building was purchased for use as a warehouse for The Pas Agency and a ration house was purchased for the Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba.

Alberta.—A storehouse was built at Fort Vermilion and a warehouse at Driftpile, both in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency. A granary was built at the Blood Agency headquarters.

British Columbia.—Residence and garage were purchased at Massett, British Columbia, for the use of the Indian Agent.

Northwest Territories.—A powerhouse to replace one destroyed by fire was built at Fort Resolution.

Roads

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

Bridges

Bridges were repaired on Indian reserves where required and a culvert over the Suzanne Drain on the Caughnawaga Reserve was replaced.

Water Supplies

A new well was provided for the Pointe Bleue Agency residence, Quebec. Wells were deepened or drilled at the Fairford Reserve in the Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba; Poorman's Reserve and Nut Lake Reserve, in the Touchwood Agency. A slough was cribbed to provide water for Gordon's Reserve also in the Touchwood Agency; Thunderchild Home Farm in the Battleford Agency; and a spring as a source of water was developed at the Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. Stock water dams were repaired at the Blood and Peigan Indian Reserves, Alberta. A well was drilled on the Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 7, in the Province of British Columbia.

Fencing

Fences were constructed or repaired at Walpole Island, Ontario; Maria, Quebec; Fisher River, Manitoba; File Hills, Saskatchewan; and Hobbema, Alberta.

Drainage

The cleaning of the Suzanne Drain at the Caughnawaga Reserve, Quebec, was continued and work on the Pemberton Indian Reserve No. 8, British Columbia, was carried out to prevent flooding of agricultural land.

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. A list of the works carried out will be found in the report of that Branch. Funds were also transferred for other works requiring engineering supervision.

Water softeners were installed at Caughnawaga and St. Regis, Quebec. New furnaces were installed at the Caradoc Indian office, Ontario, the Clerk's house at Crooked Lakes, Saskatchewan, and the Farming Instructor's house at Saddle Lake, Alberta. Lighting plants were installed at Christian Island, and Moose Factory, Ontario; Onion Lake, Saskatchewan; and at Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories. Batteries for lighting plants were purchased for the Carlton Agency and the File Hills Agency, Saskatchewan. Water system at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police buildings at the Stony Agency, Alberta, was installed. Departmental boats requiring attention were repaired.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

Land Sales and Leases

During the fiscal year a total of 73 sales affecting lands considered to be surplus to Indian needs were made. Thirty of these sales were for cash, totalling \$10,145.06; forty-three were time sales involving approximately 5,000 acres of agricultural lands and 21 subdivision lots to a total value of \$35,296.38. A total of \$45,441.44 was added to the assets of the various bands in the form of cash or interest-bearing securities.

Collections on land contract agreements amounted to \$111,301.78, of which \$43,940.13 was added to the Capital Account of the bands and \$67,361.65 to Interest Account. In addition to the above \$9,819.58 was collected and held in suspense pending completion of lease and sale agreements. Collections on land contracts showed an encouraging increase of approximately twenty per cent over the preceding year.

With reference to old land sale contracts, 40 were paid out in full; 30 were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale; and 13 were consolidated with other contracts by rulings made under the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

The total number of current time sales at the end of the fiscal year stood at 711; a decrease of 40 from the previous year. A reduction in the number of land sales is in accordance with the policy of the Branch to retain possession of all suitable lands to meet the future needs of an increasing Indian population.

Rentals collected under leases, permits, etc., for the fiscal year amounted to \$190,202.38, an increase of \$44,238.01, or 30 per cent, over the previous fiscal year. This increase is largely accounted for by better crop conditions and a higher price level in the Prairie Provinces where most of these lands are located, and partly to an increased acreage under lease.

Adjustments Under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act

Forty-nine land sale contracts were reviewed under the above Act and resulted in gross reductions in arrears of \$101,108.27, of which \$74,655.43 was on account of principal and \$26,452.84 on account of interest. The result of these adjustments is a healthier tone in the land sales account, and the elimination of part of the uncollectable accumulation of principal and interest arrears is a source of satisfaction.

Fur Conservation

The co-operative effort with the provinces for the development of substantial fur areas throughout Canada in the interest of the Indian population has been continued. The public muskrat development in Manitoba, in which the Branch had a substantial interest, was an outstanding success. Over 750 trappers were employed and 169 Indian families participated in a distribution of over \$53,000 during the year, an average of approximately \$25 per family per month.

The development of the Two Island Muskrat Rehabilitation Project, also in Manitoba (160,000 acres), was carried through its third and final year under the control of this Service. During the three years under development the muskrat population is estimated to have increased from approximately 650 to 65,000, and a small crop is being taken in which Indians share.

Satisfactory progress was reported from four fur conservation areas in Saskatchewan in course of development in co-operation with that province. From one of these it is expected a substantial fur crop will be harvested by Indians in the spring of 1942.

In the Province of Quebec another large beaver and fur preserve north of the Eastmain River was added to the two already under development.

In Ontario the first beaver preserve in that province was established under departmental management at Kasagami Lake in the James Bay region and preliminary organization work got under way.

Examinations of other areas in Ontario and Manitoba were conducted during the year.

Restoration work continued in the Wood Buffalo National Park areas of northern Alberta directed toward the rehabilitation of both muskrat and beaver.

The extension of the trap-line system in British Columbia has been continued by the purchase of the rights of white trappers when possible and when they conflicted with the Indian interest. That system has also been extended in some measure into the Province of Alberta. The co-operation received from the provinces in this respect has been most helpful.

Indian Estates

The benefits and advantages to be derived from the exercise of the administrative jurisdiction of the Branch over the estates of deceased Indians are becoming increasingly evident to the Indian. The natural resentment to what in some cases was deemed an intrusion into a field formerly governed by tribal custom has largely disappeared and the past year has been featured by the increased co-operation given the Branch by both individual Indians and band councils. This has resulted in a marked increase in the number of estates submitted for administrative supervision and in the number on which the administration has been completed and the assets distributed among those entitled thereto.

Timber and Forestry

The timber on Indian reserves constitutes one of their most valuable assets. During the year attention has been given to educating the Indians and the Indian Agents in procedure and practice under the regulations designed to promote the conservation and wise exploitation of this natural asset. Throughout the year the demand for timber products has been good and the prices better than average. Every precaution has, however, been taken to restrict operations where timber stands were immature or where the preservation of the stand would better serve the Indian when outside employment was less easy to obtain.

During the past year the timber resources on Indian reserves in Canada involved the sale and utilization of timber products as follows:—

	(ft. b. m.)
Amount of saw timber cut under licence.....	12,953,960
Amount of saw timber cut by Indians under permit.....	4,719,006
Total	17,672,966

In addition the Indians, under permit, harvested wood products such as pulpwood, fuelwood, poles, ties, shingle bolts, and Christmas trees.

Revenues added to the capital funds of the Indian bands from the sale of timber products are as follows:—

Under licence.....	\$38,259 48
Under permit to Indians.....	30,219 66
Amount received from rentals, fees, etc.....	3,616 48
	<hr/>
	\$72,095 62

Statement of Timber Cut from Indian Reserves, Season 1941-42

Provinces	Timber, ft. b. m.	Pulpwood, Cords	Fuelwood, Cords	Poles	Fish Stakes	Ties	Xmas Trees, Bales	Pit Props, Cords	Shingle Bolts, Cords
Nova Scotia.....	12,000							86	
New Brunswick.....	1,302	200.84						10	
Quebec.....	2,518,820	4,473.00	3.00	10					
Ontario.....	6,154,125	26,921.55	5,296.82	6,644	3,723	25,351			17.00
		679.00	3,040.00	150					
				150		11,784			
			98.00	614			33,445		48.66
Totals.....	17,672,948	32,274.39	8,437.82	7,568	3,723	37,135	33,445	96	65.66

Amount of saw timber cut under licence, 12,953,960 ft. b. m., having a total royalty value of ...\$ 38,259 48

Amount of timber cut by Indians under permit, 4,719,006 ft. b. m.
(Saw timber together with other wood products) having a total value in dues of..... 30,219 66

Amount received from rentals, fees, etc. 3,616 48

\$ 72,095 62

Forest Protection

Losses sustained during the past year because of forest fires, and the cost of protecting Indian timber assets, increased considerably over the past two years in spite of the fact that every precaution has been urged on the Indian population, and every available organized means for combating forest fires has been employed. The past season was an exceptionally bad one for forest fires, especially in Eastern Canada. The total amount expended on forest fire protection on Indian reserves this year was \$8,283.63, as against \$7,689.40 for 1940 and \$4,320.16 for 1939.

Mining

There continues to be some interest in prospecting for minerals on Indian reserves, but there has not been any new development work. A total revenue of \$3,855.66 was received, consisting of royalties from the sale of sand and gravel, \$2,996.58; rentals and fees, \$859.08. The Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve continue to operate a coal mine, taking out a small quantity of coal for local consumption.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

In the search for oil in Western Canada, interest continued to be focused on several of the Indian reserves in the Province of Alberta. Extensive and costly geological investigations seem to indicate that the Blood, Sarcee, Stony, and Blackfoot Reserves are potential oil-fields and exploration and test drilling operations were actively carried on during the year. Following an exhaustive seismographic survey, two deep test-wells were drilled on the Blood Reserve during the summer months and while in both an oil structure was encountered producing a good quality of oil the quantity was not sufficient for commercial production. Very valuable geological and other information was secured from these two drilling operations.

On the Sarcee Reserve two deep test-wells were started during the latter part of the year and drilling is still under way. Geological investigation carried out on this reserve over an extended period is encouraging, but this area is likely to prove a deep drilling proposition and this in itself is somewhat of a deterring factor.

Several Indian reserves in the Province of Saskatchewan are also looked upon with some favour, but pending preliminary exploration no deep drilling will be undertaken.

During the year substantial revenues were obtained in permit fees and lease rentals, such monies, in each case, being credited to the funds of the Indian bands concerned.

Indian Enfranchisement

There were 32 enfranchisements carried out during the past fiscal year, comprising a total of 60 individuals.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The Division administered some 469 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. On March 31, 1942, the aggregate fund totalled \$14,642,345.47. The comparison with the previous year is as follows:—

Trust Balances	Capital	Interest
March 31, 1942.....	\$12,168,534 05	\$2,473,811 42
March 31, 1941.....	12,093,507 52	2,322,323 12
Increase	<u>\$ 75,026 53</u>	<u>\$ 151,488 30</u>

Receipts were derived from: Earned interest, land sales, land rentals, mining dues, timber royalties, oil land rentals, and fines. Expenditures comprised: Capital and interest distributions, relief expenditures, band loans, agricultural assistance, road construction and repair, and enfranchisement. These reflect the conduct of Indian business throughout the year and were as follows:—

Total receipts credited to band funds.....	\$1,410,298 82
Total expenditures paid from band funds.....	1,183,191 25
Excess receipts over expenditures.....	<u>\$ 227,107 57</u>

Band Loans

Indians from bands throughout the Dominion have continued to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining loans from their respective capital accounts. These advances are made where they will enable individuals to enjoy more fully the productive value of their lands and for purposes which generally will promote the welfare and progress of the bands. The improvement in employment opportunities has made possible a substantial increase in the proportion of collections of recoverable advances both as to current loans and debts contracted during the depression years.

One hundred and eighty-one loan applications were considered by the Loan Board, 133 of which were granted to a total of \$21,875.25, averaging \$164.48.

Collections on current indebtedness during the year were exceptionally satisfactory exceeding as they did over 90 per cent of all amounts falling due. Of a total approaching \$120,000 which accumulated as debt during the depression years well over 60 per cent has been collected, the greater part of which was effected within the fiscal year under review, the outstanding balance having been reduced to a total slightly over \$45,000.

Personal Savings Accounts

In addition to the general funds of the bands the Division administers 1,088 individual savings accounts representing a total of \$252,760.91 as at

March 31, 1942. A comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals is as follows:

	1940-1941	1941-1942
Deposits	\$45,137 69	\$50,648 94
Withdrawals	\$38,393 49	\$45,149 69
Net increase in funds on deposit.....		\$ 5,499 25
or approximately 10 per cent.		

Annuities

The usual arrangements for payment of Indian treaty annuities was made throughout the Dominion, the total distributions being \$262,127. The distribution of these annuities commenced in April and was completed by September 1. Improvement in the methods adopted in this connection has resulted in a more efficient distribution and a noticeable saving in the time of the departmental officers employed in the work.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—There is only one agency in the Province, located at Summerside. 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.—Subsistence farming is engaged in by a number of Prince Edward Island Indians, with many of them owning their own live stock. During the past year outside work has been readily available with many of the Indians finding continuous employment in urban centres as well as in the lumbering and fishing industries. Basket-making, especially among the older Indians, has also been engaged in, with profitable results.

Dwellings.—The homes are fairly good and increased employment has resulted in improved living conditions generally.

NOVA SCOTIA

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

Tribal Origin.—The Indians are of Algonkian stock and like the Indians of Prince Edward Island bear the distinctive name of Miemac.

Occupations.—While many of the Indians raise their own gardens, any other agricultural pursuits that are engaged in are on a small scale. With the progress of the war, however, more Indians are finding employment with white farmers and fruit growers. Their natural ability as guides and canoemen is utilized during the tourist season, and their skill at making baskets and at woodworking is another important source of income. They also work in lumber camps and as labourers.

Dwellings.—The houses on 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.—Except for growing potatoes and vegetables for their own use, little farming is engaged in by the Indians of the Province of New Brunswick. The potato crop in the State of Maine, however, provides seasonal employment for many Indians every year. They also hunt and fish and act as guides. Many work in lumber camps and sawmills, while others earn a living as day labourers. In certain parts of the Province they are engaged commercially in the manufacture of axe and pick handles and baskets.

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

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The 18 Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Amos (Abitibi), 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, 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 Caughnawaga are noted steel workers and find highly remunerative employment in that trade. The native handicraft projects organized in this Province continue to prove successful. The Indians of the northern interior and the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend almost entirely on hunting, trapping, and fishing for their subsistence. In the Saguenay district they act as guides and canoemen and also find employment in lumber camps and mills. The Indians in the organized central and southern portions engage in mixed farming. They raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets, and those who possess cows sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories. A few also act as game guardians on established beaver preserves.

Dwellings.—Many of the Indians in the older settled districts own houses of stone, brick, or frame construction. In the more remote parts they live in tents during the greater part of the year. Because of increased employment housing conditions generally have improved.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Ontario, 24 in number, are located as follows: Brantford (Six Nations), Chapleau, Chippawa 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, Sturgeon Falls, Virginia (Georgina and Snake Islands), 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 Pottawottamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—In northwestern Ontario the Indians are dependent largely on fishing and the trap-line for their living. In eastern Ontario they engage in lumbering. All northern reserves are reasonably well stocked with merchantable timber. In the southern and western parts of the province farming is the chief source of revenue, although the Indians in these sections, close to industrial centres, are to a marked degree becoming absorbed into the industrial life of their respective communities. When advantageously located to do so, the Indians engage in guiding during the tourist season, in which they are particularly efficient, and in themselves actually constitute an attraction to tourists unfamiliar with the aboriginal races.

Dwellings.—As in other provinces, because of increased employment, housing conditions generally have improved. Many Indians own houses of brick, stone, or modern frame construction in the more settled districts. The Indians of the northern part of Ontario are nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—There are seven Indian agency offices in Manitoba, 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.—Fishing, hunting, and trapping constitute the main sources of livelihood for the Indians inhabiting the lake regions and northern sections of Manitoba. The large commercial fishing companies employ many Indians from the lake regions. Agriculture is confined chiefly to the Birtle, Griswold, Portage la Prairie, and Clandeboye Agencies, although Indians from other agencies work in the harvest fields in the farming communities. The new sugar beet industry is also providing work for Indians in the beet fields. Good herds of cattle, principally of the Shorthorn type, and other live stock are to be found on many reserves, and their products are a vital source of income to the Indians of southern Manitoba. Surplus hay is sold, the hay presses owned by some of the Indians enable them to ship their surplus in winter. Taking out wood for winter fuel requirements has always been an Indian occupation, while recently more and more Indians have been engaging in cutting pulpwood. Indian women find their native handicraft, particularly the manufacture and sale of gloves and moccasins, a profitable undertaking.

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves in Manitoba the houses are of log construction, 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 nine 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.—Farming and stock-raising comprise the chief occupations of Saskatchewan Indians. They are equipped with good implements and horses and employ the same advanced modern farming methods as their white neighbours. Their cattle are of a good type, most of them being of the Shorthorn breed. In the north central sections of the province they supplement their incomes by selling their surplus hay and taking out fuelwood, while farther north they still depend almost entirely upon hunting, trapping, and fishing for their livelihood. They make good woodsmen. The recent shortage in the pulpwood industry has opened new opportunities for earning good money to Indians from all parts of the province, many of them finding work in the wooded sections of Saskatchewan and several hundred going as far away as Kapuskasing, Ontario, to alleviate the acute shortage in the timber areas.

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 ten 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.—Stock-raising is the principal occupation of the Indians of the southern and foothills regions where they have large herds of horses, and cattle herds of excellent Hereford and Shorthorn types. They grow grain on up-to-date well equipped farms. Indians in the northern parts while mainly occupied in hunting and trapping also engage in fishing and selling fuelwood. Those Indians who do not farm for themselves find employment with farmers and ranchers; haying, harvesting, and working in the beet fields for several months during the summer. A number also work in lumber camps, sawmills and as labourers. The Blackfoot Indians operate two coal mines of their own and obtain a substantial revenue from the sale of coal.

Dwellings.—The condition, on the whole, of the homes and farm buildings is good. Changes are gradually being made by enlarging some of the houses, or dividing large one-roomed houses into several rooms resulting in more healthful living conditions. The majority of the houses are well kept and increased employment has resulted in the purchase of additional furniture. Frame houses and barns are 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 at 18 different points 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.—The coast Indians exhibit skill as salmon fishermen and the fishing industry has continued to be their chief occupation. Many own their own power boats and up-to-date equipment and either fish independently or under contract with the canneries. Herring canneries give work to a large number of Indians, especially Indian women who give excellent satisfaction as cannery workers along the coast. They also engage in clam digging, while others work at various occupations such as logging and as unskilled labourers. Indians of the central and northern interior regions make their living by trapping on registered trap lines, while towards the south they are turning their attention more and more to agriculture and other pursuits. Many engage successfully in cattle and horse-raising; while others are making a success of fruit-growing, some of them having orchards of their own. Whole families participate in the seasonal migratory labour movement to pick fruit, hops, etc., which frequently takes them into the United States in their wayfaring.

Dwellings.—Special attention continues to be given to the improvement of Indian homes. All new houses are built upon modern lines of the small compact type used by white labouring classes, and greater interest is paid to ventilation, heating, and sanitation than formerly.

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. The gradual improvement in all farm buildings and out-buildings continues.

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, and a few cultivate potatoes and garden vegetables. They own no cattle or horses. Large quantities of fish are caught and preserved for their own use and for dog feed during winter. Wild berries are also picked and dried for winter use.

Dwellings.—These Indians live in log cabins in winter and in tents and teepees in the summer.

YUKON

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 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	2,311	308	323
British Columbia.....	24,276	4,701	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	4,792	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	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

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	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.....	1,348,448	374,852½	919,045	54,550½	497,992½	427	1,885	2,480	2,264	1,517	2,419	111	9,438	12	7	9	1	155	272
British Columbia.....	780,716	480,926	264,470	35,320	283,842	4,680	2,868	4,258	2,733	958	2,283	502	42,010	154	71	57	8	69	168
Manitoba.....	529,424	391,599	123,532	14,293	51,141	150	2,813	1,818	865	632	1,307	95	8,140	55	14	40	3	113	50
New Brunswick.....	37,394	35,951½	1,082	360½	1,161	378	40	225	62	19	62	21	1,129	6	5	7	.....	5	2
Northwest Territories....	1,924	1,813½	47	63½	57½	.....	320	186	2	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	18,187	16,341½	1,352	493½	1,956	392	105	107	59	14	81	16	1,868	13	4	11	1	5	5
Ontario.....	1,325,399	1,191,864½	85,865	47,669½	104,520	2,821	2,274	3,621	3,916	1,155	3,163	590	47,577	105	42	92	11	114	189
Prince Edward Island ...	1,508	1,405	25	78	188	38	.....	22	11	8	8	.....	50	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Québec.....	175,049	153,652½	14,856	6,540½	10,489	1,505	465	2,340	629	277	1,331	137	6,229	26	5	31	1	35	37
Saskatchewan.....	1,201,307	415,638	738,946	46,723	341,798	293	2,308	3,087	2,448	1,792	2,889	44	14,953	47	26	28	3	83	68
Yukon.....	3,550	3,542	5½	2½	5½	1	.....	3	3	1	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Total.....	5,422,906	3,067,586½	2,149,225½	206,093½	1,293,150½	10,685	13,078	18,147	12,992	6,373	13,548	1,518	131,897	420	176	276	28	581	797

Open Account—Indian Act Revolving Fund 1941-42

EXPENDITURE

Quebec.....\$ 6,957 75

REPAYMENTS AND REFUNDS

Quebec.....\$ 9,173 79
 Manitoba.....2,892 00
 Saskatchewan.....4,349 74
 Alberta.....886 40
 17,301 93
 Repayments over expenditure.....\$ 10,344 18

Net Expenditure by Provinces 1941-42

FUR CONSERVATION

Quebec.....\$ 7,239 70
 Ontario.....2,881 72
 Manitoba.....29,147 28
 Saskatchewan.....12,412 82
 Alberta.....110 57
 British Columbia.....380 80
 Northwest Territories.....12,036 76
 Head Office.....6,845 77
 Total.....\$ 71,055 42

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942:—

Service	Debit		Credit	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, March 31, 1941.....			14,415,815	94
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.....			669,010	50
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1942.....			731,604	93
Credit transfers during the year.....			9,105	35
Expenditure during the year.....	1,172,600	07		
Transfers by Warrant, etc.....	10,646	68		
Balance, March 31, 1942.....	14,642,289	97		
Total.....	15,825,536	72	15,825,536	72

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1942

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	78	160	155	96.87	33	17	17	32	24	13	10	8	6
Quebec.....	2	1		1		26	38	64	59	92.18	16	12	25	11					
Ontario.....	13	5	1	6	1	773	863	1,636	1,580	96.57	414	297	256	234	153	111	87	61	23
Manitoba.....	9	1	1	4	3	505	580	1,085	1,015	93.54	333	176	159	147	147	68	18	22	15
Saskatchewan.....	14	3		9	2	847	897	1,744	1,620	92.89	569	273	237	242	186	119	74	21	23
Alberta.....	19	5		12	2	930	1,019	1,949	1,835	94.15	632	282	284	263	215	146	83	35	9
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		67	117	184	160	86.95	107	30	20	12	9	5	1		
British Columbia.....	14	2		9	3	894	1,048	1,942	1,790	92.17	630	304	293	272	200	112	97	23	11
Yukon.....	2	2				37	39	76	69	90.79	20	13	11	8	11	8	3	1	1
Total—Residential Schools.....	78	20	2	45	11	4,161	4,679	8,840	8,283	93.70	2,754	1,404	1,302	1,221	945	582	373	171	88

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	12	8	20	15	75.00	7	3	2	1	5				2			
Nova Scotia.....	11	135	155	290	196	67.58	122	53	46	31	15	9			8	6		
New Brunswick.....	10	130	134	264	208	78.78	73	60	37	19	35	21	10		6		3	
Quebec.....	28	680	662	1,342	1,061	79.06	438	266	197	171	124	87	23	22	14			
Ontario.....	84	1,191	1,281	2,472	1,808	73.14	776	389	310	258	249	190	140	135	25			
Manitoba.....	43	610	548	1,158	663	57.25	695	192	123	72	46	21	5	3	1			
Saskatchewan.....	28	319	329	648	397	61.26	331	112	93	47	35	15	14	1				
Alberta.....	1	19	11	30	18	60.00	13	3	3				3	5				
Northwest Territories.....	4	18	30	48	32	66.66	26	8	8	1	2				3			
British Columbia.....	63	950	986	1,936	1,263	65.23	895	317	264	187	140	66	42	25				
Yukon.....	2	14	12	26	19	73.07	15		6	5								
Total—Day Schools.....	275	4,078	4,156	8,234	5,680	68.98	3,391	1,403	1,089	795	651	412	249	201	43			

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	7	7	14	11	78.57	1	3	7	2	1					
Ontario.....	4	86	61	147	119	80.95	63	20	18	14	11	11	4	6		
Manitoba.....	3	19	13	32	17	53.12	23	4	3	1			1			
Saskatchewan.....	1	4	5	9	6	66.66	4	1		3		1				
British Columbia.....	1	1	4	5	4	80.00	4			1						
Total—Combined White and Indian Day Schools.....	10	117	90	207	157	75.84	95	28	28	21	12	12	5	6		

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	12	8	20	15	75.00	7	3	2	1	5		2		
Nova Scotia.....	11	1		12	217	233	450	350	77.77	155	70	63	63	39	22	18	14	6
New Brunswick.....	10			10	130	134	264	208	78.78	73	60	37	19	35	21	10	6	3
Quebec.....	28	2	1	31	713	707	1,420	1,129	79.50	455	281	229	184	125	87	23	22	14
Ontario.....	84	13	4	101	2,050	2,205	4,255	3,438	80.80	1,253	706	584	506	413	312	231	202	48
Manitoba.....	43	9	3	55	1,134	1,141	2,275	1,676	73.67	1,051	372	285	220	193	89	24	25	16
Saskatchewan.....	28	14	1	43	1,170	1,231	2,401	2,013	83.40	904	386	330	292	221	135	88	22	23
Alberta.....	1	19		20	949	1,030	1,979	1,787	90.30	645	285	287	266	215	149	88	35	9
Northwest Territories.....	4	4		8	85	147	232	186	80.17	133	38	28	13	11	5	1	3	
British Columbia.....	63	14	1	78	1,845	2,038	3,883	3,048	78.50	1,529	621	557	460	340	178	139	48	11
Yukon.....	2	2		4	51	51	102	85	83.33	35	13	17	13	11	8	3	1	1
Totals.....	275	78	10	363	8,356	8,925	17,281	13,935	80.63	6,240	2,835	2,419	2,037	1,608	1,006	627	378	131