

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

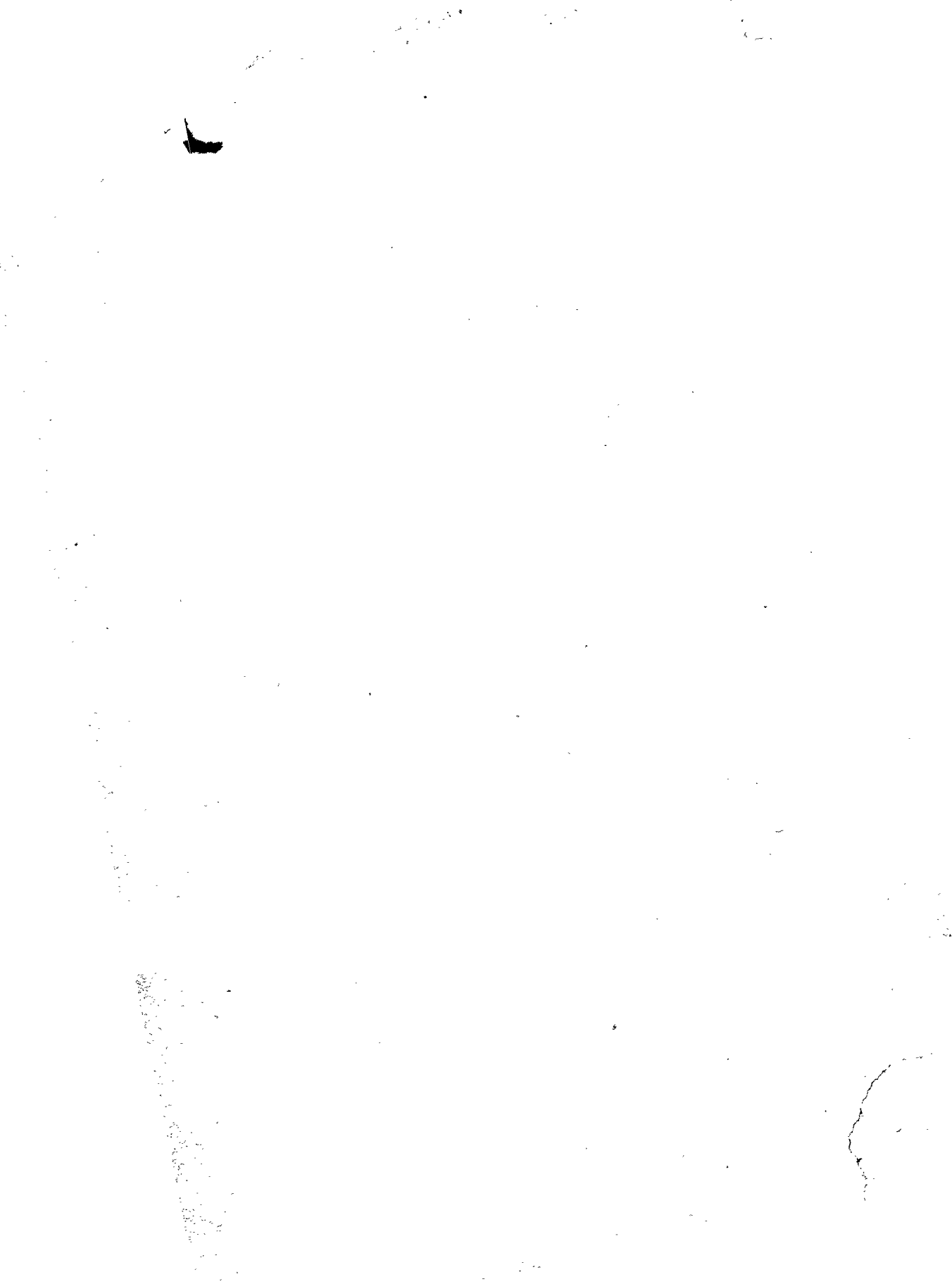
REPORT
OF
Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945



*(Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources,
Pages 160 to 192 inclusive)*

OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1946



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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R. A. HOEY, ACTING DIRECTOR

Demands for Indian labour continued through the fiscal year and as a result economic conditions on reserves in most parts of Canada were maintained at a comparatively high level. Generally the fur catch was low, although good catches were reported from a few localities. Farming Indians had a fairly successful year with cattle raising showing good profits. Health conditions in the southern and more populated parts of the country showed improvement but this was offset to some extent by epidemics in previously isolated parts of northern areas.

POPULATION

The quinquennial census of the Indian population was taken in 1944. The records of the Branch indicate that there has been a slow but steady increase in the population from year to year.

The following table shows the number of Indians by provinces according to the 1944 census:—

Province	Population
Alberta	12,754
British Columbia	25,515
Manitoba	15,892
New Brunswick	2,047
Northwest Territories	3,816
Nova Scotia	2,364
Ontario	32,421
Prince Edward Island	266
Quebec	15,182
Saskatchewan	14,158
Yukon	1,531
Total Indian population	125,946

A more detailed statement giving statistics of the Indian population under the headings of religion, age, and sex in the various provinces will be found in Table 1 on page 183.

THE INDIANS AND THE WAR

The Indians throughout the Dominion of Canada have displayed a keen interest in the progress of the war, and have, since its outset, given ample evidence of their loyalty by voluntary enlistments in the Armed Forces and generous contributions to the Red Cross and other war funds. Indian women also have rendered valuable service in Red Cross work, knitting socks, mufflers, and other articles as well as supplying comforts for the soldiers.

The number of enlistments among the Indians in proportion to their population has been exceptionally good. More than 2,600 enlistments of Indians have been recorded. This figure includes also a few Indian girls who enlisted in the Army and Air Force. It must also be remembered that, undoubtedly, many Indians have enlisted of whom the Indian Affairs Branch has no definite information.

As an inevitable result of this substantial enlistment many brave Indians have laid down their lives in the cause of freedom. Since the outbreak of the war, according to Branch records, some 170 Indians have either been killed in action, died of wounds, or as a result of natural causes. Recently, word was received of the death of George Badger, an Indian of the Pelly Agency, Saskat-

chewan, who had been a Prisoner of War at Hong Kong since 1941. John Smallboy of the Moose Band, Moose Factory Agency, Ontario, has been reported to have been through the African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns.

A magnificent record was established by an Indian family of the Cape Croker Agency. John McLeod, the father, served in the last war and with the Veterans Guard in this war. His six sons and one daughter enlisted in the Armed Forces. Two sons were wounded in action and two others paid the supreme sacrifice. Three Indians have been awarded the Military Medal. Gunner Dick Patrick, Royal Canadian Artillery, member of the Okanagan Indian Agency, British Columbia, was decorated for "gallant and distinguished conduct in the field". As stated in last year's report, Private Frederick Webster, Seaforth Highlanders, member of the Lytton Indian Agency, British Columbia, won the Military Medal. Private Huron Eldon Brant, member of the Tyendinaga Indian Agency, Ontario, was also awarded the Military Medal in the battle of Grammichelle in 1943. The Official Citation stated "he distinguished himself for his prompt and courageous attack with his Bren Gun on an enemy force of approximately 30 men, inflicting severe casualties. Private H. E. Brant totally disregarded his own personal safety in the face of very heavy enemy fire and made possible the killing or capturing of the entire enemy force." This gallant soldier was later killed in action in Italy.

The Department has assumed the responsibility of administering all estates of deceased soldiers. In all cases steps are being taken to effect proper and fair distribution. The utmost care has been exercised to see that dependants obtain the full benefit of pension and allowances.

Indian enlistments by Provinces are as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	24
Nova Scotia	110
New Brunswick	188
Quebec	181
Ontario	1,137
Manitoba	158
Saskatchewan	400
Alberta	128
British Columbia	270
Northwest Territories	0
Yukon	7
Total	2,603

In addition to the above, according to Branch statistics, 46 Indians enlisted in the United States Armed Forces. This figure is only approximate as Branch records are not complete.

The monetary contribution has been large; the following donations having been received from Indian bands and individual Indians throughout the Dominion:—

Canadian Red Cross	\$11,742 50
Canadian War Services	1,787 45
Salvation Army	100 00
"War Effort"	2,732 51
Catholic Refugee Children	69 00
British War Victims' Fund	400 00
London Orphans' Fund	432 30
British War Effort	100 00
Queen's Canadian Fund	850 00
Canadian Aid to Russia Fund	610 84
Wings for Britain Fund	2,427 61
Total	\$21,252 21

This represents only part of the contribution. Many subscriptions have gone directly to local organizations, and substantial donations of furs, clothing, and other articles have not been given a monetary value.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Fort Simpson Agency the Indians complained of trouble on their trap-lines through the depredations of wolves which robbed their traps, chased the game from the country, and destroyed rabbit snares and caches of meat.

The Trout Lake Indians of Fort Providence were obliged to move their families to the Mackenzie River above Providence owing to fires which ravaged the country last year. They reported good catches of fur at their new camp and plenty of fish in the river, although they were farther away from the good beaver swamps.

All Indians who had transportation suitable for the trip went to "The Fishery" on Great Slave Lake where the catch averaged 9,000 fish per scow, and more if larger scows were used. The fish makes a very welcome addition to the Indians' winter food as it is used both by the Indians and their dogs. As rabbits have been diminishing in some parts of the country, the Indians have been encouraged to obtain as much fish as possible for their winter needs.

The grain, hay, and garden crops at this agency turned out exceptionally well with an abundance of fodder for winter feed.

An increase in the number of lynx with particularly good prices was reported in the Fort Norman Agency. Muskrats were scarce in the Norman and Good Hope areas, but the beaver hunt throughout the agency was quite successful. The Good Hope Indians had an excellent spring hunt.

Fox were reported numerous in all areas but rabbits were fewer than expected. Prices generally for fur were slightly lower than last year. The Indians remained at the fish lakes during the month of October and had a good catch.

In the Fort Resolution Agency early summer rains were beneficial to gardens and prevented the spread of forest fires. It is usual for the Indians to have fur to sell or barter after the spring muskrat hunt but this year the catch was so small that they had to sell it as soon as it was caught in order to provide necessities for their families. Fishing operations were fair as also was the autumn duck hunt.

The Indians at Resolution and Yellowknife made good wages cutting firewood and at the mining camps and saw-mills. This was in contrast to conditions at Fort Rae where wage-earning jobs were few.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notwithstanding the influence of war conditions, the general progress and well-being of the Indians was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. Wages, especially in war plants, remained at a high level and employment was obtained in logging camps, saw and pulp mills, and by fishing, clam-digging, hunting and trapping, as well as other occupations. The hop industry proved particularly lucrative to casual workers among the Indians of the New Westminster Agency. They were paid 4 to 5 cents a pound for picking as compared with the old-time price of 1½ cents.

The National Parks Branch turned over 60 green elk hides to the Kootenay Agency for Indian use. These hides were in great demand for the manufacture of moccasins, gloves, jackets, and other articles. There was considerable demand for Cowichan sweaters and leather goods, and a sweater that formerly brought from \$4 to \$5 can now demand a market price of from \$10 to \$15.

There was a gradual improvement in the class of Indian dwellings as well as farm buildings and every possible encouragement was given to the Indians in this direction. Fifty-five new buildings were constructed and repairs were made to 43. Approximately \$4,000 was spent on new fencing, clearing, and other improvements to Indian reserve lands, and efforts were made to ensure the continuation of the care of farms of Indians in the armed services and those undergoing long-term treatment in hospitals.

In all localities where conditions are favourable Indians are not only encouraged but urged to make agriculture or stock-raising their chief occupation. Crops were good in all interior agencies, with the exception of the Kootenay district where drought was general and both Indian and white farmers alike suffered a severe shortage of hay during the winter. It was necessary to extend assistance to some of the Indians to meet this situation. A considerable amount of seed was provided as in previous years.

The Indians engaged in cattle-raising had a successful year and the industry continued to expand. Prices were high which encouraged the Indians to dispose of most of their surplus stock. Good beef stock found a ready and profitable market. The Indians are learning to appreciate its value. Pure-bred bulls and good work horses were supplied during the year to eight Indian agencies. Goats were purchased for the Kamloops and Stuart Lake Agencies and this experiment continues to be watched with considerable interest. Although new farm equipment to the extent of \$3,000 was purchased, Indians were encouraged to have their farm machinery repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. An Indian of the New Westminster Agency engaged in dairy farming installed a milking machine at his own expense.

The returns from salmon fishing in some of the fishing districts compared favourably with those of 1943, but in others the catch showed a marked decline and consequently was somewhat disappointing. The total salmon pack for the province in 1944 was 1,097,557 cases as compared with 1,258,221 cases in 1943. Indian fishermen were encouraged to engage to a much greater extent in halibut fishing in order to increase their earnings and offset any diminishing returns from salmon fishing.

Reports on trapping indicated that on the whole game and fur were fairly plentiful. Good prices for the latter prevailed and went far to compensate for any decline in catch occasioned by weather conditions or other causes. Extensive trapping was engaged in by the Pemberton, Douglas, Samahquam, and Skookum Chuck Indians in the New Westminster Agency and as the price of fur was high the Indians did exceptionally well.

ALBERTA

In Alberta the Indians took more interest in the manner in which their dwellings were kept and a start was made to fence in some of the houses to keep them separate from the outbuildings. Additional furniture was purchased and the general appearance of the homes was improved.

A number of Indians found employment in the United States and others worked for the railroads, packing plants, lumber mills, factories, and on ranches and farms. On the whole, the Indians had a good year, with employment easily obtainable, wages high, and excellent prices for cattle and other produce. Generally speaking, all Indians were warmly clothed, well-fed, and in possession of some ready cash.

Cattle came through the winter in good condition, particularly in the south, where mild weather prevailed. The Indians took more interest in the production of butter and milk, which was helped by butter rationing. Some Indians made butter for their own consumption. Returns from the sale of cream were good. Three Indians raised sheep on the Blood Reserve, and there were also a few head on the Blackfoot Reserve. A number were sold this year. Hog-raising increased slowly and good returns were obtained from sales. More Indians raised chickens, geese, and turkeys, both for the market and for home consumption. Live stock on the Blood Reserve increased in numbers and improved in quality. Work was continued in an effort to control the warble fly and satisfactory results were obtained.

Crops were only fair and the hot and dry weather which prevailed stunted the growth. In addition there were sawflies on the Blackfoot Reserve, and a heavy hail-storm caused extensive damage. In the irrigated area the crops had to be cut for feed. Indians in the Sarcee district suffered heavily from hail, as did some farmers in the Hobbema Agency.

On the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies combines had to be used to harvest the short crop which could not be tied with binders. Indians at the Saddle Lake and Lesser Slave Lake Agencies, with comparatively small acreages, had good crops. Crops on all reserves were harvested in good time. Work on the control and eradication of weeds was continued. Irrigation was successful and good results obtained.

Gardens were poor owing to drought at the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies and summer frost did much damage at the Stony Agency, although at the other agencies gardens were good. Community patches of potatoes were grown with only fair results.

Hunting and trapping varied in different areas throughout Alberta. Big game was fairly plentiful and the Indians had sufficient meat. The Stony Indians had a good catch of fur, but the Indians of the Athabaska Agency reported that the muskrat catch was considerably lower than last year. The Lesser Slave Lake Indians reported that fur-bearing animals were scarce as a result of the many bush fires during the past few years. Fishing was about average.

SASKATCHEWAN

In Saskatchewan with the continuation of the war, demand for Indian labour came from the farm for spring and autumn work, and from the lumber camps for the winter months. In addition employment was provided in the cities by abattoir companies, oil refineries, and trucking and draying firms. Women were also in demand for work in restaurants and as domestics. It was reported by those who had worked in the harvest fields that individual Indians earned as high as \$8 to \$10 a day, and families made as much as \$25 a day. This resulted in a substantial increase in revenue over that of the preceding year, not only for the farming Indians who got better prices for their produce, but for those who were depending exclusively on wages, or earning their living by fishing, hunting, and trapping.

Cattle increased over the previous year by about 450 head or slightly less than 7 per cent. One thousand and forty-two cattle were sold which brought in a revenue of \$85,451.81, averaging \$82.01 per head. The top price for steers was \$120 per head. Of this number sold, 72.1 per cent were steers. In addition to the sale of cattle, an encouraging effort was made in the raising of hogs.

Spring work commenced much earlier than usual but growth was slow as the weather was cold. There was sufficient summer rain and the crops were cut and garnered in good time. The total grain harvested was 590,274 bushels. An attempt was made to raise flax and alfalfa seed, particularly in the Crooked Lakes Agency, and the results were encouraging. Taking wheat at an average of a dollar per bushel and coarse grain at fifty cents, the value of the crop at a conservative estimate was \$400,000.

The Indians planted 526 acres in gardens and over a thousand tons of vegetables were raised. This did not include the amount used during the growing season but was estimated to be the crop taken off the harvest field. The Homemakers' Clubs did good work in an endeavour to stimulate the Indians' interest in their gardens, and continued active during the year. The work done by these Clubs, particularly by the women, has done much to improve the living conditions and general well-being of the Indians on their reserves.

There was a marked drop in fur prices over the previous year and a greater scarcity of fur-bearing animals. The sudden appearance of the timber wolf reduced the number of big game.

MANITOBA

Throughout the year the Indians in Manitoba enjoyed continuous employment at top wages and generally speaking they lived well. The good clothing and food which they were able to purchase contributed greatly to the improved health conditions. The Indians gave help to the white farmers and worked in paper and box factories, in the pulpwood industry, on the railways as section-men, and in the cities as truck drivers, and in coal yards and packing plants. Employment was always obtainable by Indians with the cold storage companies for filleting fish and for other work about the plants.

At the Fisher River Agency, the Indians built, without assistance, seven new homes, one of which cost over \$5,000.

The Indians greatly increased the number and quality of their work horses and as a result they were in better shape to do good farming. Results from the cattle industry were not so good as expected. Sheep were kept by 24 Indians and the total count numbered 157, or an average flock of 15. Three registered Suffolk rams were purchased. The Fisher River Indians raised hogs, with good results.

Last spring large acreages were seeded with wheat, oats, barley, and flax. The weather was favourable during the growing season and all crops did well resulting in excellent returns. At harvest time heavy rains drenched the southern part of Manitoba and Indians on the Roseau River Reserve lost 150 acres of crop. Throughout the rest of the province all crops were successfully threshed and in some districts the yields were very high. While the hay crop was only fair, late autumn rains kept the pastures green and in many districts the cattle grazed out until late in November.

The potato crop was ruined by the extremely wet autumn weather. Many patches flooded and the potatoes rotted in the ground. Some Indians gathered in a good yield but the majority of the potatoes were water-soaked and did not keep well. As a result of the demand for labour the number of gardens showed a slight decrease as some Indians were off the reserves.

In some districts throughout Manitoba trapping was good, and at other points, fur was scarce. The muskrat catch was good. There was no open season for beaver and this made it difficult for some of the northern Indians, especially those in the districts where other fur was scarce.

Indian fishermen did well, both those who worked for themselves and those employed by the large companies. In most cases the catch was good and prices fair.

Indian women belonging to the 10 War Service Clubs in Manitoba remade over 1,500 garments. In addition these women have worked for the Red Cross and have sent parcels and cigarettes to Indian soldiers overseas. At the Griswold Agency the Club sent \$202 to the Red Cross and the Fisher River Club sent a donation of \$243.

ONTARIO

As a result of their improved economic situation, Indians throughout Ontario engaged in a type of employment never before offered them. Practically all able-bodied Indians not employed in agriculture, worked in the lumber camps, and in war work in industrial centres throughout the province. A group of Indians from the James Bay area were employed in a tannery near Guelph, this being in the nature of an experiment. These Indians had never before left the James Bay area.

Agricultural operations on Indian reserves in the central and southern part of the province were generally successful and an increased acreage was placed under cultivation. The growing season in most cases was favourable and practically all crops were harvested in good condition. An open autumn enabled soil preparation to be undertaken for the coming season. A marked increase

was again shown in the quantities of canning factory crops produced, particularly tomatoes, corn, and peas. In the Tyendinaga and Caradoc Agencies, these cash crops have reached such proportions that they represent the main source of revenue of most farming families. Hog production was increased materially at all southern agencies as a result of the importation of coarse grains from the west.

The development of home gardens for Indian families again showed a marked increase, and with few exceptions these families produced sufficient vegetables for a year-round supply.

The reforestation of submarginal lands on Indian reserves progressed satisfactorily and some 50,000 conifers were planted. Education of the Indians in reforesting their submarginal areas was continued.

Returns from trapping were well above the general average and provided a satisfactory revenue for the Indians concerned. Although market prices were not quite so high and the fur crop a little less plentiful than in the previous season, the Indians had an excellent year. Beaver remained at the regulated level and there was an increase in the price of fox. The development of the Kesagami Beaver and Fur Preserve, a 7,000 square-mile area in the James Bay district progressed satisfactorily. Since being established in 1941, restocking has taken place yearly, and this year 50 live beaver were liberated, the stock being transferred from Algonquin Park and Rupert House. Stocking of the Albany Game Preserve, containing 8,000 square-miles also, progressed and 12 live beaver were liberated from Rupert House. During the year a marked advancement was made in the defining of Indian registered trap-lines in the James Bay and Sturgeon Falls Agencies as the result of an arrangement completed with the province providing exclusive trapping rights over an area of 36 square miles for each Indian family of an entire township.

The Indians who engaged in commercial fishing in the various areas in the Georgian Bay and other waters of the province had the most prosperous year on record. Exceptionally high prices were received for their satisfactory catches.

QUEBEC

Many Indians in Quebec found profitable employment in war industries, in cutting wood, and in lumber camps.

Hunting and trapping Indians had a fair fur return and disposed of their catch at slightly lower market prices.

Salmon fishing increased substantially at the Bersimis Agency and all Indians disposed of their catch at attractive prices.

There was an increase in the number of vegetable gardens on the various Indian reserves. The potato crop was good on some reserves and generally satisfactory throughout the province.

Homemakers' Clubs continued to do good work and Indian women knitted and made garments from discarded military clothing.

MARITIME PROVINCES

The Indians of the Maritime Provinces enjoyed a continued high standard of living through excellent employment opportunities in the steel industries, lumber camps, and on farms. The centralization policy in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was continued with favourable results. Many Indian families are now occupying better homes, and living under conditions beneficial to their health.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

In the southern and more settled parts of Canada there has been an improvement in health conditions, no doubt partly due to increased opportunities for work with better wages.

There have been epidemics of influenza, measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever, comparable with epidemics in the white population. A typhoid epidemic occurred on the Little Saskatchewan Reserve in Manitoba but was soon brought under control. Sporadic cases also have occurred in southern British Columbia.

In certain northern areas that until recent years have been isolated and comparatively free from contagious diseases, there has been a marked increase in epidemics. This is due no doubt to the influx of service personnel who carried the infections among natives who have very little immunity and in areas in which economic conditions are very poor. As a result many deaths occurred. The comparative inaccessibility for both immunization and treatment make it very difficult to control such outbreaks. Smallpox in mild forms was reported in the Rocher River area of the Northwest Territories. Dysentery outbreaks have occurred due to deplorable living conditions of the natives and in one or two instances caused by the natives eating unfit meat or foods condemned by the armed services. Diphtheria has appeared in several areas with disastrous results.

The Medical Services have endeavoured to increase the immunization programs but this has been hampered for lack of personnel. Doctors and nurses have been instructed to immunize natives against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid wherever possible. Treatment has been supplied as early as possible in all reported cases.

The United States Medical Services, the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the Canadian Army Medical Services have co-operated whole-heartedly at every opportunity and Department officials wish to acknowledge these services and express their thanks and appreciation.

On reports of epidemics it has been necessary to send in doctors and nurses in many instances. The resultant cost of air transportation has been high.

Despite increased efforts by the Branch there have been an increased number of reports of venereal disease among the natives both in the southern areas and in certain isolated northern areas where venereal disease was hitherto a rarity. This increase is accounted for by the movement of population both in and outside the Services. Instructions for regular and adequate treatment have been forwarded to personnel in the areas concerned.

The treatment of tuberculosis has continued at about the same level as in the previous year. An increase in this program hinges on the future availability of beds. During the fiscal year 1944-45 there were:—

Admissions	1,057
Discharges	1,119
Average number of monthly tuberculosis patients....	890

At the end of the fiscal year 903 were under treatment.

Treatment days..... 324,850

The above does not include casual admissions in general hospitals for a few days only. Departmental Indian hospitals averaged 314 patients a month. By Order in Council the Government appointed an Advisory Committee on the control of tuberculosis among the Indians which is representative of all the provinces in the Dominion.

Yearly clinics in residential schools have kept these institutions clear of active tuberculous cases. Certain other surveys were done, but those for case finding have increased very little over other years, but will increase as the Department obtains more treatment beds.

The Royal Canadian Air Force Hospital at Miller Bay near Prince Rupert has been turned over to the Branch for use in the treatment of tuberculous Indians. When in operation it is expected to be able to accommodate about 150 patients.

The United States Army Hospital at The Pas, Manitoba, has been acquired by the Branch for the treatment of tuberculosis. This hospital is ideally located and should accommodate about 150 patients when in operation.

In the summer of 1944 the Nurses' House at Fort Qu'Appelle burned down. The temporary residence is not satisfactory and has increased the already difficult problem of obtaining and holding nursing staff.

The Stony Indian Hospital at Morley was reopened last summer after the Department had obtained permission to purchase the necessary fuel-oil for heating purposes.

The Department has taken over the Mission Hospital at Fort Norman and during the year extensive alterations were made in this structure to increase the capacity and improve heating, lighting, and other facilities.

Staff difficulties continued to increase during the year. With the additional hospitals being put into operation, the nutrition investigation, the advisory work for the Northwest Territories Administration, and shortage of field personnel, the work at Branch Headquarters has increased tremendously in the past four years.

Owing to the shortage of help in departmental field work and on hospital staffs, many more nurses could be employed if they were available.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Tennant, who was on leave to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, has returned to his duties at Kamloops. The Army has seconded the services of Captain I. H. Mazer to this Department as Medical Officer at Fisher River, Manitoba.

Field nursing services have been established at the Bersimis and Abitibi Agencies, Quebec; at Driftpile, Alberta (Lesser Slave Lake Agency), and in the Yukon Territory.

An extensive post-war program for Indian Health Service has been planned which it is hoped will be realized in as short a time as possible. This includes the acquisition or building of several hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, the establishing of over 50 nursing stations on Indian reserves, and the development of a means of air transportation in the northern areas.

WELFARE AND TRAINING

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
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
1944-45.....	8,865	8,006	7,573	5,159	16,438	13,165	80.09

Owing to the scarcity of teachers, considerable difficulty was again experienced in securing sufficient staff for day schools. However, through the co-operation of provincial officials and church representatives, only 15 schools were obliged to remain closed owing to our inability to secure fully-qualified teachers.

The distribution of vitamin biscuits was again made to Indian day schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Twenty-two tons of these biscuits were distributed during the academic year.

During the past year a new classroom building was erected at the File Hills Residential School in the Province of Saskatchewan. The erection of a day school on the new Shubenacadie Reserve, Nova Scotia, was commenced and it will be in operation for the academic year 1945-46. An additional classroom was added to the Restigouche Indian Day School, Quebec. A second classroom was provided at the Kettle Point Indian Day School, in the Province of Ontario, and in the same province a school and teacher's residence were erected on the new Constance Lake Reserve. A considerable amount of repairs was completed at the residential schools and day schools. Owing to the shortage of both material and labour, it was not possible to carry out all the repairs that were necessary.

The main building at the Wabasca Residential School was destroyed by fire. This school is the property of the Church of England. Minor damage by fire occurred at the Ermineskin Residential School, in Alberta, and the Alert Bay Residential School, British Columbia.

The Church of England rebuilt the Indian residential schools conducted by the Church at Carcross, Yukon Territory, and at Fort George, Quebec. Both of these buildings had been destroyed by fire some years ago.

For some years the Branch has encouraged Red Cross work at the residential and day schools. During the period of the war a great deal of work has been done by the Indian pupils, under the direction of their teachers, to aid the Red Cross.

Vocational training at all residential schools and several of the larger day schools has been increased and worthwhile results have been obtained. As soon as qualified vocational teachers are available, further efforts will be made to increase the efficiency of the schools.

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure 1944-45

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia.....	\$22,104 28	\$29,609 57		\$51,713 85
Prince Edward Island.....	1,028 45			1,028 45
New Brunswick.....	17,622 81			17,622 81
Quebec.....	66,057 59	4,878 76		70,936 35
Ontario.....	127,777 72	280,661 39		408,439 11
Manitoba.....	63,124 89	209,638 80		272,763 69
Saskatchewan.....	38,397 76	341,601 87		379,999 63
Alberta.....	1,004 09	351,566 87		352,570 96
British Columbia.....	89,311 92	370,929 37		460,241 29
British Columbia Vocational Instruction.....		9,580 14		9,580 14
Northwest Territories.....	1,510 50	42,301 21		43,811 71
Yukon.....	2,464 04	9,167 91		11,631 95
Assistance to ex-pupils.....			\$21,100 78	21,100 78
Freight and express.....			14 01	14 01
Salaries and travel.....			20,625 48	20,625 48
Stationery.....			33,544 43	33,544 43
Miscellaneous.....			1,257 96	1,257 96
	430,404 05	1,649,935 89	\$76,542 66	\$2,156,882 60

WELFARE

The income of the Indian has been steadily increasing in recent years. This can be attributed in part to prevailing economic conditions. The income for the year amounted to approximately \$16,000,000. Of this sum, farm revenue amounted to \$3,700,000; wages, \$6,800,000; sale of fish, \$2,000,000; hunting and trapping, \$2,400,000; interest disbursements, annuity payments, and casual revenue, \$1,000,000. This income, on the whole, has been used intelligently and has enabled the Indian to enjoy a comparatively high standard of living. Relief costs show an increase, particularly at the northern agencies. This is due to a more liberal relief allowance to old and physically incapacitated Indians and to the present high freight rates on supplies to remote regions.

The policy of centralization in Nova Scotia has resulted in an increased expenditure in that province. Sixty new homes have been built on the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves. Indications are that the establishment of the Indians on these two reserves, where education and medical care can be more easily provided and where supervision is more effective, will result in a steadily increasing improvement in living conditions. The Indians have already shown a greater interest in the cultivation of gardens and in the raising of fowl and live stock.

There has been an increase in the number of cattle owned by Indians on reserves in the western provinces. It is encouraging to report that these cattle are equal to any range cattle in the West. The Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies now own approximately 10,000 head of cattle. The sale of live stock by Indians during the war period has enabled them to make a notable contribution to the food supply of the Dominion. Seventy-five pure-bred bulls—Shorthorn and Hereford—were purchased for breeding purposes. A number of pure-bred Holstein bulls were distributed to Indians in Ontario in an effort to improve dairy herds. Indian farmers are raising a large number of pigs, sheep, and poultry. Horses on reserves have been improved by the introduction of pure-bred stallions. Goats have been supplied to Indians in outlying districts, with the object of providing a supply of fresh milk for infants and Indians suffering from tuberculosis.

Indian Homemakers' Clubs continue to be active. The members throughout the winter season engage in the remodelling of discarded military clothing. Large quantities of useful wearing apparel have been provided for needy families. A new and promising feature of the work is the production of pyjamas, night-gowns, dressing-gowns, shirts, etc. These supplies are sent from time to time to Indians in hospitals and mental institutions. Instruction is also provided by these clubs in homemaking, sanitation, and the care and feeding of children.

Welfare Expenditure by Provinces 1944-45 and 1943-44

Province	1944-45	1943-44	Province	1944-45	1943-44
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 107,566 16	\$82,053 17	British Columbia.....	\$84,226 68	\$84,816 91
Prince Edward Island.....	9,763 22	10,317 48	Northwest Territories.....	14,829 21	14,357 60
New Brunswick.....	24,502 52	21,391 81	Yukon.....	12,596 86	9,814 54
Quebec.....	136,738 41	111,971 00	Northwest Territories.....	15,489 98	14,322 62
Ontario.....	107,221 90	105,054 00	Yukon.....	9,929 21	2,508 94
Manitoba.....	98,066 69	77,614 00	Northwest Territories.....	11,195 05	3,895 15
Saskatchewan.....	67,372 83	62,107 65	Handicraft.....	2,982 73	3,138 90
Alberta.....	63,853 34	48,725 43			
				\$766,334 79	\$652,090 78

HANDICRAFT

There was an ever-increasing market for Indian handicrafts, but the quantity of goods produced was considerably less than prior to the outbreak of war. Practically every able-bodied Indian was in the armed services or engaged in essential industry. However, those workers who found it necessary to remain on Indian Reserves, by reason of age or family responsibilities, made every effort to maintain the high quality of goods produced. To these craft workers should go the credit for holding the market throughout Canada, to which market Indians must look for the provision of employment in home industries during the post-war period.

While it was difficult to carry on the beadwork industry, it was possible under special permit to secure a small supply of beads for aged craft-workers who had no other means of earning a livelihood.

Several willow plantations were set out more than a year ago, and while the first harvest did not provide sufficient material for any extensive operations, there was ample material with which to carry on special courses for workers interested in producing what is, to Indians, a new type of basketry.

With a view to extending the scope of organized craft work, special short courses were arranged in pottery, silver work, lapidary work, and weaving, for a group of interested field workers, and the necessary equipment for cutting and polishing native Canadian stones was set up on one Indian reserve. From this small beginning it is hoped to promote an industry for Indian craftsmen whose forebears were skilled in the use of metals.

Owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary fine weaving yarns, the various weaving projects formerly in operation have been at a standstill. However, when yarns again become available it is the intention of the Branch to promote this line of endeavour also.

GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND INDIAN FAIRS

<i>Ontario</i>	1944-45
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$225 00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100 00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150 00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150 00
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250 00
Mohawk Agricultural Society	100 00
<i>Manitoba</i>	
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250 00
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25 00
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400 00
Regina Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited..	400 00
<i>Alberta</i>	
Calgary Exhibition	500 00
<i>British Columbia</i>	
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan.....	50 00
Windmere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay.....	175 00
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster.....	50 00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250 00
<i>General</i>	
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50 00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	1,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,725 00

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian Agencies in Canada. A residence was purchased for the Indian Agent at Abitibi Agency, Amos, Que., to serve as living quarters and Indian office. A snowmobile garage was erected at the James Bay Indian Agency, Ont., and a garage for the use of the R.C.M.P. at Bersimis, Que. was provided. An approach to a float was constructed at West Coast Agency, and the float at Kitkatla Reserve, Skeena Agency, B.C. was repaired.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads on Indian reserves throughout Canada were repaired and bridges and culverts replaced or reconstructed where required.

WATER SUPPLIES

A water supply was provided for the Agency residence at the Temiskaming Agency, Que. Stock watering dams were constructed at Peigan Reserve, Alta., a well was provided for File Hills Agency, Sask., and repairs were carried out to the water supply system at Bella Bella Reserve, B.C. Wells were cribbed at other agencies as required.

FENCING

Fences were repaired at a number of Indian Agencies in Canada.

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 these and other works undertaken by that branch for Indian Affairs Branch will be found in the report of the Surveys and Engineering Branch. Minor repairs, not requiring engineering supervision, were carried out at various Indian agencies including Kamloops, Kootenay, Lytton, and Stikine, B.C.

On behalf of the Indian Affairs Branch work was commenced by the Department of Public Works on the construction of a protection wall to prevent further erosion of the Walpole Island Indian Reserve, Ont.

Batteries for lighting plants were purchased for Pointe Bleue Agency, Que. and Walpole Island, Ont. A new lighting plant was also installed at Walpole Island. A cistern was installed at Fisher River Agency, Man., a pump at Griswold, Man., and furnaces and stoves were purchased for Manitoulin Island and James Bay Agencies, Ont., Touchwood Agency, Sask., Blood and Peigan Agencies, Alta. A boat was acquired for the Christian Island Agency, Ont., and motors and pumps for Fort Norman Agency, N.W.T.

At Fort Norman oil burning equipment was installed at the agency residence and a light and power plant installed for the agency buildings.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

LAND SALES AND LEASES

A total of 105 sales of Indian lands was made during the fiscal year, 68 being cash sales totalling \$48,866.71 and 37 being time sales totalling \$123,945.67. The total for the year was \$172,812.38, or almost four times the total for the previous year. The actual increase in the number of sale contracts was only three.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

While the number of sales shows only a small increase, the quadrupled value of the land sold is explained by the demand for farm lands in the western provinces rather than for low-priced subdivision holdings as in the previous year. A succession of good crops together with favourable prices has enabled farmers to acquire additional land while the return from farm products remains high.

The fiscal year was also featured by a substantial increase in collections on land sale agreements, the sum of \$309,502.63 being received, of which \$188,950.59 represented payment on principal and \$120,552.04 payment on interest. As a result of the increase in collections, 160 old land sale contracts were paid in full and letters patent issued to the purchasers. Ten old contracts were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale and fourteen reductions were made by consolidation on order of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. The total number of current time sales was 402 at the end of the fiscal year, a decrease of 156 within the period. Two hundred and four patents to Indian lands were issued on completion of sale contracts, an increase of 73 over the previous year.

Indian lands sold are for the most part made up of lands previously surrendered which later reverted to Indian ownership through cancellation of old sale contracts. Such lands are usually in isolated parcels in settlements predominantly white and in such situation are unsuitable for the use of this administration and surplus to Indian needs. The Department has set its face solidly against alienation by sale of lands for which there is any likelihood of Indian need in future years. Lands surplus to immediate needs are administered under leasing arrangements and from such lands substantial revenues have accrued. During the year rents collected under leases and permits (including the sum of \$47,226.80 from oil leases and permits) totalled \$331,267.33, an increase of \$84,358.55 over the previous year. Revenues from this source have doubled in the past two years.

ADJUSTMENTS UNDER FARMERS' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT

Eighteen land sale contracts were adjusted under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act resulting in a gross reduction in arrears of \$24,049.18 on account of interest and \$6,690.23 on account of principal.

ACQUIRED LANDS

During the year a new Indian reserve to be known as the "Constance Lake Indian Reserve", comprising approximately 6,700 acres, was acquired from the Ontario Government at Calstock, Ontario, to provide accommodation for approximately 250 Indians who were formerly scattered along the transcontinental railway. This reserve has been surveyed and is presently in process of settlement and allotment.

Negotiations were started with a view to acquiring title in the Crown to the extensive lands in Indian occupation at Oka, Quebec, from the Sulpician Fathers. When title has been obtained it is proposed to administer this area as a duly constituted Indian reserve under the provisions of the Act, thus curing a situation that has been a most unsatisfactory one for half a century.

Negotiations were also completed for the acquisition of an old railway right of way across the Tyendinaga Reserve at Deseronto, Ontario, completion of which not only removed an encroachment that had been for many years a great detriment to the farming community but in addition the old road bed is being rapidly converted into a first class highway serving the reserve. The total cost of acquiring this land has been met by the surrender and sale of a very small part of it and all funds used in its acquisition have been fully restored.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Various small additions to reserves throughout Canada, most of them supporting Indian improvements, have been purchased and added to reserve lands, notably in the Province of British Columbia.

All of the above purchases were considered necessary to give proper services to the Indian groups concerned and the acquisition of these lands has made it possible to bring to the reserves affected the essential services for which the Act provides.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New regulations were adopted by Order in Council dated July 13, 1944. Under these regulations 15 permits and 13 leases were issued, yielding a total revenue of \$47,226.80, all from the Indian reserves in southern Alberta. Extensive geological and geophysical examinations were carried on by interested operators on the Sarcee, Blood, and Stony Reserves and one dry well was drilled to a depth of 6,000 feet. To date there has been no actual production of petroleum products on Indian reserves in Canada.

MINING

The only activity in hard rock mining was a certain amount of diamond drilling done on the Whitefish Bay Indian Reserve in Ontario. There were no results of an encouraging nature.

Sales of sand and gravel from reserves totalled \$10,345.10.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY

At the beginning of the year there were 32 timber licences in force, 7 of which were completed and 25 renewed during the year. Eleven new licences were issued. Thirty-six licences were current at the year's close. Revenue from timber sold under licence and permit amounted to \$118,997.67, a slight decrease from the preceding year's returns.

FOREST PROTECTION

Fifty-nine forest fires were reported in connection with which \$6,175.16 were spent in suppression. Indian fire wardens on various reserves did useful work of a preventive nature, the cost of which was in large measure borne by the Bands themselves.

INDIAN ESTATES

It has been noted in recent years that the administrative work in connection with the estates of deceased Indians has progressively increased and this fiscal year has followed the general trend, the increase being due largely to three factors.

It is evident that Indians, generally speaking, have become increasingly aware of the advantages to be derived from the administration of estates under the active supervision of the Branch rather than old tribal custom. This is particularly true of the western provinces.

Then, too, opportunities for employment have been far more numerous than for a decade previously and the increased value of farm products and fur has enabled many Indians to acquire land, live stock, and savings for the first time. Whereas in the past many estates had no administrative problem other than the distribution of personal property, the average estate now referred to the Branch consists of land, live stock, chattels, and funded savings, necessitating an increased amount of detail in the work required to distribute the assets among the heirs.

With regret, it must be stated that since the invasion of Europe by the Allied armies, a comparatively large number of Indians have lost their lives and in co-operation with the armed services the Branch has been concerned with the administration of the estates of these deceased Indian soldiers.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENTS

There were 268 persons enfranchised and 96 women who received commutation under the provisions of the Act during the fiscal year.

FUR REHABILITATION

During the year marked progress was made in the work of rehabilitation of fur-bearers in the interest of the thousands of Indians who live by trapping.

One phase of this work has been the organization of Indians into family groups and imposing upon selected individuals a large share of responsibility for planned conservation in particular areas over which partial jurisdiction has been obtained by arrangement with the provinces. The work has been further extended to the education of such Indian groups in the proper principles of fur husbandry, fur production, and protection.

Seven beaver and fur preserves—five in Quebec and two in Ontario—are presently managed by the administration, comprising a total wilderness area exceeding 40,000,000 acres.

In addition co-operative arrangements have been made with the Prairie Provinces and assistance given them to extend their trap-line organization to areas predominantly in Indian occupation, and a successful effort has been made to secure more equitable treatment of Indians in the allocation of Indian trap-lines within the provinces. Attention has also been directed to the development of muskrat projects with the object of providing for the Indians a livelihood in a pursuit to which they are traditionally devoted and naturally suited. While certain monetary returns have already been obtained to the great advantage of the Indian participants, the success of the effort is more strikingly illustrated by the phenomenal increase of fur-bearers in the protected areas.

On one of the older beaver preserves, by actual census, the beaver population has increased from 490 to 3,895 in six years and on another from 500 to 1,985 in three years. It is expected that the two older preserves will come into substantial production in 1946 and the others will follow in rotation according to their age. Present estimates are that it takes seven years to bring a beaver preserve into production on a sustained-yield basis.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The Division administered 460 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. On March 31, 1945, the aggregate fund totalled \$16,637,651.37. A comparison with the previous year is as follows:—

Trust Balances	Capital	Revenue
March 31, 1945	\$13,061,711 84	\$3,575,939 53
March 31, 1944	12,742,657 44	3,050,527 03
Increase	\$ 319,054 40	\$ 525,412 50

The increase that has occurred this year is in line with that of last year and amounts since 1939 to more than a million dollars each, in the Capital and Revenue Accounts.

Items of receipts were: Accrued interest, land sales, land rentals, mining dues, timber royalties, oil land rentals, repayments on Band loans, 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:—

	1943-44	1944-45
Total receipts credited to band funds.....	\$1,814,071 94	\$2,046,069 67
Total expenditures paid from band fund.....	1,048,657 86	1,201,602 77
Excess receipts over expenditures.....	\$ 765,414 08	\$ 844,466 90

The collection of debts owing to band funds by individual members incurred both this year and previously had continued with gratifying results.

PERSONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

It is noted that deposits are somewhat less than last year but withdrawals are much less in the aggregate than was the case last year, leaving the net increase in funds on deposits at a higher figure than during either of the past two years.

Many Indians now discharged from the Forces are finding the savings deposited during their years of service to be of great assistance to them in their re-establishment. A considerable number withdrew their savings for the purchase of Victory Loan Bonds. The number of Indians whose Allowance and Assigned Pay Funds are being supervised by the Agents is decreasing, but valuable assistance in this connection continues to be given by the Branch.

ANNUITIES

Some 50,090 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. Aeroplane transport in this connection is becoming, in many instances, almost essential, both because it saves time and makes practicable the reaching of otherwise almost inaccessible areas.

No. of Chiefs paid at	\$25	172	\$ 4,300
No. of Headmen paid at	15	376	5,640
No. of Indians paid at	5	49,133	245,665
No. of Commutations of Annuity paid at	50	94	4,700
No. of Enfranchised Indians paid at	100	128	12,800
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years			2,150
No. of Indians paid at (Abitibi)	4	122	488
Amount paid on account of arrears at	4		40
No. of Indians paid at	12	65	780
Total paid on account of above items			<u>\$276,563</u>
General Advance <i>re</i> Robinson Treaty to be added			<u>\$ 8,000</u>
Total			<u>\$284,563</u>

It is worthy of note that during the fiscal year under review some 65 Cree Indians, living in the Rocky Mountain House region of west central Alberta, signified their desire to be listed for Treaty Annuity payments, and accordingly they were enrolled under Treaty 6. These were paid \$12 each which is the initial per capita rate of annuity. Henceforth they will receive annually \$25 for each Chief, \$15 of each Headman, and \$5 for each other Indian.

In addition to the above numbers receiving annuities from Federal funds there are some 11,749 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 61,839.

BAND LOANS—1944-45

During the fiscal year a total of \$16,440 from band funds was loaned to 88 individual band members, the average loan being \$186.82. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:—

In the purchase of live stock and equipment	\$6,585
In the purchase of property—land and buildings	900
Repairs to buildings, etc.	4,335
Construction of new buildings, and the sinking of wells	3,120
Miscellaneous purchases	1,500
Total	<u>\$16,440</u>

It is to be noted that the borrowers received assistance in the purchase of 23 horses (9 teams included), 10 cows, 2 tractors, 2 mowers, 2 ploughs, 1 rake, and 5 sets of harness. Repairs were made to 30 houses and 2 barns; 9 houses and 3 barns were newly constructed, and 2 wells were sunk. Loans were also granted to 5 Indians for the purchase of property to enable them to become established on their respective reserves. The foregoing examples indicate the extent to which Indians have been assisted from their own funds to utilize more effectively the productive value of their lands.

A total of 148 band loans in the amount of \$26,989.59 were fully retired during the fiscal year. The "revolving" feature of the loan plan is illustrated by the following table:—

Summary of Band Loan Transactions, August, 1939 to March 31, 1945

Year ended	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
March 31, 1945.....	88	16,440 00	148	26,989 59
Totals.....	778	126,012 56	891	151,176 78

* Total loans retired to March 31, 1943.

The fact that moneys collected during the period exceeds the moneys advanced is explained by the fact that there was a large volume of unsecured debt owing by individuals at the beginning of the period that has been collected in part and included in above figures. Ninety-five per cent of all loans under the plan are in good standing. Under the plan 403 individual Indians are making use of over \$40,000 of their Trust Funds and the number availing themselves of the privilege will increase as the Indians who have been employed in industry during the war return to their reserves and their ordinary pursuits.

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 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 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 dwellings, 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, and 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, 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, and other points on the north shore; 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. There are Crees, of Algonkian stock, in the James Bay and Abitibi Agencies; Ojibwas and Têtes de Boule of Algonkian stock in the Abitibi and Temiskaming Agencies, and Naskapis in Ungava.

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. There are Crees, of Algonkian stock, in the James Bay and Sioux Lookout Agencies.

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 improve 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 à 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 Shorthorn breed. In the north central sections of the Province they supplement their incomes by selling their surplus hay and taking out fuelwood. 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, and 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, and towards the south they are turning their attention more and more to agriculture and other pursuits. Many engage successfully in cattle and horse raising; 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 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, 1944

Province	Number in Band	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.....	12,441	1,518		1,537		6,347	72	1,380	1,439	1,551	1,515	581	571	2,495	2,224	309	376	
British Columbia.....	25,515	5,831		4,425	62	14,465	694	2,350	2,573	3,056	3,171	1,238	1,127	5,548	4,808	825	819	
Manitoba.....	15,933	5,791	52	3,438	528	5,388	438	1,663	1,665	1,828	1,711	1,020	1,005	3,102	2,923	461	555	
New Brunswick.....	2,047					2,047		210	202	244	238	109	105	445	414	46	34	
Northwest Territories.....	3,816	667				3,149		374	403	434	436	212	209	775	745	90	138	
Nova Scotia.....	2,364	6			1	2,357		259	259	231	240	130	131	534	457	65	58	
Ontario.....	32,421	10,494	1,281	5,925	307	10,338	1,147	2,929	2,630	2,739	3,189	3,351	2,094	2,101	7,283	6,904	1,042	1,088
Prince Edward Island.....	266					266		27	22	28	34	14	15	57	57	5	7	
Quebec.....	15,194	2,932		557	1	11,517	93	1,319	1,360	1,750	1,718	804	878	3,471	3,010	463	421	
Saskatchewan.....	14,158	4,804		1,499	13	6,934	42	1,572	1,611	1,633	1,646	642	639	2,828	2,779	355	403	
Yukon.....	1,531	1,224				307		147	157	180	195	74	71	331	278	54	44	
Total Indian Population.....	125,686	33,267	1,333	17,331	1,062	63,115	2,414	4,147	11,931	12,430	14,174	14,255	6,918	6,852	26,869	24,599	3,715	3,943

TABLE NO. 2

Crops Sown and Harvested, Land Broken and Summer-Fallowed, Hay Put Up, etc.

Province	Tons of Wild Hay	Acres Newly Broken	Acres Fallowed	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Roots and Tubers		Green Feed and Tame Hay		Total Acres under Cultivation
				Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	
Alberta.....	12,454	513	18,259	12,741	128,277	10,264	321,209	2,840	43,615	228	12,524	2,797	3,260	48,979
British Columbia.....	8,350	233	1,510	3,049	48,697	3,157	70,425	709	12,120	3,821	233,817	24,607	42,363	37,086
Manitoba.....	19,650	518	3,034	2,225	58,394	3,048	104,962	2,637	61,996	680	44,973	451	770	12,593
New Brunswick.....	26	8	6			11	100			141½	4,850	96	55	248½
Northwest Territories.....	48	1	5	1	28	12	224			54	1,107	9	47	82
Nova Scotia.....	95	17	53			16½	415	½	11	48½	1,370	83	88	224
Ontario.....	1,448	392	1,384	2,715	47,934	9,061	226,095	3,199	89,110	3,591	118,231	11,043	25,610	31,684
Prince Edward Island.....	4	7	15			35	630			10	1,400	40	40	107
Quebec.....	196	65	410	39	407	1,942	25,897	142	1,336	667	16,563	3,118	5,449	3,038
Saskatchewan.....	27,229	1,499	14,434	11,038	221,944	12,536	314,622	3,816	60,484	535½	40,729	3,107	3,315	46,435
Yukon.....										2	6			
Total.....	69,500	3,253	39,110	31,808	501,681	40,082½	1,064,579	13,343½	268,672	9,778½	475,570	45,351	80,997	184,008½

TABLE No. 3

Land: Private and Public Buildings and Property

Province	Total Area of Reserves (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property							Public Property						
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Alberta.....	1,298,237	287,978	788,920	48,979	458,057	446	1,788	2,561	2,345	1,503	2,490	90	9,873	20	9	8	1	143	279
British Columbia.....	830,058	456,250	278,153	37,086	278,209	4,205	2,945	4,610	2,701	941	2,277	556	43,928	156	74	59	9	70	180
Manitoba.....	545,888	295,669	124,215	12,593	52,161	179	2,945	1,864	806	619	1,225	66	8,015	57	12	41	4	113	48
New Brunswick.....	36,963	32,740	1,124½	248½	1,087	361	7	223	41	14	24	16	1,150	6	4	11	.....	3	5
Northwest Territories.....	1,924	.....	37	82	82	163	210	194	3	1	3	.....	498	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	18,188	2,750	31	224	795	238	16	44	26	8	21	9	675	5	3	7	3	4	6
Ontario.....	1,353,490	954,415	105,796	31,684	104,259	3,001	2,224	5,315	4,230	1,157	2,987	576	48,279	109	43	90	15	148	33
Prince Edward Island.....	2,741	520	200	107	500	30	1	14	5	6	3	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Quebec.....	199,430	62,484	13,316	6,038	14,862½	1,633	420	2,310	653	283	1,318	144	6,290	24	11	21	1	33	42
Saskatchewan.....	1,286,976	516,779	727,586	46,965	341,093	279	2,386	3,004	2,423	1,804	3,050	30	15,993	52	22	28	3	64	65
Yukon.....	6,864	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,580,759	2,609,585	2,039,378½	184,008½	1,251,105½	10,535	12,942	20,139	13,233	6,336	13,398	1,487	134,703	430	180	266	36	578	710

TABLE NO. 4

Live Stock and Poultry: General Effects

Province	Horses			Cattle				Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Cows	Young Stock				Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Prince Edward Island.....		4	1	1	6	10	10		3	300	6	6	3	12	2	
Nova Scotia.....		34		1		55	11		26	280		13	113	1,135	5	21
New Brunswick.....		18	2	1	2	12	5		11	192	50	106	176	2,653	99	36
Quebec.....	5	572	83	82	4	1,622	790	112	726	9,033	127	1,329	2,639	29,735	885	962
Ontario.....	22	2,001	172	67	473	2,295	1,518	436	5,311	45,310	535	3,671	6,700	124,395	5,379	3,055
Manitoba.....	11	2,282	51	18	389	1,348	1,017	209	215	6,360	102	1,706	3,560	61,690	6,745	2,039
Saskatchewan.....	26	5,854	246	92	1,690	3,401	2,237	110	754	14,970	99	443	2,485	32,477	1,118	1,911
Alberta.....	135	10,722	1,613	157	4,092	6,712	4,284	451	1,878	8,530	200	536	2,244	18,762	963	2,079
British Columbia.....	153	8,090	1,399	296	4,876	7,348	4,075	762	1,313	44,213	1,871	3,054	8,926	88,694	2,360	1,865
Northwest Territories.....	2	29	4			2					117	799	1,482	24,070	910	546
	354	29,606	3,571	715	11,532	22,805	13,947	2,080	10,237	129,188	3,107	11,573	28,328	383,623	18,466	12,514

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	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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta.....	306,936	244,902	257,764	9,996	135,032	89,394	256,613	1,300,637
British Columbia.....	754,373	180,915	1,818,625	1,588,838	360,035	269,350	66,588	5,038,724
Manitoba.....	259,583	41,585	248,500	105,312	210,900	70,125	109,436	1,054,441
New Brunswick.....	4,403	450	62,800	4,300	2,600	21,000	2,624	98,177
Northwest Territories.....	5,476	.....	19,970	14,975	471,000	5,665	19,245	536,331
Nova Scotia.....	7,550	475	88,800	525	900	5,500	2,512	106,282
Ontario.....	345,020	47,305	1,751,350	181,185	847,800	484,645	385,367	4,042,672
Prince Edward Island.....	2,500	500	1,200	600	1,200	5,000	.....	11,000
Quebec.....	128,341	20,080	977,660	3,200	310,175	109,300	24,701	1,573,457
Saskatchewan.....	1,208,847	102,457	342,223	19,570	97,777	219,910	150,752	2,141,536
	3,023,029	638,669	5,568,892	1,928,501	2,437,419	1,288,889	1,017,838	15,903,237

Open Account—Indian Act Revolving Fund 1944-45

EXPENDITURE

Alberta.....	\$ 1,575 84	
Saskatchewan.....	3 27	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,579 11

REPAYMENTS

Alberta.....	\$ 837 89	
British Columbia.....	557 91	
Saskatchewan.....	6,497 76	
	<u> </u>	7,893 56
Repayments over expenditure.....	\$	<u>6,314 45</u>

Statement of Net Expenditures by Provinces, Year 1944-45

FUR CONSERVATION

Province	Amount	
	\$	cts.
Quebec.....	13,773	65
Ontario.....	6,527	14
Manitoba.....	6,734	46
Saskatchewan.....	27,269	60
Alberta.....	10,750	06
British Columbia.....	645	60
Head Office.....	2,641	06
Total.....	68,341	57

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945.

	Debit		Credit	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, April 1, 1944.....			15,793	184 47
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.....			1,234	034 20
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1945.....			800	401 42
Credit transfers during the year.....			11,634	05
Expenditure during the year.....	1,182	213 39		
Transfers by Warrant, etc.....		19,389 38		
Balance March 31, 1945.....	16,637	651 37		
	17,839	254 14	17,839	254 14

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement Showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945

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	79	155	147	94.84	42	27	19	25	15	10	7	10	.....
Quebec.....	2	1		1		16	21	37	31	83.78	22	8	5		2				.....
Ontario.....	13	5	1	6	1	742	848	1,590	1,415	88.99	444	211	230	215	192	115	96	64	23
Manitoba.....	9	1	1	4	3	491	619	1,110	994	89.55	350	149	144	157	140	90	53	18	9
Saskatchewan.....	14	3		9	2	841	963	1,804	1,638	90.80	627	254	260	234	173	128	101	23	4
Alberta.....	19	5		12	2	881	1,019	1,900	1,722	90.63	642	260	262	266	221	130	99	18	2
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		87	125	212	188	88.68	128	27	28	12	9	8			.....
British Columbia.....	13	2		9	2	930	1,084	2,014	1,840	91.36	538	342	352	265	225	149	87	38	18
Yukon.....	1	1				20	23	43	31	72.09	27	8	6	1		1			.....
Total—Residential Schools.....	76	19	2	45	10	4,084	4,781	8,865	8,006	90.31	2,820	1,286	1,306	1,175	977	631	443	171	56

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	11	12	23	11	47.83	7	7	2	3	2		2					
Nova Scotia.....	9	100	134	243	167	68.72	113	48	30	26	11	10		4		1		
New Brunswick.....	10	150	174	324	220	67.90	78	57	57	49	31	21	19	12				
Quebec.....	27	618	655	1,273	982	77.14	371	262	220	162	94	72	58	32		2		
Ontario.....	75	1,058	1,151	2,209	1,596	72.25	655	367	322	257	224	160	112	89		13		
Manitoba.....	43	534	520	1,054	599	56.83	573	197	120	80	55	18	5	6				
Saskatchewan.....	26	272	259	531	337	63.47	274	94	54	55	27	17	8	2				
Alberta.....	1	10	15	25	10	40.00	4	3	6	5	3	4						
Northwest Territories.....	2	11	13	24	15	62.50	6	3	5	4	1	4		1				
British Columbia.....	55	800	836	1,636	1,033	66.20	741	301	242	170	83	68	28	3				
Yukon.....	6	57	81	138	72	52.17	90	27	13	2	2			4				
Total—Day Schools.....	255	3,630	3,850	7,480	5,092	68.07	2,912	1,366	1,081	813	533	374	236	150		15		

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades										
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
Quebec.....	1	7	6	13	13	100.00	3	6	3		1						
Ontario.....	2	30	23	53	43	81.13	11	9	11	4	3	7	5	3			
Manitoba.....	2	12	11	23	10	43.48	14	6	1	1				1			
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	2	4	1	25.00	4										
Total—Combined White and Indian Day Schools.....	6	51	42	93	67	72.04	32	21	15	5	4	7	6	3			

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	11	12	23	11	47.83	7	7	2	3	2		2		
Nova Scotia.....	9	1		10	185	213	398	314	78.89	155	75	49	51	26	20	11	11	
New Brunswick.....	10			10	150	174	324	220	67.90	78	57	57	49	31	21	19	12	
Quebec.....	27	2	1	30	641	682	1,323	1,026	77.55	396	276	228	162	97	72	58	32	2
Ontario.....	75	13	2	90	1,830	2,022	3,852	3,054	79.28	1,110	587	573	476	419	282	213	156	36
Manitoba.....	43	9	2	54	1,037	1,150	2,187	1,603	73.30	937	352	265	238	195	108	59	24	9
Saskatchewan.....	26	14	1	41	1,115	1,224	2,339	1,976	84.49	905	348	314	289	200	145	109	25	4
Alberta.....	1	19		20	891	1,034	1,925	1,732	89.97	646	263	268	271	224	134	99	18	2
Northwest Territories.....	2	4		6	98	138	236	203	86.02	134	30	33	16	10	12		1	
British Columbia.....	55	13		68	1,730	1,920	3,650	2,923	80.08	1,279	643	594	435	308	217	115	41	18
Yukon.....	6	1		7	77	104	181	103	56.90	117	35	19	3	2	1		4	
Totals.....	255	76	6	337	7,765	8,673	16,438	13,165	80.09	5,764	2,673	2,402	1,993	1,514	1,012	685	324	71