

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944



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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1945

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DR. H. W. MCGILL, DIRECTOR

The improvement in the economic conditions of the Indians throughout the Dominion mentioned in the last Annual Report has not only been sustained but greatly accelerated during the past fiscal year. Opportunities for employment at high wages have been available to Indians in many parts of Canada and while the fur catch in the main was low, high prices have more than made up for this recession. As a consequence the earnings of the Indians have been excellent, resulting in improved living conditions on most of the reserves from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Trapping, hunting, and fishing are the main occupations of the Northwest Territories Indians. During the summer sufficient fish for the needs of the Indians of the area was obtained from Great Slave Lake. In the Fort Simpson Agency, rabbits were plentiful but moose and caribou were scarce and only a few Indians were able to obtain moose meat. This was due to the mildness of the winter and the small fall of snow.

Reports from the Fort Norman Agency indicated a most successful spring hunt. No large quantities of fur were brought in, but this was made up by the good prices obtained. The Indians of Bear Lake had good herring fishing. The winter fishing generally was only fair and gardening declined somewhat. There were fewer rabbits but a larger number of fox and lynx were trapped. Caribou was plentiful in the McPherson and Great Bear Lake areas.

In the Fort Resolution Agency, caribou and white fox were reported very scarce all through the regions where there was an abundance last year. Fur sold at an average price. Fishing was fair and work was obtained, with good pay, in logging and other camps. The Indians of Yellowknife River, Little Buffalo River, Jean River, Rocher River, and Snowdrift River reported poor hunting and trapping, as also did the Indians who went to the Barren Lands. Muskrat, beaver, and moose were also scarce. The Dog Ribs at Fort Rae were more fortunate in having caribou meat and a fair catch of fur.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia the spring was late and reports indicated that seeding was not completed until late in the month of May. In the dry belt areas the rainfall was light, resulting in smaller hay and grain crops. It was not found necessary to purchase fodder to any extent as there was enough on hand from former years to meet the needs of the Indians and to carry the stock through the winter in good condition.

There was an increase in the production of vegetable and root crops in the interior agencies, and surplus stock was sold at fair prices. Beans were grown extensively by the Indians of the Lytton Agency. These are regarded as among the best produced in Canada. The crop was fair and prices good. Onions were also grown with success at this agency. Six new root houses for storing vegetables and fruit were constructed at the Nicola Agency. Alfalfa crops were below the average owing to winter killing.

The Pemberton Indians shipped 170 tons of high-grade potatoes to the Vancouver market which was a worthwhile contribution to the country's food supply.

Good prices were obtained for beef and sales were heavier than usual. Seventeen registered bulls were supplied to various reserves in the province. The Indians engaged in dairy farming in the Fraser Valley reported a good year. Goats were supplied to reserves in the Kamloops and Stuart Lake Agencies.

Garden activities were encouraged, mainly among the coast fishermen, and stimulus was given by awards of cash prizes and garden tools.

There was a marked increase in the prosperity of the Indian fishermen in British Columbia, which enabled them to purchase new boats, engine equipment, and household furnishings.

At Bella Bella the herring fishermen, 40 in number, shared some \$57,000 for just under six weeks work, and a further \$30,000 was earned in wages in the same period by the younger and much older men, at the herring reduction plant at Namu. At Butedale some \$6,000 was paid in wages to 41 Indians during the run at the north end of the coast. Several Indians in the Kwawkewlth Agency purchased seine boats and equipment valued at from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each.

One experiment in beaver conservation on the Findlay River, in the Stuart Lake Agency, reported encouraging progress and beaver pelts were valued at about \$50.

In the Kwawkewlth Agency reports indicated that dwellings in the Cape Mudge Indian village were in splendid condition. Cape Mudge village is considered to be one of the finest on the coast. The houses are large and well furnished, and nearly all contain running water with bath-rooms. In addition the Indians have electric light, supplied from their own power plant.

ALBERTA

In Alberta there was a marked improvement in the manner in which dwellings were kept and the Indians as a whole took pride in their homes and surroundings.

Employment was obtained on farms, in logging camps, lumber mills, box factories, packing plants, as well as on the railway and the new provincial highway. A number of young Indian women worked in packing plants, hospitals, and restaurants, and also as domestics in private homes.

Cattle on the reserves in the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, and Stony Agencies increased during the year. The herds are a good high-grade type. A number of Indians engaged in dairy-farming. The potato crop was light as the summer was dry. Many Indians had fine gardens which increased in number. Prizes were given for the best gardens on each reserve. On the big farming reserves, Blackfoot and Blood, the large wheat acreages were harvested with combines. Sawflies did some damage on the Blackfoot Reserve. Work on the eradication of weeds continued.

The Indians continued to do well with their hogs, and the high prices paid were encouraging. More Indians raised chickens, geese, and turkeys, and some sold eggs. Sheep on the Blood Reserve increased slightly, and a few are now to be found on the Blackfoot Reserve, and at the Hobbema Agency. Trapping varied in different areas throughout Alberta. The Athabaska Agency reported a poor catch, but plenty of moose and caribou. Fox were plentiful at the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, and the Indians had a good year. Muskrats at Saddle Lake were scarce, and trapping in the district was only fair. The Stony Indians had the biggest catch on record. This included squirrel, lynx, weasel ermine, coyote, skunk, timber wolf, fox, marten, cougar, wolverine, mink, and bear. They also acquired five additional trap-lines.

Saddle Lake was restocked with another two million fish eggs received from the Provincial Government hatcheries.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the spring months in Saskatchewan the weather was exceptionally cold and germination was seriously retarded. In the autumn there was a long spell of ideal harvest weather, particularly for threshing, which permitted all Indians to get their threshing done before the cold weather set in. Over 3,400 Indians, including women, worked in the harvest fields, outside their reserves. Approximately 511,000 bushels of grain were taken off Indian Reserve farms. The revenue from cattle sales was \$78,200. Including cattle beefed, the total value of cattle disposed of in Saskatchewan was \$84,154. The cattle sales averaged approximately \$82 per head. The number of cattle on the reserves increased considerably. The Duck Lake Agency reported an increase of approximately 60 head within a year, and the Touchwood Agency an increase of 110 head. Indians in the Carlton Agency raised over 300 hogs, and other agencies reported satisfactory results from hog-raising.

Results from the impetus in gardening on the reserves showed an increase over the previous year. This included community and school gardens, as well as those of individual Indians and the gardens of the Homemakers' Clubs.

Some Indians worked in lumber camps. The demand for fuel-wood was excellent and prices substantially high. The Indians in the northern part of the Province did well in their hunting and trapping. The fur catch was just about average but prices were excellent.

The Indians continued to take a keen interest in their Homemakers' Clubs. The work of these clubs varies from the improvement of the living conditions of the Indians on their reserves to patriotic activities, as well as assistance to charitable institutions. Discarded military clothing was made over into garments for women and children.

MANITOBA

The Indians in Manitoba had an excellent year. With the exception of some in the far north they found an abundance of work. The grain crop was the heaviest in years. All granaries were filled, and it was necessary in many cases to use open bins. The hay crop was excellent. Pastures were in fine condition until the heavy autumn frosts. The demand for cattle was good and prices were high. The Portage la Prairie Agency showed an increase of 98 head. Gardens generally were poor. The seed rotted in many districts and on some reserves potatoes were planted for the third time. Indians from the Lizard Point Reserve in the Birtle Agency reported an excellent crop of potatoes and a new root house was built to store them, but generally, throughout the province, the yield of potatoes and small vegetables was lower than the previous year. The Indians responded well to the demand for farm help and their services were highly appreciated by the white farmers.

Over 800 garments from discarded Army clothing were made by women from the six War Service Clubs in the province. Steady work was obtained in the bush, lumber camps, paper mills, beet fields, and pulpwood cutting, and Indian labour contributed to the success of all these enterprises.

Indian fishermen with fair catches and high prices did well. The Clandeboye Agency Indians all had a good fish catch and prices were satisfactory. A fishing station was started at Berens River for the purpose of enabling the Indians to secure better markets and increased revenue. In the Norway House Agency fishing was poor.

In some districts throughout Manitoba trapping was good, while at other points fur was scarce. The muskrat catch was light. Prices were high and even with a small catch the Indians, as a whole, fared well. The fur catch, in the Norway House Agency, which consisted principally of fox and mink, was only fair, and there were no rabbits in the bush.

ONTARIO

The Indians in Ontario had one of the best years they have yet known. The development of the 7,000 square-mile area in the James Bay District, in northeastern Ontario, known as Kesagami Beaver and Fur Preserve which was established in 1941, was continued. Re-stocking took place by the distribution of 30 live beaver over the area and the annual count of beaver lodges showed a gratifying increase. There was good co-operation with the Indian trappers, and the services of the native tallymen proved satisfactory.

In the second Beaver and Fur Preserve at Albany River the first year's re-stocking program was completed by the transfer to that area of 32 live beaver, taken in the Algonquin Park by courtesy of the Ontario Government. The live-trapping operation was conducted wholly by native trappers under the direction of the Chief Fur Supervisor and the Ontario Park wardens. The organization of the area into group trapping grounds was proceeded with, 17 tallymen were appointed, and provision made for the taking of a first beaver count. In this area also the administration met with full co-operation from the trappers concerned.

The proceeds of the fur crop generally in Ontario in which Indians participated were higher than average, principally because of an exceptionally high price level and the fact that the Provincial Government continued an open season on beaver under which each trapper was permitted to take ten pelts. The Indians participated to the full in this privilege, for which a special fee of \$5 was imposed on all trappers, including Indians.

During the year approximately 6,500 acres was acquired at Calstock in Studholm township for the purpose of establishing an Indian reserve for the English River Band and a number of Indians from the Albany Band, who have been scattered along the Transcontinental Railway. In addition, Bear Island in Lake Timagami was purchased to be set aside as an Indian reserve.

A project of reforestation was continued for the second successive year, and some 11,000 conifers were planted on submarginal land on Christian Island.

The agricultural operations on the reserves, despite an adverse spring season, were generally successful, and a larger acreage was reported under cultivation. A marked increase was shown in the quantity of canning factory crops grown. During the year an outstanding effort was made to have practically all Indian families produce their own vegetables. The results exceeded expectations and the majority of Indians in southern Ontario had sufficient vegetables for a year-round supply. Planting was late as the weather was wet on all reserves in the Fort Frances Agency.

Indians in the Chapleau district reported a good trapping year and obtained high prices for their fur. A fair catch of fox, weasel, and mink, was made in the Kenora Agency and prices were above the average. Commercial fishing provided many Indians with employment. There was a good run of mink in the Fort Frances Agency and prices were exceptionally high.

QUEBEC

Quebec hunting and trapping Indians had a favourable fur return and disposed of their catch at fairly high market prices. Many Indians found profitable employment in war industries, in cutting wood, and in lumber camps. Steel work kept the Caughnawaga Indians busy. On the whole the Quebec Indians had a good year, and no hardship prevailed.

An effort was made to reorganize and improve the salmon fishing at the Bersimis Agency. Satisfactory results were obtained both in quantity and in the sale of the fish. In view of the interference with the salmon by eels, steps were taken to commence eel-fishing operations. As there is a steady market for eels, this enterprise will also increase revenue and diminish relief.

The willow plantations at the St. Regis, Pierreville, and Maria Reserves did well. The growth was outstanding at St. Regis and the first crop is expected by the autumn of 1944. Fruit trees were distributed in southern Quebec, as well as strawberry plants and raspberry canes.

Homemakers' Clubs were organized on many reserves, and the Indian women made garments from discarded Army clothing, raised chickens, and improved their gardens. With a few exceptions, the potato crop was fair.

MARITIME PROVINCES

The policy of centralization was continued in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Indians throughout the Maritime Provinces found steady employment in lumber camps, in the steel industries, and on farms. Economic conditions among them improved generally, and as reported in the last Annual Report they enjoyed a higher standard of living than in former years.

WAR SERVICES

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

Prince Edward Island.....	24
Nova Scotia	92
New Brunswick	166
Quebec	164
Ontario	1,062
Manitoba	156
Saskatchewan	382
Alberta	87
British Columbia	243
Northwest Territories	0
Yukon Territory	7
	2,383

Approximately \$20,000 has been received at Ottawa from Indians for war purposes. This sum represents only part of the contributions. Many subscriptions have gone directly to local organizations while substantial gifts of furs, clothing, and other articles have not been given a monetary value. More than \$10,000 was donated to the Canadian Red Cross, the remainder being contributions to Canadian War Services, British War Victims Fund, Canadian Aid-to-Russia Fund, Queen's Canadian Fund, British and Canadian War Effort, Catholic Refugee Children's Fund, Salvation Army, London Orphan's Fund, and the "Wings for Britain" Fund (Indian Spitfire Fund).

The Old Crow Indians in the Yukon Territory this year made a further contribution of \$330. This was forwarded with the request that the money be sent to the Canadian Red Cross to be used for the relief of the Chinese people who had suffered as a result of the war. This was done and a letter of appreciation from the Red Cross was sent to Chief Peter Moses and the Indians through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

While serving with the Seaforth Highlanders, Private Frederick Webster, an Indian from the Lytton Indian Agency, British Columbia, won the Military Medal for "gallant and distinguished service" in Sicily.

In the King's Birthday list, June 2, 1943, British Empire Medals were awarded to Chief Charlie Windigo, Red Gut Band, Fort Frances Agency, Ontario; Chief Andrew Crate, Norway House Band, Norway House Agency, Manitoba; Chief Edward Gamble, Kitkatla Band, Skeena River Agency,

British Columbia; as well as to Chief Peter Moses of the Old Crow Band, Yukon Territory. These medals were awarded for excellent leadership, loyalty to the British Crown, and fine example shown to the Indians throughout Canada.

Last September five Indians from the Shubenacadie Indian Agency, in the Province of Nova Scotia, were the special guests of the Halifax Shipyards Limited at the launching of the Tribal Class destroyer, H.M.C.S. *Micmac*. Two of the Indians came from Shubenacadie, two from Truro, and one from Heatherton. In their native costume they added colour to the ceremony, and as the destroyer slid down the ways, they sang a hymn to Ste. Anne, in the Micmac tongue, invoking the blessing of God on the new ship.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The health of the Indians in the southern part of the country has been generally good, reflecting their improved economic status, due to increased opportunities for employment and better markets for their produce.

Unfortunately this has not been true in the case of the more northerly Indians. Early in 1943 a widespread epidemic of influenza swept across the north and caused a number of deaths.

There were a number of epidemics reported in various areas, none of which reached serious proportions. These included measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, chickenpox, and mumps. A few cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurred on the Tyendinaga Reserve and there was an outbreak of typhoid fever among the Indians at Moosehide, Y.T. and of meningococcal meningitis at Teslin Lake, Y.T.

A serious outbreak of bacillary dysentery occurred at Telegraph Creek in northern British Columbia, which resulted in 12 deaths. Prompt action and co-operation by the British Columbia public health officials helped to bring the epidemic under control. An outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the residential school at Shubenacadie.

Wherever possible public health procedures were carried out. The Branch's program of vaccination against smallpox and inoculation with toxoid against diphtheria was maintained. In some areas and in certain residential schools, children were inoculated against whooping cough and where Indians had been exposed to typhoid fever, T. A. B. vaccine was given.

Tuberculosis continued to be the leading cause of death among Indians. The anti-tuberculosis campaign was continued and at December 31, 1943, there were 925 Indians under treatment as compared with 767 being treated on December 31, 1942, an increase of 158.

The average annual death rate over the last five years has been 815. On the recognized basis of three beds for every death this Department should have about 2,445 patients under treatment. This would mean approximately an additional 1,500 beds for treatment purposes.

During the year the residential schools were surveyed and the Provincial clinics have supplied the staff and equipment for this work. Special surveys have also been carried out in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Ontario with the collaboration of Provincial Departments of Health.

Of considerable interest is a survey carried out by the Tuberculosis Division of the Ontario Department of Health among the 4,000 Indians in the James Bay area. Some 766 Indians were examined. Of this number 650, or 84.8 per cent were found to have no disease. Seventy, or 9 per cent, were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis, and an additional 46, or 6 per cent, had other conditions requiring observation.

Of the 70 found to have T.B., 39 were considered active cases and treatment was advised. It is of interest that the department has been fairly successful in getting this number under treatment, while 5 advanced cases died.

It is evident that by surveys such as this it is possible to examine the whole Indian population. They should be examined, those in need of treatment identified, and facilities provided to take care of them.

The scattered nature of the Indian population presents a problem to the department. It has been found that the Indian will accept treatment perhaps as well as his white brethren. The question of how far from home a patient has to go has always been a factor in treatment of the disease. White patients have been loath to go far, and the Indian is if anything more reluctant to go among strangers. For this reason the Department wishes to give special attention to providing treatment near home, to the end that the Indian will not be required to go far away to be cured.

Venereal disease is assuming ever larger proportions as a serious health problem and a menace among the Indian population. In parts of the North where it was hitherto almost unknown, with the influx of population to these areas, it is now a distinct menace. Another fact that is greatly increasing the problem is the influx to the cities from the reserves of so many of the younger Indians who are finding work in industry, restaurants, and as domestics, etc. There are no opportunities for desirable social life for these people and it seems almost inevitable that they get into trouble. When the time comes for them to return to their reserves, a sharp increase can be looked for in venereal disease rates, which up to the present have been comparatively lower than they are in the white population.

The Department operates fourteen hospitals. These hospitals were taxed to capacity throughout the year and a total of 8,443 patients were treated and there was a bed occupancy of 145,740 patient days. It has been increasingly difficult to keep an adequate staff in these hospitals, and the Branch is threatened with the necessity of having to close certain institutions.

The field nursing service was augmented by establishment of positions for field nurses in the Lesser Slave Lake and Cowichan Agencies. At Bersimis a resident nurse has been carrying on since the death of the doctor-agent.

A vigorous campaign for the improvement of nutrition among the Indians was continued. Many meetings of field staff and Indians were arranged and illustrated lectures intended to stimulate better food habits were given. A scientific study in northern Manitoba was continued and public health literature on nutrition was widely distributed through the schools. A special carrot biscuit rich in vitamins and other protective foods was developed and the schools branch supplied 21 tons of these to Indian day schools for noonday lunches.

Dental clinics and tonsil clinics were arranged in many areas and attempts were made to correct defective vision in many school children. Glasses were supplied to a number of destitute Indians who urgently needed them. A dental survey was made in the James Bay area and much valuable information on dental caries was obtained.

Medical officers at headquarters completed and distributed a booklet "A Guide for Drug Dispensers", which was designed to assist dispensers in remote areas in the treatment of Indians. Arrangements were made at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Vital Statistics to institute a uniform system for the collection of Indian vital statistics. This should result in more accurate information being readily available.

There were 189 Indians in mental institutions at the close of the year.

Although in many ways the year under review was a difficult one, it is felt some progress was made, particularly in the fields of nutrition and tuberculosis control.

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
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
1942-43.....	8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79.64
1943-44.....	8,729	7,902	7,858	5,355	16,587	13,257	79.92

An unusually large number of Indian day and residential school principals resigned during the year. Many day school teachers feel that by resigning from their positions and moving to larger centres of population they will enjoy greater opportunities for part-time service in patriotic organizations. Residential school principals have experienced difficulty in securing the teachers, farm help, and skilled mechanics necessary to maintain their schools in a high state of efficiency. Difficulty has also been experienced in securing the equipment necessary for the operation of these institutions.

A wider distribution of specially prepared vitamin biscuits has been made to Indian day schools. Twenty-one tons of these biscuits were distributed during the academic year to schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. In addition to the value of these biscuits from a nutritional standpoint, their distribution tends to encourage more regular attendance at Indian day schools in outlying districts.

An interesting experiment in educational effort is being successfully conducted at the Coqualeetza Indian Hospital, Sardis, B.C. Children who are hospital cases and not permitted to leave their cots are taught to make normal progress in the fundamental school subjects. Ordinary classroom procedure is of course precluded. Very thorough work, however, is being done by the two teachers in charge in reading, language development, arithmetic, spelling, writing, and social studies.

The St. Paul's (Church of England) Residential School, Blood Reserve, Alberta, won the January prize in the district war savings stamp drive open to all schools in the Cardston district. The St. Paul's School exceeded its allotment by over 600 per cent. A similar prize was won at the St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Residential School on the Blood Reserve in the month of December.

The Onion Lake (Church of England) Residential School, Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan, was totally destroyed by fire on December 1, 1943. Temporary accommodation for the 100 pupils enrolled at this school has been provided at the St. Alban's College, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The following schools, destroyed by fire in recent years, have not yet been rebuilt: Alberni Residential School classroom, File Hills classroom, Caughnawaga senior day school, Carcross Residential School, Fort George Residential School, Back Settlement Day School.

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure 1943-44

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	9,769 14	30,766 21		40,535 35
Prince Edward Island.....	1,025 90			1,025 90
New Brunswick.....	16,764 11			16,764 11
Quebec.....	75,337 90	3,627 04		78,964 94
Ontario.....	107,433 97	264,272 32		371,706 29
Manitoba.....	62,270 37	188,127 39		250,397 76
Saskatchewan.....	39,347 49	292,451 43		331,798 92
Alberta.....	1,262 65	307,543 49		308,806 14
British Columbia.....	78,648 04	321,144 48		399,792 52
British Columbia Schools Vocational In- struction.....			8,975 74	8,975 74
Northwest Territories.....	1,621 00	35,945 78		37,566 78
Yukon Territory.....	2,613 41	5,107 67		7,721 08
Assistance to Ex-pupils.....			783 92	783 92
Freight and Express.....			20 94	20 94
Salaries and Travel.....			15,983 88	15,983 88
Stationery.....			31,228 92	31,228 92
Tuition (Scholarships).....			14,488 19	14,488 19
Miscellaneous.....			12,521 33	12,521 33
	396,093 98	1,448,985 81	84,002 92	1,929,082 71

WELFARE

Prevailing economic conditions have enabled the Indians to enjoy an unusual measure of prosperity throughout the year. There are still, however, a few districts where relief costs remain practically as high as similar costs during the worst years of the depression. These districts consist in the main of northern agencies such as Abitibi, James Bay, Sioux Lookout, Norway House, Athabaska, and Lesser Slave Lake. It would appear that the Indians of these agencies have neither the skill, training, nor temperament to take full advantage of employment conditions in agricultural areas or in war industries. The members of these bands are usually referred to as hunting and trapping Indians. Relief costs among the members of such bands are not likely to be reduced until, by the adoption of long-term policies, provision is made for the restocking of these districts with fur-bearing and other animals, on which these Indians have depended until now for a livelihood.

A notable feature of the year's work was the interest taken in the production of pigs by the Indians of Saskatchewan. The raising of pigs at a number of agencies was undertaken in response to an appeal made to Indians on agricultural reserves to increase their contribution to the meat supply of the nation. Although this task was undertaken largely by way of experiment and, despite the shortage of labour on many reserves, it has already resulted in a substantial reduction in the quantity of pork ordinarily purchased for distribution to needy Indians.

The result obtained from commercial fishing on inland lakes has been gratifying and encouraging. The Lac Seul Band of Treaty 9 caught, during the fishing season, a total of 508,675 pounds, for which they received \$49,259. Their catch this year included jackfish, tulibeas, and eel-pouts, as well as 69,399 pounds of suckers, which fish are ordinarily discarded by commercial fishermen. Ten more members of this band purchased small gas-boats. This makes a total of 30 gas-power fishing boats owned and operated by the members of the Lac Seul Band.

Legislation in which provision is made for the making of loans to Indian bands was enacted by Parliament in the year 1938. The first loans were

actually made in the spring of 1939. Since that time, loans amounting to the following have been made: 1939—\$38,863; 1940—\$8,400; 1941—\$9,000; 1942—\$7,000. No loans have been made during the last two-year period. Twenty-one distinct and separate loans were granted. All of these, with the exception of three, were granted for the organization and operation of community farms in the Prairie Provinces. Two were granted for the promotion of handicraft projects at Pierreville and Caughnawaga, Que., and one at Musqueam, Vancouver Agency, for the installation of a community water system. Of the 21 loans granted, 12 have been repaid in full, and as at March 31, 1944, the outstanding obligations amounted to \$8,920.69. A very conservative policy has been followed in the granting of these loans. Experience suggests that where good land is available for the operation of a community farm, where this land is reasonably free from noxious weeds and where the active co-operation of the Indians can be secured, loans can usually be repaid in full with interest at the rate of 5 per cent during the five-year period.

Welfare Expenditure by Provinces 1943-44 and 1942-43

Province	1943-44	1942-43	Province	1943-44	1942-43
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	82,053 17	75,689 72	British Columbia.....	84,816 91	78,118 72
Prince Edward Island....	10,317 43	9,083 07	Northwest Territories...	14,357 60	14,792 25
New Brunswick.....	21,391 81	21,524 22	Yukon Territory.....	9,814 54	11,025 82
Quebec.....	111,971 60	115,902 58	Triennial Clothing.....	2,508 94	3,505 47
Ontario.....	105,054 32	98,070 08	Headquarters Salaries...	14,322 62	16,450 41
Manitoba.....	77,614 66	83,531 82	Miscellaneous.....	3,895 15	13,575 79
Saskatchewan.....	62,107 65	60,940 27	Handicraft.....	3,138 90	1,066 15
Alberta.....	48,725 43	54,696 21		652,090 78	647,977 58

HANDICRAFT

The demand for Indian craft products throughout the year far exceeded production. A large number of Indians, previously engaged in such work, are now either serving with the armed forces or employed in war industries. A skeleton organization, however, has been maintained on a number of reserves, with the object of providing employment for Indians who will return to these reserves in the immediate post-war period. At the present time those engaged in craft work are in the majority of cases elderly Indians who depend for a livelihood, in part at least, on the sale of basketry and other handmade articles.

An interesting feature of the year's work was the establishment of a beaded slipper and leather goods factory at Grouard, Alberta. This factory has been established to provide employment for 'teen age boys and girls, who from year to year complete their elementary education at Grouard Indian Residential School. This factory is operated on a strictly non-profit, co-operative basis and those engaged in the enterprise will share equally in the profits.

A presentation of twelve windbreakers was made to the officers of the destroyer H.M.C.S. *Iroquois*. These windbreakers were made from goat and deer skins, tanned, dressed, and made by members of the Homemakers' Club on the Golden Lake Indian Reserve, Ontario. The deer skins were contributed by Indian hunters and the goat skins were secured from the herd of goats established two years ago on this reserve.

A clay deposit, suitable for the production of pottery, has been discovered on the farm of the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School, Nova Scotia. This

discovery has already resulted in the installation of a kiln and the production of small quantities of pottery by the senior pupils. It is the hope of the principal of this school that the training now provided in pottery work will enable a number of the pupils, if they so desire, to establish a pottery industry on the Shubenacadie Reserve.

Although production of craft work has of necessity been curtailed in districts where the services of Indians have been absorbed in essential industries, nevertheless worthwhile shipments have recently been received for the first time from the Spanish River, Garden River, and Rama Reserves, Ontario, and from the Grouard district of Alberta.

GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND INDIAN FAIRS, 1943-44

ONTARIO—

Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford.....	\$ 225
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie.....	100
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey.....	150
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society.....	150
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition.....	250
Tyendinaga Agricultural Society.....	100

MANITOBA—

Manitoba Provincial Exhibition.....	250
Rosburn Agricultural Society.....	25

SASKATCHEWAN—

Prince Albert Agricultural Society.....	400
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited...	400

ALBERTA—

Calgary Exhibition.....	500
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BRITISH COLUMBIA—

North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan.....	50
Windmere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay.....	150
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster.....	50
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan.....	250

GENERAL—

Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions.....	1,000
	<u>\$4,050</u>

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:—

An addition to provide storage space was built at The Pas Agency, Manitoba. Assistance was given to the Indians of the Homalco Band, Vancouver Agency, in the construction of a float, and the Indians of the Kitamaat Reserve, Bella Coola Agency, British Columbia, were assisted in building a dock. Land was purchased adjoining the Williams Lake Indian Agency, British Columbia, for agency purposes. The wharf at Uchelet Indian Reserve, West Coast Agency, British Columbia, was repaired.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads on Indian reserves throughout Canada were repaired and sidewalks on the Restigouche Indian Reserve, Quebec, were reconstructed.

Bridges and culverts were repaired and replaced on the Barra Head Reserve, Eskasoni Agency, Nova Scotia; Fisher River and Peguis Reserves, Fisher River Agency, Manitoba.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supply systems were repaired at Sliammon Indian Reserve, Vancouver Agency, Bella Coola Agency, and Saanich Indian Reserve, Cowichan Agency, British Columbia. A well was provided at Orient Bay, Port Arthur Agency, Ontario, and pumps were purchased for the Caughnawaga Reserve, Quebec.

FENCES

Fences were repaired at a number of agencies in Canada, where required, and a fence was built at Orient Bay, Port Arthur Agency, Ontario.

IRRIGATION 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. Minor repairs, not requiring engineering supervision, were carried out at Kamloops, Nicola, Stikine, and Kootenay Agencies, British Columbia.

An auxiliary unit was purchased for light and power at Norway House, Manitoba, and lighting plants at other agencies were kept in repair. Batteries were provided at James Bay Agency, Ontario; Bersimis Agency, Quebec; Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan, and Bella Coola and Kwawkwewlth Agencies, British Columbia. A new generator to provide light and power was purchased for Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories. Kitchen ranges were supplied at Christian Island, Ontario; Stony Agency, Alberta, and new furnaces were installed at Touchwood Agency headquarters, and at Fishing Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan. A kerosene-operated refrigerator was installed in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police quarters at St. Regis, Quebec.

A new departmental boat was purchased for the James Bay Agency, Ontario, and other departmental boats were repaired at Port Arthur Agency, Ontario, and Bella Coola Agency, British Columbia.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

LAND SALES AND LEASES

During the fiscal year a total of one hundred and two sales of Indian lands were made. Forty-nine of these sales were for cash amounting to \$8,957.04 and fifty-three were time sales totalling \$36,111.33, a total for the year of \$45,068.37. Forty-four of these land sales were small subdivision lots of low value not required for future Indian occupancy. Collection on land sale agreements amounted to \$201,965.60, being \$100,969.53 paid on account of principal and \$100,996.07 on account of interest, the former amount being added to the Capital Accounts of the Bands interested. In addition to the above \$15,548.36 was received and placed in Suspense, pending completion of sale agreements.

During the year the land sales account showed a substantial improvement particularly with reference to reduction in interest arrears and the number of land sales contracts closed. With reference to old land sales contracts one hundred and thirty-three were paid out in full; fifteen were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and one reduction was made by revision in accordance with rulings under the terms of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, with the result that the total number of current time sales at the end of the fiscal year stood at five hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of ninety-six

from the previous year. One hundred and thirty-one patents to Indian lands were issued upon completion of sale contracts.

Rentals collected under leases, permits, etc., for the fiscal year amounted to \$246,908.78, an increase of \$78,118.60 over the previous year. The net increase in Revenue Account from interest on land sales and rent of leased lands was \$127,463.36 over the previous year or slightly over 57 per cent.

ADJUSTMENTS UNDER F.C.A.A.

Three land sale contracts were reviewed under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and resulted in gross reductions in arrears of \$1,708.15, of which \$1,240.45 was on account of principal and \$467.70 on account of interest. This compares with a gross reduction of \$101,108.27 in the year 1941-42 and \$27,926.47 in the fiscal year 1942-43 and would indicate that the remaining land contract holders appear to be satisfied with the condition of their accounts.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

During the year drilling for oil proceeded on the Blood Indian Reserve, resulting in a dry hole. Twenty-three leases were in force on this reserve, rentals being satisfied by the acceptance of development work in accordance with the Regulations. Elsewhere three leases on the Sarcee Indian Reserve and ten on the Stony Reserve produced rental revenue in the amount of \$4,080.14. No production was obtained on any Indian reserve and the only tangible result of the year's activity was the accumulation of additional geological data which were tabulated and recorded.

FUR CONSERVATION

The administration, organization, and development of lands secured under lease from the various provinces for fur production purposes on behalf of the Indian population was proceeded with throughout the year.

In the Province of Quebec progress was made on the five beaver and fur preserves in that province. On the oldest of these, the Nottoway Beaver Preserve, the annual count disclosed the presence of over 3,300 beaver, indicating that it would come into production well within the seven years originally planned to accomplish the restocking of the preserve. During the year the fifth preserve—that on the Abitibi River—was added to the Quebec group.

On the two beaver preserves in Ontario restocking was carried on by the transplanting of thirty live beaver on the Kesagami Preserve and twenty-eight on the preserve at Albany River.

In Manitoba the rat development area at Fisher River reached the production stage and at the close of the year seventy-nine Indians were actually engaged in taking the harvest. This initial small crop has been tentatively fixed at 10,000 pelts, which will assure the Indians of a small income from fur that nature has denied them for twenty years.

On the Dominion-Provincial developments at The Pas trapping licences were issued to 252 Indian trappers with a record crop of fur anticipated. Estimated production and price levels indicate that one thousand Indians represented by the above number of trappers will share in the crop to the extent of over \$125,000, or the equivalent of \$500 per family, which income will be earned in a maximum period of five weeks. Five hundred and twenty-five non-Indian trappers will also share to the same extent.

In Saskatchewan three general fur projects and two rat projects also made progress. The Sipanok development produced in the first month of the fiscal year under review a crop which sold for approximately \$28,000, providing 271

Indians with a subsistence backlog. At the end of the same year every trapper in the group had taken out a permit to participate in the 1944 crop, estimated to be slightly larger in volume.

On the Loon Lake lease preparations were made to take a first crop estimated at three thousand pelts. In this case the crop at the instigation and request of the Indians themselves is to be taken and treated as a community effort, every member of the group participating. It is a particularly interesting study in Indian co-operative effort, based on a plan originating with the Indians themselves.

In Alberta and to some extent in British Columbia progress was made in the establishment of Indian traplines. In the former province over five hundred new registrations had been arranged and agreed upon with the provincial authorities during the year.

Plans for the further extension of the fur conservation program were considered and developed.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY

Income to the bands from this source substantially increased during the year. Timber products consisted of 23,307,621 feet board measure of saw-timber, 13,720 cords of pulpwood, 915 cords of fuel-wood, 41,419 linear feet of piling, and 100 cords of shingle blocks were sold to contractors under licence and \$67,155 was realized in timber royalties. Bonus dues paid in advance on another large block of timber sold during the year amounted to \$52,000. In addition, Indians themselves (who operate on a very low royalty scale) harvested 5,479,140 feet board measure of saw-timber, 28,101 cords of pulpwood and fuel-wood, and other miscellaneous timber products in the amount of \$26,398.46. Other sources of revenue such as ground rentals, licence fees, dues on timber cut in trespass, and fines added another \$4,861.11. The aggregate receipts totalled \$150,360.12. This represents an increase of over 10 per cent over the previous year, which was considered a banner year in the administration of this resource.

FOREST FIRES

Forty-six small forest fires were reported during the year as compared with thirty-five in 1942. These fires caused relatively little damage and were suppressed, with a cost to the Department of \$2,252.09, which is well below the average.

MINING

During the year revenue received in connection with various mining activities on Indian reserves was as follows:—

Royalties from the sale of coal, sand, and gravel.....	\$ 9,462 12
Rentals, permit fees, etc.	4,470 99
Total	\$13,933 11

This represents three times the revenue received in the previous year.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENT

There were ninety-nine enfranchisements under the Act carried out during the past fiscal year.

INDIAN ESTATES

The number of Indian estates under administration by the Branch continues to increase. It is a matter of regret that a large number of estates of Indian lads who have given their lives in the war during the past year have been added to those under the administrative charge of the Branch. The forwarding

of their effects to their bereaved families is its sad duty. Tribute might properly be paid in this report to the contribution made by Indians to the successful prosecution of the war, which contribution has not only been general and spontaneous but as high relative to their numbers as among those who enjoy fuller rights of citizenship. The Indians are represented in every service and in many ranks from private soldier to brigadier; the responsibility assumed and the sacrifices made by Indians is a frequent matter of respectful comment. They must not be forgotten with the return of the peace which they have shed their blood to assure to what is truly their native land.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The Division administered 448 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. On March 31, 1944, the aggregate fund totalled \$15,793,185.64. A comparison with the previous year is as follows:—

Trust Balances	Capital	Revenue
March 31, 1944	\$12,742,657 44	\$3,050,528 20
March 31, 1943	12,353,036 07	2,674,735 49
Increase	\$ 389,621 37	\$ 375,792 71

Since 1939, there are noteworthy increases—in the capital account of \$764,328.09 and in the revenue account \$879,354.36—attributable to the emphasis being placed upon the fuller utilization of the land, timber, and other resources on Indian reserves coupled with an appeal made to the Indian people to conserve, in a time of relative prosperity, their unearned income against the days of greater need which may follow the discontinuance of war industries and a possible diminution in the demand for what they have to sell. The increase, particularly in respect to the more than seven-eighths of a million dollars added to Revenue Account, forms a cushion for unexpected calls upon unearned income.

Items of receipts were: Accrued 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 improvements, and enfranchisement. These outline the transactions in connection with Indian Trust Accounts and may be summarized as follows:—

	1942-43	1943-44
Total receipts credited to band funds. . . .	\$1,515,277 91	\$1,814,071 94
Total expenditures paid from band funds. . . .	1,129,796 32	1,048,657 86
Excess receipts over expenditures. . . .	\$ 385,481 59	\$ 765,414 08

Continuous pressure has been applied to Indian agents, with gratifying results, to effect collection of debts owing to Band funds by individual members.

PERSONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

In addition to the general funds the Division administers 2,110 individual savings accounts representing a total of \$316,796 as at March 31, 1944. A comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals is as follows:—

	1942-43	1943-44
Deposits	\$66,930 67	\$84,940 03
Withdrawals	46,703 48	68,051 49
Net increase in funds on deposit.	\$20,227 19	\$16,888 54

The net increase in funds on deposit, although not as great as that in 1942-43, has been due to the fact that Indians are taking advantage of the period of relatively good times and using the facilities offered by Indian Savings Accounts as a means of accumulating a fund to assist in the rehabilitation of enlisted Indians. This proper use of their savings in assistance to Indians already discharged from the forces is the reason that the net increase in funds on deposit is less this year than last. The Indian agents continue, where it is expedient in the interests of the Indians concerned, to give advice and supervision to dependants in the matter of properly expending their Allowance and Assigned Pay funds.

ANNUITIES

Some 49,128 Indians shared in the distribution of annuities in accordance with treaties made between the Indians and the Dominion Government. As in the past, almost every means of transportation was employed by treaty-paying parties. Seven major treaty trips were made by aeroplane.

Number of Chiefs paid at.....	\$ 25	\$ 173	\$ 4,325
Number of Headmen paid at.....	15	367	5,505
Number of Indians paid at.....	5	48,490	242,450
Number of commutations of annuity paid at.....	50	99	4,950
Number of enfranchised Indians paid at.....	100	20	2,000
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years			1,514
Number of Indians paid at..... (Abitibi)	4	98	392
Amount paid on account of arrears at.....	4	..	44
Total paid on account of above items.....			<u>\$261,180</u>
General advance <i>re</i> Robinson Treaty to be added.....			<u>7,500</u>
Total			<u>\$268,680</u>

In addition to the above numbers receiving annuities from Federal funds there are some 11,851 Indians who also receive annuity under Robinson Superior, Robinson Huron, and Treaty 9 (James Bay). This brings the total number of Indians in Canada receiving Treaty annuity to approximately 60,979.

BAND LOANS

During the fiscal year a total of \$17,557 from band funds was loaned to 102 individual band members, the average loan being \$172.13. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:—

Purchase of live stock and equipment.....	\$ 8,130
Repairs to buildings, etc.	5,675
Construction of new buildings, sinking of wells, etc.....	2,290
Purchase of property—land and buildings	710
Miscellaneous purchases	752
Total	<u>\$17,557</u>

The following is a recapitulation of applications:—

Applications considered 141, totalling	\$24,257
Applications approved 102, totalling	17,557
Applications approved, later cancelled, 15, totalling.....	2,255
Applications rejected 20, totalling	3,445
Applications in abeyance 4, totalling	1,000

Borrowers received assistance in the purchase of 37 horses (15 teams included), 46 cows, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 gang plough, 1 threshing machine, and 8 sets of harness. Repairs were made to 41 houses and 2 barns; 7 houses, and 1 barn were newly constructed, and 2 wells were sunk.

From monies advanced in past years, a total of 115 band loans in the amount of \$18,736.39 were fully retired during the fiscal year, illustrating the "revolving" feature of the funds used for loan purposes.

The following is a summary of band loan transactions for the years ending:—

Year ending	New Loans		Loans Retired	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
March 31, 1940.....	175	28,248 94	.....	19,412 00
March 31, 1941.....	170	24,795 47	.....	26,329 63
March 31, 1942.....	133	21,875 25	.....	34,616 99
March 31, 1943.....	110	17,095 90	*628	25,092 18
March 31, 1944.....	102	17,557 00	115	18,736 39
Totals.....	690	109,772 56	743	124,187 19

* Total loans retired to March 31, 1943.

In accordance with the general policy of the Administration, under the plan 424 individual Indians are making use of over \$50,000 of their Trust Funds for the purpose of more firmly establishing themselves on their lands on a self-sustaining basis.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

There are 98 Indian agencies throughout the Dominion.

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 two Indian agencies in Nova Scotia, namely, in Hants County (Shubenacadie) and in Cape Breton County (Eskasoni).

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

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 wood-working 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, Gaspé, Gentilly (Becancour), Harrington Harbour (St. Augustine), Maniwaki, Mingan, Natashquan, Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Oka, Pierreville, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche (including the former Maria Agency), 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, High-

gate (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 of 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 nine Indian agency offices in Manitoba, located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (Clandeboye), The Pas, Gillam (Port Nelson and York Factory), Churchill (Fort Churchill).

Tribal Origin.—The Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees who are 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, and 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 single roofs. They are usually

whitewashed 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 Lake), 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 Lake, 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 modern farming methods as their white neighbours. Their cattle are of a good type, most of them being of the Short-horn breed. In the north central sections of the Province they supplement their incomes, by selling their surplus hay and taking out fuel-wood, and 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 wages 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 fuel-wood.

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 some of the more advanced reserves while on others 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 source of occupation. Many own their own power-boats and up-to-date equipment and they 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 Kwakiutls 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 TERRITORY

Tribal Origin.—The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slaves at Lancing Creek who migrated from Good Hope on Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of the 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 and Territories, 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 Territory.....	1,550	1,352				146		52	162	179	175	168	81	70	305	272	68	70
Total Indian Population...	113,378	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 No. 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 S. Fallow	Total Acres under Cultivation
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres	Tons				
Alberta.....	8,793	85,531	9,978	259,651	2,891	50,230	236	12,729	3,787	13,639	89	160	25,876	51,810
British Columbia.....	3,420	76,179	3,882	97,357	903½	16,273	2,706½	269,450	24,075	42,120	1,609½	399	750	37,745½
Manitoba.....	1,307	35,920	2,762	100,106	3,036	82,567	644	45,451	2,871	15,937	390	74	3,661	14,745
New Brunswick.....			65	501	4	20	73	5,130	134	127	23½			299½
Northwest Territories.....	1	8	9½	98			53½	1,396	6½	62	½	1	2½	74½
Nova Scotia.....			16	550			46	1,025	135	175	15	3		215½
Ontario.....	1,948	24,764	11,110½	100,902	3,846½	62,183	2,590½	94,819	8,721½	21,544	1,958	272	1,342½	31,789½
Prince Edward Island.....			40	720			8	1,280	50	40	3		15	116
Quebec.....	46	431	1,880	22,845	495	7,123	734	16,418	2,513½	4,948	297	269	368	6,602½
Saskatchewan.....	9,015	165,106	13,515	294,845	4,067	68,795	586	48,846	2,685	9,743	278	714	14,768	45,628
Yukon Territory.....							2	8			¾			2½
Total.....	24,530	387,939	43,258	877,575	15,242½	287,191	7,679½	496,552	44,978½	108,335	4,664½	1,892	46,783	189,029

TABLE No. 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	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.....	1,296,272	435,034	809,428	51,810	443,108	436	1,834	2,524	2,334	1,508	2,414	102	9,805	22	8	8	1	144	287
British Columbia.....	829,515	542,258½	249,511	37,745½	227,754	4,137	2,815	4,246	2,737	942	2,271	492	42,117	155	74	59	7	65	161
Manitoba.....	545,888	406,895	124,248	14,745	62,000	198	2,982	1,977	1,033	734	1,451	124	8,760	60	17	41	3	117	49
New Brunswick.....	36,963	35,559	1,104½	299½	1,168	380	40	225	51	18	56	17	1,100	6	5	10	.....	5	3
Northwest Territories.....	1,924	1,815½	34	74½	81½	.....	368	188	4	.....	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	18,188	17,441	531½	215½	795	207	27	45	33	10	26	8	570	5	3	7	4	4	.....
Ontario.....	1,346,690	1,210,937½	103,962½	31,739½	100,565	2,943	2,251	5,293	3,850	1,179	3,007	588	45,945	107	45	89	12	142	129
Prince Edward Island.....	2,741	2,425	200	116	500	27	1	14	3	6	13	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Quebec.....	198,930	178,062½	14,265	6,602½	15,036	1,530	514	2,364	637	282	1,402	154	6,484	24	4	30	1	27	40
Saskatchewan.....	1,286,976	499,402	741,946	45,628	345,624	269	2,396	3,048	2,492	1,821	2,971	34	15,926	49	24	19	3	56	65
Yukon Territory.....	6,864	6,852½	8½	2½	21	12	47	9	3	1	4	5	503	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	5,570,951	3,336,682½	2,045,239½	189,029	1,196,652½	10,139	13,275	19,933	13,177	6,501	13,615	1,524	131,695	430	181	265	31	561	736

TABLE NO. 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.....	127	10,028	1,936	196	2,781	6,593	4,213	2,494	8,795	199	564	2,246	19,014	883	2,031
British Columbia.....	153	7,987	1,408	292	5,381	3,089	5,943	2,970	35,675	2,062	3,255	8,375	82,587	2,266	1,772
Manitoba.....	11	2,330	51	26	653	1,484	891	469	7,410	102	1,681	3,723	62,640	6,045	2,115
New Brunswick.....		11				16	12	8	207	39	148	174	1,600	155	41
Northwest Territories.....	2	41	6					1,763		114	745	1,458	22,480	1,017	541
Nova Scotia.....		33			1	58	13	8	220		17	119	1,260	5	22
Ontario.....	18	1,963	201	79	402	2,304	1,450	5,341	42,885	515	3,962	10,736	134,365	5,666	3,014
Prince Edward Island.....		9	2	2	4	12	10	4	125	5	5	3	10	2	
Quebec.....	2	576	77	85	4	1,619	779	902	7,570	126	1,461	2,820	30,425	861	1,075
Saskatchewan.....	12	5,064	221	62	1,391	2,931	2,371	3,357	12,988	99	402	2,418	32,476	1,017	1,844
Yukon Territory.....		7		1		4	3	78	14	13	14	110	1,600	20	67
Total.....	325	28,049	3,902	743	10,617	18,112	15,685	17,394	115,889	3,274	12,254*	32,182	388,457	17,937	12,522

TABLE NO. 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.....	315,452	223,022	220,630	91,727 51	2,609 55	.....	9,635	128,388	112,782	247,549 23	1,351,795 29
British Columbia.....	654,711	178,689	1,507,503	62,343 70	113,567 58	1,320 11	1,588,500	328,327	205,645	57,488 23	4,698,094 62
Manitoba.....	260,812	42,125	201,750	5,145 80	2,141 63	.....	86,450	250,250	92,825	105,059 74	1,046,559 17
New Brunswick.....	3,515	50	63,175	400 00	113 61	.....	1,095	1,725	11,150	2,673 32	83,896 93
Northwest Territories.....	6,480	.....	25,960	.....	.....	.....	16,800	41,800	4,900	19,530 00	115,270 00
Nova Scotia.....	6,400	225	49,000	15 00	121 64	.....	190	1,200	4,100	2,386 49	63,638 13
Ontario.....	416,585	103,460	1,531,000	40,331 17	26,628 06	121 15	212,910	654,075	438,845	383,184 89	3,807,140 27
Prince Edward Island.....	2,112	450	1,000	.....	.....	.....	500	150	1,200	16	5,412 16
Quebec.....	110,750	16,750	805,500	15,115 39	6,949 35	.....	1,800	260,655	126,550	24,321 69	1,368,391 43
Saskatchewan.....	484,811	95,778	208,486	31,830 21	3,164 93	.....	28,126	108,195	193,875	161,069 55	1,315,335 69
Yukon Territory.....	100	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	100	8,000	1,200	21 00	21,511 00
Total.....	2,261,818	660,549	4,626,004	246,908 78	155,296 35	1,441 26	1,945,906	1,782,765	1,193,072	1,003,284 30	13,877,044 69

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for Year 1943-44

	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Medical	Grants to Hospitals	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		12,783	218	30,103		82,053	9,834	30,701		165,692
Prince Edward Island.....		3,218	4	3,615		10,317	1,028			18,180
New Brunswick.....		6,444		15,553		21,392	16,764			60,153
Quebec.....	25	47,299	777	90,220		111,972	75,338	3,627	100	329,358
Ontario.....		125,708	9	163,550		105,054	124,629	247,077	1,101	767,128
Manitoba.....	37	75,857	258	93,761		77,615	75,209	175,189	400	498,326
Saskatchewan.....	1,313	115,858	18	67,845		62,108	65,282	266,537	1,000	579,939
Alberta.....		108,510	45	56,218	1,080	48,725	11,552	297,255	609	523,994
British Columbia.....	3,643	122,235	605	157,930		84,817	90,510	309,282	666	769,688
Northwest Territories.....		18,540		33,148	3,690	14,358	2,197	35,370		107,303
Yukon Territory.....		625		13,504		9,814	3,456	4,265		31,664
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	52,697	12,809	34,119	19,189		23,865	75,027			217,706
Indian Hospitals.....				330,107						330,107
Tuberculosis Control.....				410,651						410,651
British Columbia Special.....		16,978		42,355		29,852	8,975			98,160
Pensions and Gratuities.....		1,125								1,125
Return to Indian Trust Fund amount of cash destroyed by the Caughnawaga Indian Agency fire.....	57,715	667,989	36,051	1,527,749	4,770	681,942	559,779	1,369,303	3,876	4,909,174
Statutory Indian Annuities.....										263,700
Statutory Pensions.....										619
										5,178,788

Open Account—Indian Act Revolving Fund 1943-44

EXPENDITURE

British Columbia.....\$ 804 27

REPAYMENTS

Manitoba.....\$ 1,695 15
 Saskatchewan..... 13,289 44
 Alberta..... 417 04
 British Columbia..... 1,715 59
17,117 22
 Repayments over expenditure.....\$ 16,312 95

Statement of Net Expenditures by Provinces, Year 1943-44

FUR CONSERVATION

Province	Amount
Quebec.....	\$ 12,883 40
Ontario.....	10,908 87
Manitoba.....	15,329 95
Saskatchewan.....	30,371 68
Alberta.....	1,638 50
British Columbia.....	236 00
Head Office.....	2,653 74
Total.....	<u>74,022 14</u>

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944.

	Debit		Credit	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, April 1, 1943.....			15,027,771	56
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, etc.....			1,048,512	54
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1944.....			762,131	52
Credit transfers during the year.....			3,427	88
Expenditure during the year.....	1,038,220	46		
Transfers by Warrant, etc.....	10,438	57		
Balance, March 31, 1944.....	15,793,184	47		
	<u>16,841,843</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>16,841,843</u>	<u>50</u>

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement Showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944

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		76	78	154	140	96.75	48	9	21	27	20	8	14	7	.....
Quebec.....	1				1	8	13	21	19	90.47	10	3	2	2	4				.....
Ontario.....	13	5	1		6	1	773	885	1,658	1,478	89.14	425	234	261	238	152	166	83	69	30
Manitoba.....	9	1	1		4	3	504	606	1,110	1,014	91.35	344	184	168	136	138	73	33	12	22
Saskatchewan.....	14	3			9	2	846	922	1,768	1,602	90.61	560	273	281	220	200	131	82	20	1
Alberta.....	19	5			12	2	902	1,013	1,915	1,722	89.92	577	346	262	259	213	166	71	14	7
Northwest Territories.....	4	1			3		77	110	187	161	86.10	81	46	20	17	13	6	4	.....
British Columbia.....	13	2			9	2	850	1,046	1,896	1,738	91.67	541	339	275	259	177	154	91	52	8
Yukon.....	1	1					10	10	20	19	95.00	6	2	6	3	2	1	.....	
Total—Residential Schools.....	75	18	2		45	10	4,046	4,683	8,729	7,902	90.53	2,592	1,436	1,296	1,161	919	705	378	174	68

SCHOOL STATEMENT—*Concluded*

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	13	10	23	16	69.57	8	6	4	1	2		2			
Nova Scotia.....	9	113	131	244	165	67.62	119	39	36	24	16	6	1	3		
New Brunswick.....	10	156	162	318	213	66.98	90	51	57	45	26	22	17	9		
Quebec.....	28	710	715	1,425	1,059	74.32	511	257	218	130	109	115	62	15	1	
Ontario.....	76	1,082	1,212	2,294	1,668	72.71	709	369	320	296	198	153	120	112	17	
Manitoba.....	42	520	511	1,031	614	59.55	536	213	143	69	37	24	5	4		
Saskatchewan.....	27	314	287	601	367	61.06	306	98	95	45	33	12	7	5		
Alberta.....	1	13	17	30	15	50.00	5	8	5	7	4			1		
Northwest Territories.....	3	8	21	29	21	72.41	8	5	7	1	6			2		
British Columbia.....	57	836	857	1,693	1,096	64.74	783	300	232	170	107	57	33	11		
Yukon.....	4	32	38	70	45	64.29	41	14	9	6						
Total—Day Schools.....	258	3,797	3,961	7,758	5,279	68.05	3,116	1,360	1,126	794	538	389	249	160	26	

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	8	5	13	11	84.62	7	3		1	2					
Ontario.....	2	31	21	52	47	90.38	12	9	11	2	7	5	3	3		
Manitoba.....	3	17	10	27	13	48.15	19	5	1		2					
Saskatchewan.....	1	4	4	8	5	62.50	2	1	2	1	1	1				
Total—Combined White and Indian Day Schools.....	7	60	40	100	76	76.00	40	18	14	4	12	6	3	3		

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percent- age of Attendance	Grades								
	Day	Resi- dential	Com- bined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	13	10	23	16	69.57	8	6	4	1	2		2		
Nova Scotia.....	9	1		10	189	209	398	314	78.89	167	48	57	51	36	14	15	10	
New Brunswick.....	10			10	156	162	318	213	66.98	90	51	57	45	26	22	17	9	1
Quebec.....	28	1	1	30	726	733	1,459	1,089	74.64	528	263	220	133	115	115	62	15	8
Ontario.....	76	13	2	91	1,886	2,118	4,004	3,193	79.75	1,146	612	592	536	357	324	206	184	47
Manitoba.....	42	9	3	54	1,041	1,127	2,168	1,641	75.69	899	402	312	205	177	97	38	16	22
Saskatchewan.....	27	14	1	42	1,164	1,213	2,377	1,974	83.05	868	372	378	266	234	144	89	25	1
Alberta.....	1	19		20	915	1,030	1,945	1,737	89.31	582	354	267	266	217	166	71	15	7
Northwest Territories.....	3	4		7	85	131	216	182	84.26	89	51	27	18	19	6	6		
British Columbia.....	57	13		70	1,686	1,903	3,589	2,834	78.96	1,324	639	507	429	284	211	124	63	8
Yukon.....	4	1		5	42	48	90	64	71.11	47	16	15	9	2	1			
Totals.....	258	75	7	340	7,903	8,684	16,587	13,257	79.92	5,748	2,814	2,436	1,959	1,469	1,100	630	337	94

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH